

 <p>Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Seventh Meeting of the Parties <i>Virtual meeting, 9 - 13 May 2022 (UTC+10)</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Report on Progress with the Implementation of the Agreement 2018 - 2021 <i>Advisory Committee, Secretariat</i></p>
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SUMMARY

This report has been prepared under Article IX(6)(d) of the Agreement and includes a collation of information provided under Article X(j) by Parties through the Secretariat under Article VII(1)(c) and Article VIII(10). Nine Parties submitted implementation reports that were used to compile Section 1. The information provided by Parties to the Advisory Committee on an annual basis to assist it with its work is summarised in Section 2. Difficulties encountered in the implementation of the Agreement are summarised in Section 3.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Meeting of the Parties recommends that Parties, and, where appropriate, participating non-Party Range States and APEC Member Economies, continue to:

1. address at-sea threats, especially those associated with high priority fisheries (see Table 6), and informed by ACAP best practice advice for mitigating seabird bycatch;
2. address high priority land-based threats in accordance with the conservation priorities (see Table 9);
3. ensure that appropriate mechanisms are established/maintained to identify and robustly assess seabird bycatch in relevant fisheries, and to monitor the implementation of effective bycatch mitigation strategies;
4. actively support and participate in the ACAP process to enhance implementation of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation strategies;
5. review, based on the information provided by the Seabird Bycatch Working Group, the efficacy of seabird bycatch mitigation measures used in the fisheries that they manage, and explore the performance of new mitigation technologies and related safety and other operational issues;
6. monitor and provide information on the fisheries that they manage, and the associated seabird bycatch, as part of annual reporting to the Advisory Committee, to enable the assessment and reporting of performance indicators on seabird bycatch;

7. support the collection and provision of seabird bycatch data by Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and Regional Conservation Bodies (RCBs) that they are members of;
8. support their priority population monitoring programmes, including the maintenance of long-term monitoring (see [AC12 Doc 11](#));
9. implement best practice monitoring practices that include censuses of breeding sites conducted at a minimum of 10 year intervals, and annual monitoring of population trend and demography at a minimum of one representative site for each island group;
10. conduct priority tracking programmes to enable a better understanding of at-sea distribution of albatrosses and petrels (see AC12 Doc 11);
11. update the ACAP database on an ongoing basis to maintain the currency of information underpinning analyses;
12. support the allocation of funds for the operation of the Advisory Committee to enable its effective operation, taking into account the growth in the complexity and number of matters it now addresses;
13. provide the necessary resources for the conduct of the research and conservation programmes identified by the Advisory Committee's Working Groups; and
14. engage in domestic processes to facilitate the effective implementation of the Agreement.

BACKGROUND

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

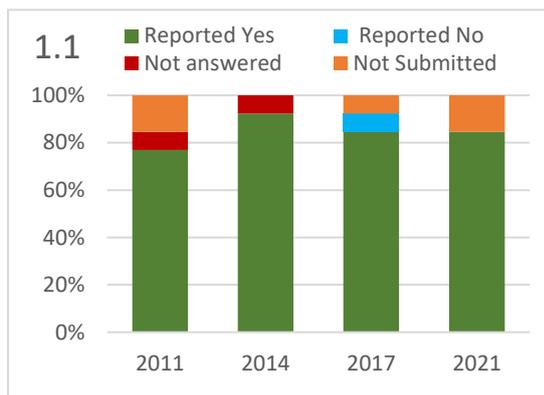
This report has been prepared in accordance with the revised process agreed to at MoP3, using the electronic reporting system developed in 2010 - 2011. The information provided by Parties is detailed in full in Information Papers submitted to AC12 (**AC12 Inf 04 to AC12 Inf 09**) and **MoP7 Inf 01** (Implementation Reports not available in time for AC12). A summary of this information has been prepared by the Secretariat and is presented in Section 1. The report also includes information provided by Parties and others to the Advisory Committee to enable it to meet its reporting requirements under item 5.1 of the Agreement's Action Plan (Section 2). The report also identifies difficulties encountered in the implementation of the Agreement (Section 3).

1. SUMMARY OF REPORTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

Implementation Reports were received from 11 Parties (85% of Parties). This was lower than the level of response in previous years - 2017 (92%), and 2014 (100%), but equal to 2011 (85%). The reports cover the period since the last round of implementation reporting closed in June 2017, to April 2021 when current reports were due. Five Parties reported after that date. Chile and Norway did not report. 2021 was the fourth reporting round using a consistent format; figures illustrating response trends over time are provided for each question, except Questions 7 and 8 on priorities for land-based and at-sea conservation actions. The review and clarification of Implementation Report questions carried out at MoP6 and improvements to the online forms resulted in all questions being answered in this round by most of those submitting a report, in contrast to the three previous reporting rounds. A summary of the information 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.

Table 1. Summary of actions undertaken by ACAP Parties in 2018 - 2021 in relation to implementation of the Agreement and Action Plan.

	<u>Argentina</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>Brazil</u>	Chile	<u>Ecuador</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>New Zealand</u>	Norway	<u>Peru</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Uruguay</u>
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

	<u>Argentina</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>Brazil</u>	<u>Chile</u>	<u>Ecuador</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>New Zealand</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>Peru</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Uruguay</u>
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

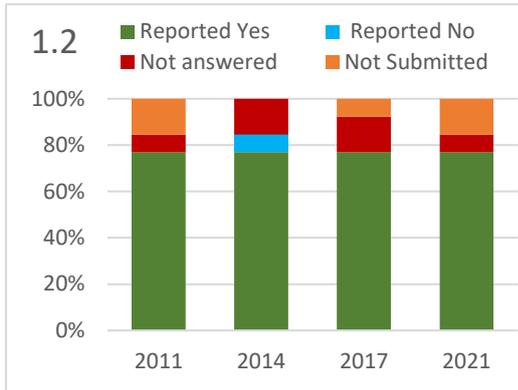
✗ No

N/A Not applicable

? not answered

— Report not submitted at time of compilation

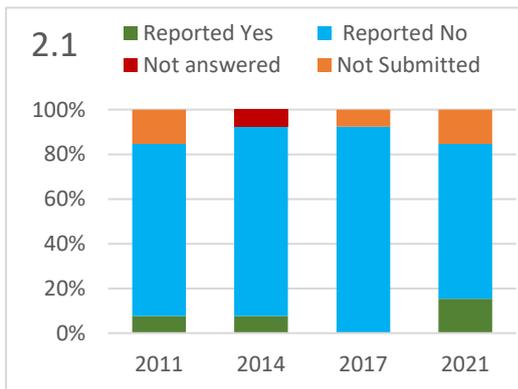
1.1.2. Is action for national implementation planned to occur in the next three years?



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.

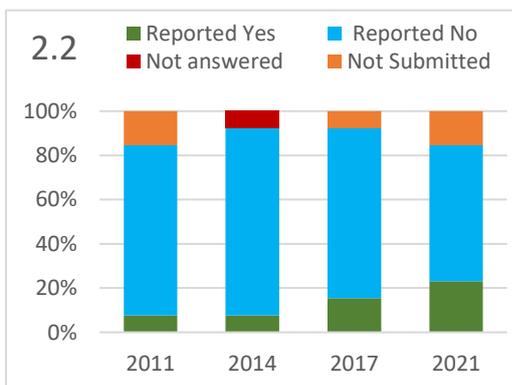
1.2 Species conservation

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)?



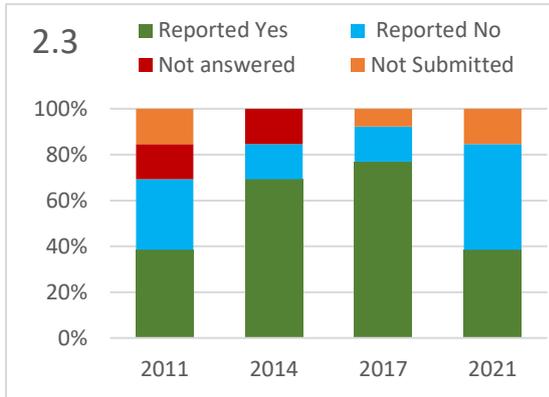
This question was clarified to exclude exemptions as part of scientific research, or for museums and research institutions.

1.2.2. Has any 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)?



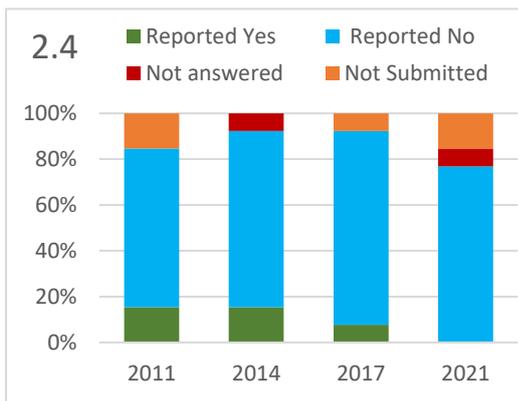
One Party, New Zealand, consistently reports bycaught ACAP species being retained for necropsy and subsequently made available (free of charge) to indigenous people for traditional uses, as well as to museums and researchers.

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



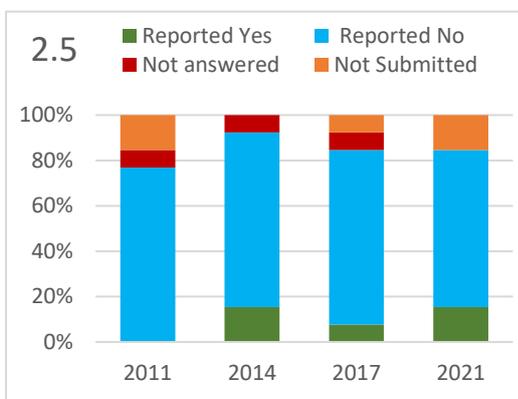
The question now contains a list of ACAP species that can be selected. Five Parties provided details of new Plans.

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



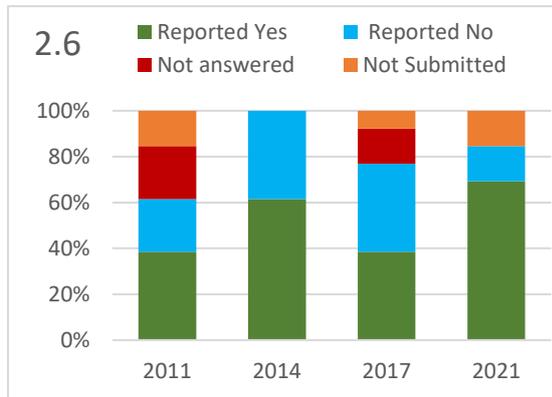
The question now provides a link to [Resolution 1.4](#). All nine Parties reported no emergency measures were taken.

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



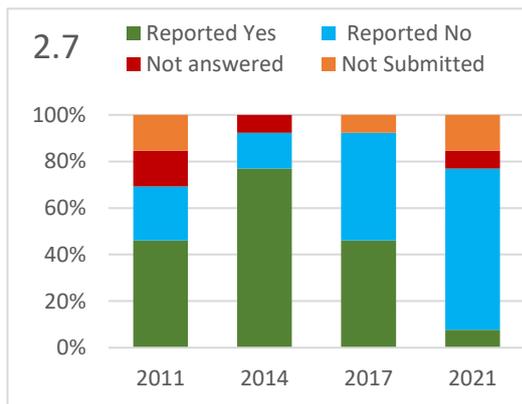
New Zealand continued the Chatham Albatross *Thalassarche eremita* translocation programme first reported on in 2014.

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



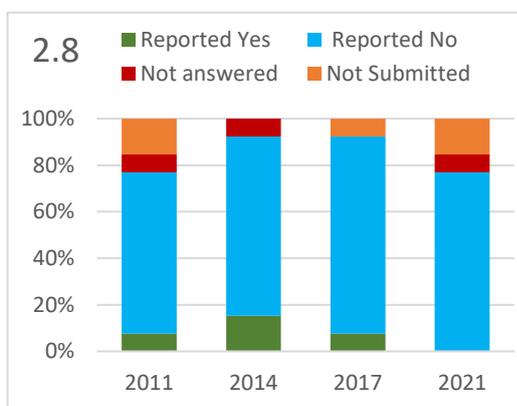
Nine Parties provided details about new initiatives in 2021.

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



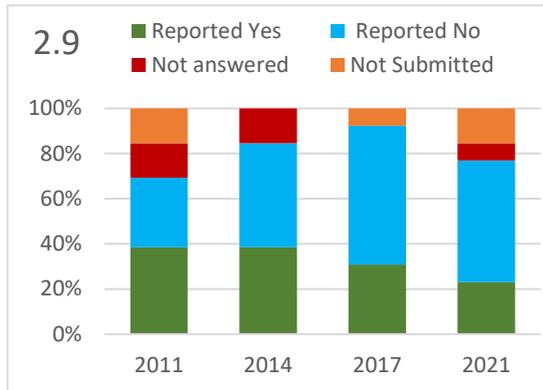
Argentina advised of a joint Resolution between the Secretariat for Environment and Sustainable Development and Secretariat for Energy.

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.

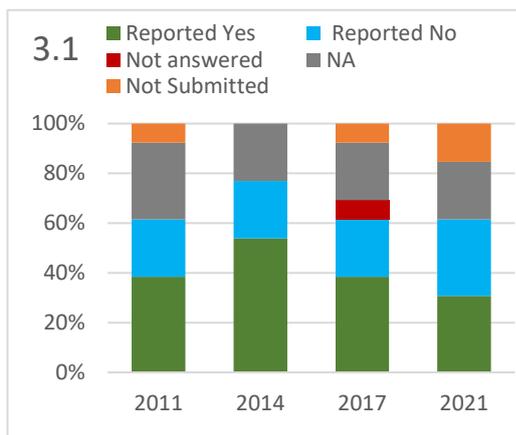
1.2.9. Are there any other conservation projects for ACAP species not already mentioned?



New Zealand and Spain provided details on additional projects in 2021.

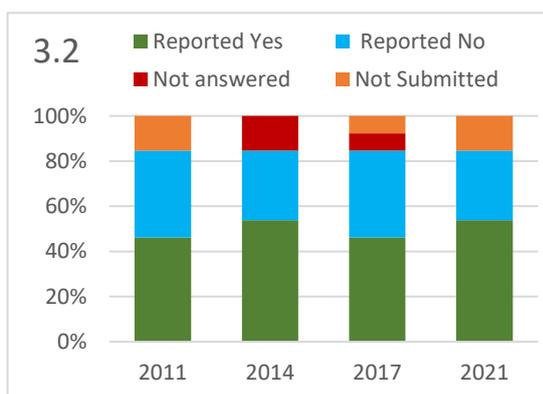
1.3. Habitat conservation

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?



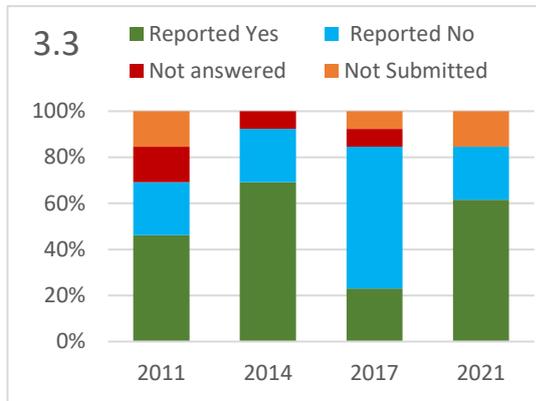
Four Parties did not have breeding sites in 2011, decreasing to three in 2014 with the listing of the Balearic Shearwater *P. mauretanicus* in 2012. Ecuador, France, Spain and the United Kingdom reported activity in this area in 2021.

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



Seven Parties reported implementing management measures for marine living resources in 2021: Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, France, New Zealand, Spain and the United Kingdom.

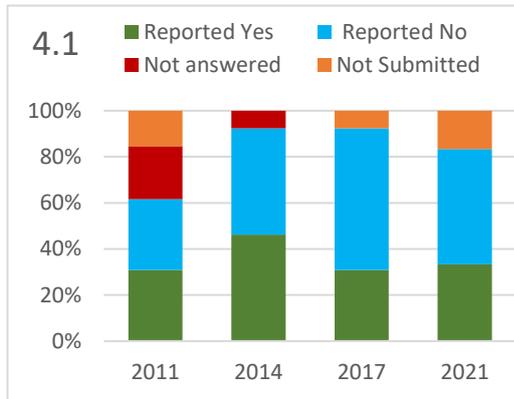
1.3.3. Has the Party implemented any management or protection of important marine areas for albatrosses and petrels?



Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ecuador, France, New Zealand, Spain and the United Kingdom reported taking action in this area in 2021.

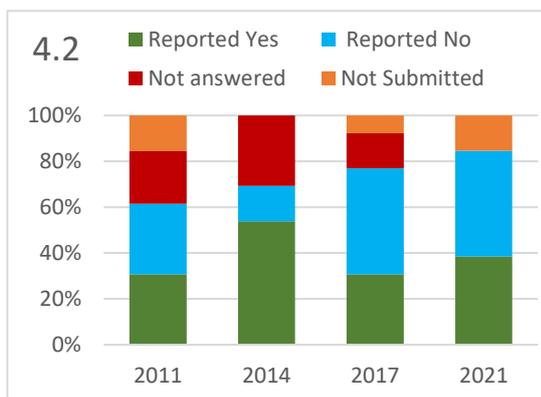
1.4. Management of human activities

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



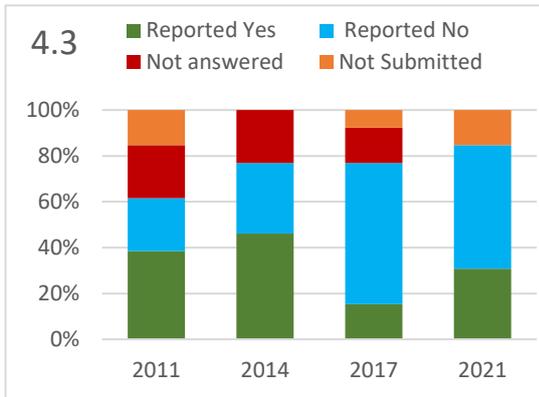
Argentina, Brazil, France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom reported completing new assessments in the past quadrennium.

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



Australia, Brazil, France, Spain and the United Kingdom reported on new measures in 2021.

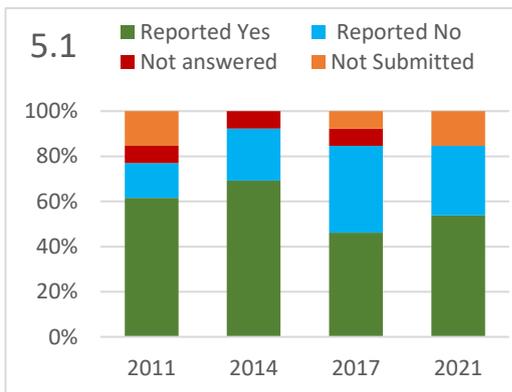
1.4.3. Has the Party introduced any new measures to minimise the disturbance to albatrosses and petrels in marine and terrestrial habitats?



The United Kingdom reported that a number of new guidelines have been published. France reported on measures including limiting light pollution from bases and ships, and strict biosecurity measures. South Africa implemented minimum distance requirements from albatross and petrel nests for flight paths.

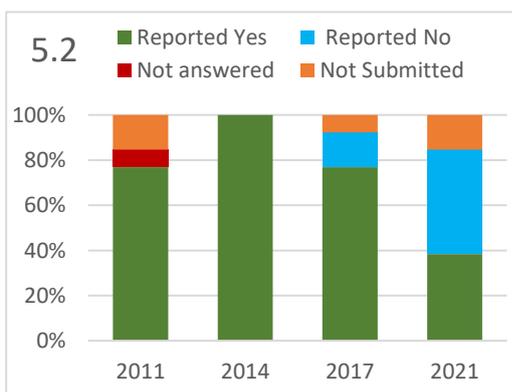
1.5. Research programmes

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, France, Peru, South Africa, Spain, the United Kingdom and Uruguay reported ongoing research programmes in 2021.

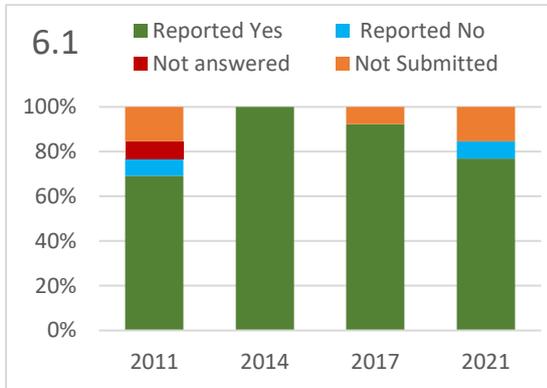
1.5.2. Does the Party have any new national institutions (authorities or research centres), or NGOs involved in albatross and petrel conservation?



This question was amended in 2021 to specify new rather than additional institutions. Brazil, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Uruguay reported new institutions, although in some cases these were established before this reporting period.

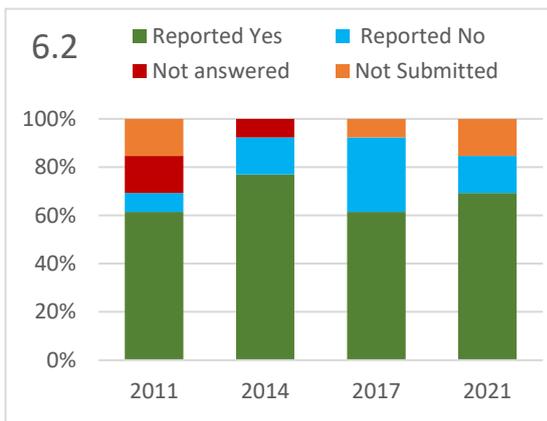
1.6. Education and public awareness

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.

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.

1.7. Reporting against priorities for land-based conservation actions

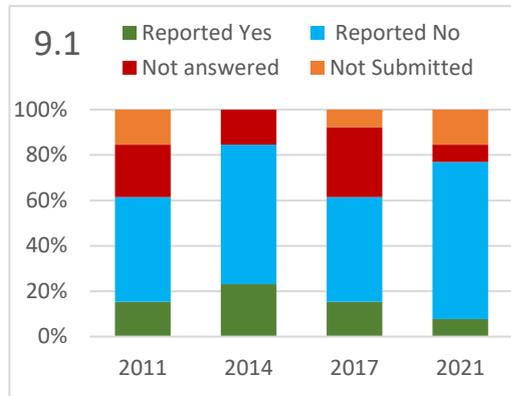
Five Parties provided details of actions they had taken, or were not able to take, regarding land-based threats (Table 2). For details, please refer to Question 7 in the individual Implementation Reports (AC12 Inf 04 to AC12 Inf 09, and MoP7 Inf 01).

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 (AC12 Inf 04 to AC12 Inf 09, and MoP7 Inf 01).

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?



Up to three different Parties per reporting period noted new work related to climate change impacts, including Australia in 2021.

1.10. Additional Comments

Brazil noted some difficulties with updating information in the report. The United Kingdom sought clarification on several questions in the Report.

1.11. Issues identified

Following amendments to questions agreed at MoP6, and refinements to the reporting forms, the accuracy of answers provided by Parties for the last reporting period appears to have improved. However, some questions continue to be misinterpreted, especially as they relate to the time period covered by the report. The reports could also be further improved if all Parties made full use of the ability to provide additional details to 'yes/no' responses.

Not all Parties create and submit their Reports in a timely manner, and two have not reported at all. The delays put a strain on Secretariat resources leading up to the Advisory Committee meeting and the MoP, as well as limiting the conclusions that can be drawn about progress in implementing the Agreement.

Table 2. Priority land-based conservation actions addressed by Parties in the 2021 reporting round (not in order of priority ranking). Blank cells indicate Parties not directly involved in management of affected sites. For details see **AC12 Inf 04** to **AC12 Inf 09** and **MoP7 Inf 01**.

Island	Threat	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Chile	Ecuador	France	New Zealand	Norway	Peru	South Africa	Spain	United Kingdom	Uruguay
Albatross Island (AU)	Avian pox virus		✓											
Pedra Branca	<i>Morus serrator</i> (Australasian gannet)		✓											
South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ^a	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> (Brown (Norwegian) rat)	✘											✓	
Isla Española	Mosquito					NA								
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 ^b	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)							✓						
Auckland Island ^b	<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Pig)							✓						
Formentera ^c	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)											✘		
Formentera ^c	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)											✘		
Menorca ^c	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)											✓		
Menorca ^c	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)											✓		
Cabrera ^c	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)											✓		
Cabrera ^c	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)											✓		
Ibiza ^c	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)											✘		
Mallorca ^c	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)											✓		
Gough Island	<i>Mus musculus</i> (House mouse)												✓	

✓ = Yes, ✘ = No, – = Report not submitted at time of compilation, ? = not answered

^a 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.

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

^c Refers to affected colonies which may include offshore islets

Table 3. Priority at-sea conservation actions addressed by Parties in the 2021 reporting round. Blank cells indicate Parties not directly involved in management of affected fisheries. 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 **AC12 Inf 04** to **AC12 Inf 09** and **MoP7 Inf 01**.

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 LL		✓		—				—					
Australia Demersal trawl		✓		—				—					
Australia Pelagic trawl		✓		—				—					
Australia Trawl		✓		—				—					
Australia Gillnet		✓		—				—					
Brazil Demersal LL			✗	—				—					
Brazil Pelagic LL			✗	—				—					
Brazil Pelagic LL (Itaipava fleet)			✓	—				—					
Namibia Demersal LL				—				—					
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				—				—			✗		
UK (OT) Pelagic LL				—				—				✗	
Uruguay Demersal trawl				—				—					✓
CCSBT Pelagic LL		✓		—		✓	✓	—			✓		
IATTC Pelagic LL				—			✓	—	✓		✓		
ICCAT Pelagic LL			✓	—		✓		—			✓	✓	✓
IOTC Pelagic LL		✓		—		✓		—			✓	✓	
SEAFO Demersal trawl				—				—			✗		
SPRFMO Demersal trawl		✓		—			✓	—			✗		
WCPFC Pelagic LL		✓		—			✓	—			✓		

✓ = Yes, ✗ = No, — = Report not submitted at time of compilation

2. REPORT ON ITEMS IN SECTION 5.1 OF THE ACTION PLAN

2.1. Assessment and review of the status of populations of albatrosses and petrels (item 5.1.a).

2.1.1. Current Conservation Status

There are currently 31 species listed in Annex 1 of the Agreement. Of these, 21 (68%) are classified at risk of extinction, a stark contrast to the overall rate of 12% for the 10,694 bird species worldwide (Croxall *et al.* 2012; Gill & Donsker 2017)¹. Of the 22 species of albatrosses listed by ACAP, two are listed as *Critically Endangered*, seven are *Endangered*, six are *Vulnerable*, six are *Near Threatened*, and one is of *Least Concern*. Of the nine petrel and shearwater species, one is currently listed as *Critically Endangered*, one as *Endangered*, four as *Vulnerable*, one as *Near Threatened* and two species as *Least Concern* (**Table 4**).

2.1.2. Changes in Status and Trends since MoP6

Since MoP6, the **Amsterdam Albatross** *Diomedea amsterdamensis* was downlisted in 2018 from Critically Endangered to Endangered, following a review by BirdLife International, the listing authority for the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and conservation action by France.

2.1.3. Status of knowledge relating to population size and trends

The population trends of ACAP species over the last twenty years (since 2000) were re-examined in 2021 at the sixth meeting of the Population and Conservation Status Working Group (PaCSWG6). This time-scale was considered appropriate to reflect the trend of these long-lived species, some of which breed only every two years, and which may show high annual variation in breeding numbers.

Thirteen ACAP species (42%) are currently showing overall population declines. For two species (6%), the trend over the last 20 years is unknown. Eight species (27%) appear to have been stable over that timeframe, with a further eight species increasing. The confidence of the assigned trend in **Table 4** reflects both the accuracy and extent of the population data.

Some gaps in population data remain for breeding sites that are logistically difficult to access, and for species that are particularly challenging to census. Seven species at 10 island groups which account for at least 5% of the species' total global breeding pairs, have not been censused at any site in that island group in the last 10 years. They include populations of **Southern Giant Petrel** *Macronectes giganteus* on Heard and McDonald Islands, **Pink-footed Shearwater** *Ardenna creatopus* on Isla Mocha, **Short-tailed Albatross** *Phoebastria albatrus* on Senkaku Retto Islands, **White-chinned Petrel** *Procellaria aequinoctialis* on South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)², **Light-mantled Albatross** *Phoebetria palpebrata* on Kerguelen and Campbell Islands, **Grey Petrel** *Procellaria cinerea* on Crozet, Antipodes and Gough Islands,

¹ Croxall JP, Butchart SHM, Lascelles B, Stattersfield LJ, Sullivan B, Symes A, Taylor P (2012) Seabird conservation status, threats and priority actions: a global assessment. *Bird Conservation International* **22**, 1-34.

Gill, F & D Donsker (Eds). 2017. IOC World Bird List (v 7.3). doi : 10.14344/IOC.ML.7.3

² 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.

and **Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross** *Thalassarche carteri* on Prince Edward Islands. Twelve albatross or petrel species on 15 islands which were estimated to hold more than 10% of the species' global breeding pairs have not had a population estimate in the last 10 years or more (see Tables 2 and 3 in AC12 Doc 11).

Table 4. 2021 Summary of global status and current trends of ACAP albatross and petrel species.

IUCN Status 2021 ¹	Species	Number of sites (ACAP) ²	Single Country Endemic	Annual breeding pairs (last census) ³	Current Population Trend 2001 - 2020 ⁴	Trend Confidence
CR	<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	1	UK	1,456 (2015-2017)	↓	High
CR	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	2	Ecuador	9,615 (2001)	↓	Medium
CR	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	5	Spain	3,184 (2008-2013)	↓	High
EN	<i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i>	1	France	51 (2020)	↑	High
EN	<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	6	NZ	7,107 (1995-2020)	↓	High
EN	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	5	NZ	4,080 (2018)	↓	Low
EN	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	6		33,974 (1984-2016)	↓	High
EN	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	6	UK	33,650 (1974-2011)	↔	Low
EN	<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	29		80,863 (1982-2020)	↓	Medium
EN	<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	15		12,074 (1974-2021)	↓	Very Low
EN	<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	1	NZ	6,223 (2019)	↑	Low
VU	<i>Ardenna creatopus</i>	3	Chile	33,520 (2009-2016)	↔	Low
VU	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	4	NZ	7,921 (1989-2018)	↔	Low
VU	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	28		9,400 (1981-2021)	↓	High
VU	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	2		889 (2002-2017)	↑	High
VU	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	73		1,118,033 (1984-2019)	↓	Very Low
VU	<i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>	1	UK	34,000–50,000 (2018)	↑	High
VU	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	2	NZ	6,970 (2016-2021)	↔	Low
VU	<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	1	NZ	5,296 (2017)	↔	High
VU	<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	2	NZ	24,338 (2020)	↔	Medium
VU	<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	12	NZ	26,496 (1986-2019)	↓	Low
NT	<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	17		806,693 (1982-2019)	↔	High
NT	<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	13		70,524 (1995-2019)	↑	Medium
NT	<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	71		15,975* (1954-2021)	?	-

IUCN Status 2021 ¹	Species	Number of sites (ACAP) ²	Single Country Endemic	Annual breeding pairs (last census) ³	Current Population Trend 2001 - 2020 ⁴	Trend Confidence
NT	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	17		86,959 [#] (1981-2018)	↓	Very Low
NT	<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	10	NZ	33,268 (1984-2019)	↔	Medium
NT	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	3	Australia	15,019 (2015-2021)	↓	Low
NT	<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	5	NZ	62,922 (2009-2017)	?	-
LC	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	119		46,127 (1958-2021)	↑	Medium
LC	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	50		11,551 (1973-2021)	↑	Medium
LC	<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	65		689,468 (1982-2020)	↑	High

* excluding Auckland estimates of 5,000 pairs – not reliable/supported

Incomplete global estimate - Prince Edward Islands numbers unknown

¹ CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-1. <www.iucnredlist.org>.

² **Site:** usually an entire, distinct island or islet, or section of a large island

³ ACAP database. <data.acap.aq>. 27 August 2021.

⁴ **ACAP Trend:** ↑ increasing, ↓ declining, ↔ stable, ? unknown. **n.b. the overall trend for the species may not reflect particular regional or site trends.**

A series of species assessments have been developed to describe succinctly the state of knowledge of each of the ACAP species. These are available on the ACAP website in the three languages of the Agreement and are progressively updated.

2.2. Identification of internationally important breeding sites (item 5.1.b)

The ACAP database lists 196 sites that hold more than 1% of the global population of each ACAP species where population numbers are known (**ANNEX 1**). Most ACAP species breed at relatively few sites; for 14 of the 31 species, there are only one to 3 sites that hold internationally important numbers (i.e. >1% of the global population).

It should be recognised that (1) census data are unavailable for approximately a fifth of breeding sites, particularly those of the **White-chinned Petrel** *P. aequinoctialis* and the **Light-mantled Albatross** *P. palpebrata*, and (2) some counts are of low reliability or were carried out a decade or more ago. Filling these gaps and obtaining updated population estimates is a priority. There are also some differences in the scale at which breeding sites were defined by Parties when the ACAP database was set up, such that islands may be entered as a single site, or split.

2.3. Reviews to characterise the foraging range and migration routes and patterns of populations of albatrosses and petrels (item 5.1.c).

BirdLife International has compiled and summarised all the available information on tracking studies undertaken on ACAP-listed species, including data that have not yet been deposited in the [Seabird Tracking Database](#) (STD), into a single metadata table. This will be regularly updated in order to assess where major gaps in knowledge of the at sea distribution of these

species occur, and will help in setting future study priorities. The STD includes tracks of ACAP species collected from 89 colonies covering a range of life-history stages. The gap analysis highlighted that breeding season data are available for all ACAP species, and that while tracking data are available during the non-breeding season for most species, these data are from very few juveniles and immatures.

Regional priority tracking programmes are identified and updated at each PaCSWG meeting and Parties and non-Party Range States are encouraged to submit new data sets to the STD as part of the ongoing work of the Agreement.

The ACAP Species Assessments include distribution maps as well as maps showing satellite-transmitter and other tracking data for breeding and non-breeding birds where available. These maps have been prepared by BirdLife International based on information in the STD and other sources.

2.4. Identification and assessment of known and suspected threats affecting albatrosses and petrels (item 5.1.d)

2.4.1. Threats at breeding sites

ACAP has adopted a system for standardising the listing of threats to breeding sites adapted from criteria produced initially by the IUCN and the Conservation Measures Partnership. Each threat is assessed according to the Scope (proportion of population affected) and Severity (intensity), which when combined provide an indication of the magnitude of the threat. These consider not only current impact, but also the anticipated impact over the next decade, assuming the continuation of current conditions and trends. A breakdown of the proportion of sites, and of the global population that are subjected to threats that meet these criteria are listed in Table 5. The vast majority of these relate to introduced mammals or disease and are described in Section 2.8. The remainder involve natural disasters.

Table 5. Species affected by land threats at 1% or more of their breeding sites, or when 1% or more of the known global population is affected. Green cells <1%; Orange cells 1-33%; Red cells >33%

Species	No of sites	% of sites affected							% of global population affected						
		Natural disaster	Human disturbance	Parasite or pathogen	Predation by alien species	Habitat loss or destruction by alien species	Stress by alien species	All threats	Natural disaster	Human disturbance	Parasite or Pathogen	Predation by alien species	Habitat loss or destruction by alien species	Stress by alien species	All threats
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	6	0	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	2	0	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	4	0	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	0	<1	0	0	<1
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	37	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	27	0	0	27
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	125	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	<1	0	0	0	0	0	<1
<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	2	50	0	0	0	0	0	50	94	0	0	0	0	0	94
<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	17	35	6	0	0	0	0	47	100	<1	0	0	0	0	100

Species	No of sites	% of sites affected							% of global population affected						
		Natural disaster	Human disturbance	Parasite or pathogen	Predation by alien species	Habitat loss or destruction by alien species	Stress by alien species	All threats	Natural disaster	Human disturbance	Parasite or Pathogen	Predation by alien species	Habitat loss or destruction by alien species	Stress by alien species	All threats
<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	3	0	33	33	0	0	33	67	0	<1	100	0	0	<1	100
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	15	27	7	0	0	7	0	40	19	<1	0	0	5	0	19
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	15	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	72	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	?	0	0	2	0	0	2
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	78	0	0	0	9	3	0	9	0	0	0	<1	3	0	3
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	16	0	0	0	31	13	0	31	0	0	0	24	<1	0	24
<i>Puffinus mauritanicus</i>	5	0	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	6	0	0	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	67	0	0	0	67
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	3	0	0	33	0	33	0	67	0	0	36	0	<1	0	36
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	65	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	<1	0	0	<1	0	0	<1
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	5	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	9	0	0	9

2.4.2. Threats at sea

Albatrosses and petrels face many threats at sea. These threats include ingestion of marine debris including fishing hooks discarded in fish offal, entanglement in lost fishing gear and other marine debris, contamination from pollutants and over-fishing of prey species. However, direct interactions with fishing operations and associated mortality (bycatch) has been identified by ACAP and others as the major threat causing widespread declines in albatross and petrel populations. All ACAP species are at risk from this threat. A web-based reporting system was developed to capture and use fisheries and bycatch data submitted by Parties and collaborating Range States (see **Section 2.6**).

Another dataset which includes information on fisheries, including those operating outside exclusive economic zones (EEZs), as well as albatross and petrel populations which might be impacted by those fisheries, underpins a prioritisation framework for at-sea threats. This expert opinion based framework provides the basis for decision-making to set, monitor and report on progress against priority conservation actions for ACAP species (see **Table 3**). Twenty-five fisheries and 28 seabird populations were identified as priority targets for action during the latest (2021) iteration of the prioritisation process (**Table 6**).

Table 6. 2021 Priorities for at-sea conservation actions **summarised by fishery**. Note that this table only includes fisheries that have been reported on by Parties or Range States, and therefore the number of possible fisheries that could be assessed is likely to be higher than those currently included. RFMO fisheries have not been reviewed.

Fishery	Population (breeding island group) affected
Angola Pelagic LL	Tristan Albatross Gough Island
Argentina Demersal trawl	Northern Royal Albatross Chatham Islands
	Southern Giant Petrel Islas de los Estados & Observatorio
	Wandering Albatross SG (IGS) ¹
Australia Demersal trawl	Black Petrel Great and Little Barrier Islands
	Indian yellow-nosed Albatross Amsterdam Island
	Shy Albatross Albatross Island
	Shy Albatross Pedra Branca
Australia Gillnet	Black Petrel Great and Little Barrier Islands
	Indian yellow-nosed Albatross Amsterdam Island
	Shy Albatross Pedra Branca
	Sooty Albatross Iles Crozet
Australia Pelagic trawl	Black Petrel Great and Little Barrier Islands
Brazil Demersal LL	Northern Royal Albatross Chatham Islands
	Tristan Albatross Gough Island
	Wandering Albatross SG (IGS) ¹
Brazil Pelagic LL	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross Tristan da Cunha
	Northern Royal Albatross Chatham Islands
	Tristan Albatross Gough Island
	Wandering Albatross SG (IGS) ¹
	White-chinned Petrel SG (IGS) ¹
Brazil Pelagic LL (Itaipava fleet)	Tristan Albatross Gough Island
	Wandering Albatross SG (IGS) ¹
	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross Tristan da Cunha
	White-chinned Petrel SG (IGS) ¹
Namibia Demersal trawl	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross Tristan da Cunha
Namibia Pelagic LL	Shy Albatross Pedra Branca
Namibia Pelagic trawl	Shy Albatross Pedra Branca
Peru Demersal LL	Black Petrel Great and Little Barrier Islands
Peru Pelagic LL	Black Petrel Great and Little Barrier Islands
	Grey Petrel All sites
Spain Demersal LL	Balearic Shearwater Balearic Archipelago
Spain Pelagic LL	Balearic Shearwater Balearic Archipelago
Spain Purse seine	Balearic Shearwater Balearic Archipelago
Spain Trawl	Balearic Shearwater Balearic Archipelago
Uruguay Demersal trawl	Northern Royal Albatross Chatham Islands

Fishery	Population (breeding island group) affected
RFMOs	
CCSBT Pelagic LL	Antipodean Albatross Auckland Islands Black-browed Albatross Antipodes Islands Black-browed Albatross Campbell Island Black-browed Albatross Iles Crozet Black-browed Albatross SG (IGS) ¹ Black Petrel Great and Little Barrier Islands Grey-headed Albatross SG (IGS) ¹ Grey Petrel All sites Indian yellow-nosed Albatross Amsterdam Island Indian yellow-nosed Albatross Crozet Island Northern Giant Petrel Prince Edward Islands Northern Royal Albatross Chatham Islands Sooty Albatross Iles Crozet Sooty Albatross Prince Edward Islands Southern Giant Petrel Prince Edward Islands Tristan Albatross Gough Island Wandering Albatross Iles Kerguelen Wandering Albatross SG (IGS) ¹ White-chinned Petrel SG (IGS) ¹
IATTC Pelagic LL	Laysan Albatross Central Pacific - Laysan Waved Albatross Islas Galapagos
ICCAT Pelagic LL	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross Tristan da Cunha Black-browed Albatross SG (IGS) ¹ Grey-headed Albatross SG (IGS) ¹ Grey Petrel All sites Northern Royal Albatross Chatham Islands Tristan Albatross Gough Island Wandering Albatross SG (IGS) ¹ White-chinned Petrel SG (IGS) ¹
IOTC Pelagic LL	Grey-headed Albatross SG (IGS) ¹ Grey Petrel All sites Indian yellow-nosed Albatross Amsterdam Island Indian yellow-nosed Albatross Crozet Island Indian yellow-nosed Albatross Prince Edward Island Northern Giant Petrel Prince Edward Islands Shy Albatross Pedra Branca Sooty Albatross Iles Crozet Sooty Albatross Prince Edward Islands Southern Giant Petrel Prince Edward Islands Tristan Albatross Gough Island Wandering Albatross Iles Kerguelen
SEAFO Demersal trawl	Black-browed Albatross SG (IGS) ¹

Fishery	Population (breeding island group) affected
SPRFMO Demersal trawl	Black Petrel Great and Little Barrier Islands
	Northern Royal Albatross Chatham Islands
WCPFC Pelagic LL	Antipodean Albatross Antipodes Islands
	Antipodean Albatross Auckland Islands
	Black-browed Albatross Antipodes Islands
	Black-browed Albatross Campbell Island
	Black Petrel Great and Little Barrier Islands
	Grey Petrel All sites
	Laysan Albatross Central Pacific - Laysan
	Northern Royal Albatross Chatham Islands

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.

2.5. Identification of methods by which these threats may be avoided or mitigated (item 5.1.e)

2.5.1. Threats at breeding sites

In addition to the existing [Eradication Guidelines](#) (updated September 2019), [Translocation Guidelines](#) (updated February 2020), and [Biosecurity Guidelines](#) (updated March 2020), AC12 endorsed [National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds](#) developed by Australia.

2.5.2. Threats at sea

Based on reviews of bycatch mitigation strategies and technologies developed for pelagic longline, demersal longline and trawl gear types, the Seabird Bycatch Working Group (SBWG) has continued to update its advice on current best practice scientific approaches for mitigating bycatch in these gear types. The aim of these resources is to assist Parties, non-Party Range States and RFMOs to reduce bycatch in their fisheries by using measures and approaches that are considered best practice, and to ensure that Parties, non-Party Range States and RFMOs remain informed about updates to this advice. The [best practice advice](#) includes descriptions of measures, current knowledge, implementation guidance and research needs, and is suitable for dissemination to relevant fisheries managers. At AC12, a toolbox for seabird bycatch mitigation advice in purse seine fisheries, [Guidelines on Fisheries Electronic Monitoring Systems](#), and [Data collection guidelines for observer programmes](#) were added to these resources. Parties, non-Party Range States, RFMOs and others are encouraged to use these materials to guide the development of policy and practice within the fisheries under their jurisdiction or management. Work on developing advice for mitigating seabird bycatch in artisanal and other small-scale fisheries is underway. A guide on [hook removal](#) from seabirds is also available, and a guide on removing entangled seabirds from nets is being developed.

The main focus of the SBWG has been on research and development of advice regarding technical bycatch mitigation measures, and this has been critical in providing evidence-based solutions for mitigating seabird bycatch. However, it was noted at SBWG8 and AC10 that there remains a gap between the research outcomes and associated advice and implementation of

effective bycatch mitigation measures. It is acknowledged that further technical research is unlikely to bridge this gap, and there is an urgent need to better understand how to enhance implementation of seabird bycatch mitigation strategies. This will require expanding the social dimension of work on bycatch mitigation, and skills and expertise from outside the current membership of the SBWG, such as social scientists and educators. It was agreed that this should form a very high priority component of the SBWG work programme, and represents a shift in focus away from a predominantly research based focus to a more holistic research-implementation framework. This continued to be the approach taken in the SBWG and the Advisory Committee in the past quadrennium.

2.6. Review and updating of data on the mortality of albatrosses and petrels in fisheries (item 5.1.f).

A web-based reporting system has been progressively developed for the capture and use of fisheries and bycatch data from Parties and collaborating non-Party Range States. Initially, the data were provided at the level of the entire fishery or fleet, a temporal and spatial resolution which is too coarse to enable useful assessments of seabird bycatch levels and trends. For many fisheries, the bycatch and fisheries data submitted by Parties were also incomplete, limiting the possibility of conducting even a low level assessment of bycatch levels and trends for ACAP species. A suite of bycatch indicators were endorsed at AC9 and a programme of work to develop a reporting framework to collate bycatch estimates was agreed at SBWG7. The framework defines the data, methodological approaches to estimating bycatch, and reporting requirements necessary to report against the agreed indicators. A refined framework was presented to SBWG8, together with the results of trial reporting from a limited number of Parties using an updated reporting template. All Parties and collaborating Range States were urged to use the revised bycatch reporting template to provide bycatch information and the reporting template was finalised at SBWG9. The database currently contains 113 active fisheries from 14 Parties and Range States. 30 ACAP species were identified and reported bycaught in six (out of nine) gear types, along with 32 species identified in six additional families of seabirds. In the entire dataset, i.e. combined across all reporting years and fisheries, total bycatch was estimated for 17 ACAP species. Due to only a small proportion of fisheries (16%) currently reporting total estimated seabird mortality, it is not yet possible to address the total number of birds killed (bycaught) per year in all relevant EEZ waters. Although bycatch rates of seabirds (by species, where possible) across each of the fisheries could be calculated from observer/raw data submitted, some Parties oppose this approach. A workshop to address the low level of reporting and lack of progress with indicators on seabird bycatch is planned for 2023 prior to SBWG11.

The [ACAP Seabird Bycatch Identification Guide](#) has also been developed (in collaboration with the Japanese Institute of Far Seas Fisheries) to assist Parties, non-Party Range States and RFMOs with the correct identification of albatrosses and some commonly caught petrels and shearwaters killed in longline operations.

2.7. Review of data on the distribution and seasonality of effort in fisheries which affect albatrosses and petrels (item 5.1.g)

Some data on fishing effort has been provided by Parties as part of their annual reporting and forms part of the information requested in the revised bycatch reporting template (**Section 2.6**).

However, there has been no recent comprehensive review of the extent of overlap of fishing effort and albatross and petrel distribution. Seabird distribution (tracking)-fishing effort overlap maps are scheduled to be updated on an ongoing basis with a focus on ACAP Priority Populations and high-risk bycatch areas (Action 5.11 of the Advisory Committee Work Programme 2019-2022). These maps will provide useful information for the upcoming reviews planned by some RFMOs to assess the effectiveness of seabird bycatch mitigation measures within their areas of competence. Consequently, the scheduling and prioritisation of these updates will be influenced by the RFMOs' work plans.

2.8. Reviews of the status at breeding sites of introduced animals, plants and disease-causing organisms known or believed to be detrimental to albatrosses and petrels (item 5.1.h)

Habitat destruction and predation by introduced mammals are listed more often than any other processes as threats to breeding sites of ACAP species. Those affecting the most breeding sites (site-species combinations) were predation by feral cat *Felis catus*, black rat *Rattus rattus* and brown rat *R. norvegicus*, and habitat destruction by reindeer *Rangifer tarandus* (Table 7). All other threats affected only a few sites, although were severe in some cases ('High' magnitude according to the agreed threat criteria), which included the effects of avian cholera at Amsterdam Island and human disturbance (Table 8). The species affected at the most breeding sites were the burrow-nesting **White-chinned Petrel** *P. aequinoctialis*, and **Balearic Shearwater** *Puffinus mauretanicus*, mainly because of predation or habitat destruction by introduced mammals. In interpreting the tables below and the conclusions, it should be noted that: (1) threats only include those that are documented and known or likely to cause a population decline in <10 years, (2) values in the tables are the number of breeding sites, equivalent to each species-site combination *i.e.* two species breeding in the same area constitute two breeding sites, (3) although most islands are listed as one site, a small number have been subdivided into separate sites, and (4) no attempt has been made to consider the number of birds or the percentage of the global population at each site – some affected sites comprise less than 1% of the global breeding pairs of the species.

A summary of ranked threats where management action could be considered is provided in Table 9.

Table 7. Number of breeding sites of ACAP species affected by threats of different magnitude

Nature of Threat	Threat subcategory	Threat Species	Number of breeding sites affected		
			Low	High	All
Habitat loss or destruction	Habitat destruction by alien species	Reindeer	4		4
	Increased competition with native species	Australasian gannet		1	1
	Vegetation encroachment	<i>Verbesina</i> sp.	1		1
Human disturbance	Military action	-		2	2
	Recreation/tourism	-		1	1
Parasite or pathogen	Pathogen	Avian pox virus	1		1
		Avian cholera		2	2
	Parasite	Mosquito	1		1
	Predation by alien species	American mink	1		1

Nature of Threat	Threat subcategory	Threat Species	Number of breeding sites affected		
			Low	High	All
Predation by alien species		Cat	12	2	14
		Pig	3		3
		House mouse	3	1	4
		Black (ship) rat	13		13
		Brown (Norwegian) rat	7		7
Stress by alien species	Nest desertion	Black (ship) rat		1	1
All			46	10	56

Table 8. Breeding sites of ACAP species affected by threats of **High magnitude**

Nature of Threat	Threat subcategory	Threat Species	Breeding sites affected
Habitat loss or destruction	Increased competition with native species	Australasian gannet	Pedra Branca - <i>Thalassarche cauta</i>
Human disturbance	Military action	-	Kaula – <i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i> Kaula – <i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>
	Recreation/ tourism	-	Isla de la Plata – <i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>
Parasite or pathogen	Pathogen	Avian cholera	île Amsterdam - <i>Thalassarche carteri</i> - <i>Phoebetria fusca</i>
Predation by alien species	Predation by alien species	Cat	Formentera – <i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i> Menorca – <i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>
		House mouse	Gough Island – <i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>
Stress by alien species	Nest desertion	Black (ship) rat	Isla de la Plata – <i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>

Table 9. 2021 priorities for land-based conservation actions. Ranking of threats to ACAP breeding sites based on vulnerability of population, threat magnitude and likelihood of success of management action. Economy of effort would greatly reduce total cost for eradication campaigns for multiple threat species at the same island or island group (cells highlighted using the same colour). Excludes sites with <1% of global annual breeding pairs.

Island	Threat	Rank	Explanation
Habitat loss or destruction/predation by alien species			
Gough Island ^a	<i>Mus musculus</i> (House mouse)	High	Threat to two substantial/large ACAP populations
Formentera ^b	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)	High	Major threat to substantial, declining population. Permanent control at breeding sites.
Menorca ^b	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)	High	Major threat to substantial, declining population. Exclusion feasible by physical barriers.

Island	Threat	Rank	Explanation
Marion Island	<i>Mus musculus</i> (House mouse)	Lower	Low threat to two ACAP populations
Cabrera ^{a, b}	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)	Lower	Low threat to substantial, declining population
Cabrera ^b	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)	Lower	Low threat to substantial, declining population. Eradication feasible
Formentera ^b	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)	Lower	Low threat to substantial, declining population
Ibiza ^b	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)	Lower	Low threat to substantial, declining population
Mallorca ^b	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)	Lower	Low threat to substantial, declining population
Menorca ^b	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)	Lower	Low threat to substantial, declining population
Kerguelen (Grande Terre) ^c	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i> (Reindeer)	Lower	Threat to two ACAP populations. High probability of eradication
Ile Saint Lanne Gramont	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)	Lower	High feasibility of eradication
Ile Saint Lanne Gramont	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)	Lower	High feasibility of eradication
Kerguelen (Grande Terre) ^c	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)	Lower	Threat to three ACAP populations
Kerguelen (Grande Terre) ^c	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)	Lower	Threat to two ACAP populations. Medium feasibility of eradication
Auckland Island	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)	Lower	Medium feasibility of eradication
Auckland Island ^c	<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Pig)	Lower	Medium feasibility of eradication
Parasite or Pathogen			
Ile Amsterdam	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i> (Avian cholera)	High	Major threat to several ACAP species
Isla Espanola	Mosquito	Lower	Low threat. Low feasibility of action
Albatross Island (AU)	Avian pox virus	Lower	Low threat. Low feasibility of action.
Increased competition with native species			
Pedra Branca	<i>Morus serrator</i> (Australasian gannet)		Threat to small population

^a Eradication project in progress, nearly completed

^b Refers to affected colonies which may include offshore islets

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

The three highest priority actions with regard to ‘Habitat loss or destruction/predation by alien species’ are the eradication of house mouse *Mus musculus* from Gough Island, and permanent control of cats at breeding sites on Formentera and Menorca. The highest priority action with regard to a ‘Parasite or Pathogen’ is to address the problem of avian cholera at Amsterdam Island. The prioritisation did not take account of the financial cost of the management action. Since the bulk of the costs would be associated with planning and mobilisation, economies of scale are substantial if an eradication campaign targets more than one species on the same island(s), or more than one island in the same group (cells highlighted using the same colour). The analysis excluded sites with <1% of the total number of global breeding pairs for a species.

Since MoP6, the UK's Gough Island Restoration Programme completed aerial bait drop on the island in August 2021; unfortunately one mouse has been seen on the island since that date. A study on the status of rats on all the islets of the Balearic Islands has been carried out to inform future eradication work. Feasibility plans have been produced for a number of other sites, and in some cases planning is well-advanced, with eradication programmes scheduled to commence during the next few years, including Marion and Auckland Islands (**Table 10**). An anti-predator fence is planned for La Mola de Maò site on Menorca.

2.9. Reviews of the nature of, coverage by, and effectiveness of, protection arrangements for albatrosses and petrels (item 5.1.i)

Each Party has produced management plans for ACAP species within their respective jurisdictions. These plans include National Plans of Action (NPOAs) for incidental bycatch, Threat Abatement Plans, Conservation Strategies, Conservation Action Plans, Recovery Plans and Site Management Plans. Parties are encouraged to provide updates of those protection arrangements and their effectiveness through the online reporting forms, prior to each MoP.

2.10. Reviews of recent and current research on albatrosses and petrels with relevance to their conservation status (item 5.1.j)

This review process is ongoing through all working groups and the Secretariat. Relevant papers are tabled at SBWG and PaCSWG meetings and inform the Species Assessments, Action Plans and Best Practice Guidelines.

The Secretariat maintains a bibliographic reference database of relevant literature which supports the development and updating of these documents.

2.11. List of authorities, research centres, scientists and non-government organisations concerned with albatrosses and petrels (item 5.1.k)

The ACAP website provides a comprehensive list of links to various centres, institutions, organisations and websites concerned with albatrosses and petrels. Parties are encouraged to provide any updates to the Secretariat.

Table 10. Islands with breeding population of ACAP species where eradication of introduced vertebrates was declared since 2017 or is planned (Y) with year of planned eradication in brackets. N = alien present but no eradication planned. Blank cells = alien not present.

Island	Management Responsibility	Cat <i>Felis catus</i>	House mouse <i>Mus musculus</i>	American mink <i>Neovison vison</i>	Polynesian rat <i>Rattus exulans</i>	Brown (Norwegian) rat <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Black (ship) rat <i>Rattus rattus</i>	Pig <i>Sus scrofa</i>
Albatross Islet	Chile			Y (2015)				
Bleaker Island	Disputed	2001				Y (2019)		
Harcourt Island	Disputed					2018		
Saddle Island	Disputed					2018		
South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed		2018			2018		
Mukojima	Japan						Y (2010)	
Antipodes Island	New Zealand		2018					
Auckland Island	New Zealand	Y	Y					Y
Marion Island	South Africa	1987	Y (2024)					
Cabrera	Spain	Y	N				N	
Gough Island	United Kingdom		Y (2021)					
Lehua	USA				Y (2017)			
Midway Atoll	USA		Y (2022)					
Wake Atoll	USA				Y			

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.

2.12. Directory of legislation concerning albatrosses and petrels (item 5.1.l)

The ACAP database holds information on legislation relevant to species listed on Annex 1 to the Agreement and their breeding sites. Site editors (researchers and managers responsible for reviewing site and species information in the database) are encouraged to keep these up to date.

2.13. Reviews of education and information programmes aimed at conserving albatrosses and petrels (item 5.1.m)

Parties reported on a range of programmes being undertaken, including education, training and outreach. Collaboration between governmental agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) was evident in many cases. No reviews of these programmes were undertaken by the Advisory Committee.

2.14. Review of current taxonomy in relation to albatrosses and petrels (item 5.1.n).

The TWG recommended a standard taxonomy to be used when considering new species for Annex 1 of ACAP and for other ACAP purposes (see **MoP7 Inf 02**).

2.15. Identified gaps in information as part of the above reviews, with a view to addressing these in future priorities (item 5.2).

The following gaps in the information provided were identified:

- Census data are unavailable for approximately a fifth of reported breeding sites, while counts for another fifth of breeding sites were collected over two decades ago. Some records are of low or unknown reliability.
- Demographic data is lacking for two species, the Spectacled Petrel *Procellaria conspicillata*, and the Pink-footed Shearwater *Ardenna creatopus*, and survival and breeding success gaps remain for another two species Chatham Albatross *Thalassarche eremita* and Salvin's Albatross *Thalassarche salvini*.
- Gaps in the tracking data for albatross and petrels have been identified and ACAP Parties are encouraged to submit new data sets as part of the on-going work of the Agreement.
- Scarcity of information, especially at an appropriate spatial, temporal and species resolution, on seabird mortality in a large number of fisheries, particularly for RFMOs.
- Lack of understanding of the magnitude and dynamics of seabird mortality in artisanal fisheries.

3. NEXT STEPS FOR THE AGREEMENT

3.1. Amendments to the Action Plan

No amendments have been proposed to the Action Plan (Annex 2 to the Agreement).

3.2. Achievements and difficulties with implementing the Agreement

Three key challenges for the 2019-2021 triennium were identified at MoP6:

1. Collection of data on seabird bycatch in relevant fisheries.
The review of fisheries data submitted by Parties highlighted that the temporal and spatial resolution of the data remain too coarse to enable useful assessments of seabird bycatch levels and trends. Following discussion about whether the Parties should analyse their own data and routinely submit the results to ACAP, or whether the raw or aggregated data should be sent to ACAP for analyses, a suite of bycatch indicators was agreed and a recommendation was made at AC9 to further develop the reporting framework. Reporting of fisheries and seabird bycatch data was limited at AC11, not allowing progress to be made in this area. The data reported prior to AC12 provided total estimated seabird mortality for only a small proportion of fisheries, with most bycatch data provided as observed/raw numbers, with some Parties opposing any analysis of the observed/raw data submitted. With the mechanism for reporting of fisheries and seabird bycatch data for relevant EEZs now well established, the challenge remains for observer programmes to be collecting and reporting adequate data which can drive robust analyses of seabird bycatch.
2. Effective implementation of ACAP' best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures in relevant domestic and high seas fisheries.
While many Parties and RFMOs have adopted fisheries management measures based on ACAP's best practice advice, in many cases this advice has only been adopted partially. The low level of observer coverage in many domestic and high seas fisheries (further impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic), as well as deficiencies in data collection and reporting systems have made it difficult to assess the level of implementation being achieved and the effectiveness of conservation measures in force. AC11 recognised that a targeted communication strategy and products will be needed to highlight not only best practice fishing methods, but also the conservation crisis facing albatrosses and petrels, and the ways to overcome the impediments to the implementation of these methods.
3. Filling significant gaps in data relating to population status and trends.
Parties and Range States have continued to maintain population monitoring programmes despite the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data for a handful of neglected populations remains to be collected. Obtaining this data is essential for ultimately measuring the success of the Agreement.

The last quadrennium has also seen continued progress with introduced vertebrate eradication programme planning and implementation, although these too have been disrupted and delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

3.3. Key outcomes for the next triennium

Key challenges for the Agreement in the next triennium remain the same as those identified in the past, namely to continue to improve the collection of data on seabird bycatch in relevant fisheries; to implement ACAP's best-practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures in relevant domestic and high-seas fisheries; and to fill the significant gaps in data relating to population status and trends, particularly for the species which are currently in decline.

All of the above activities are essential to the ongoing effective implementation of the Agreement and require continued support from Parties over the next triennium.

ANNEX 1. IBA (Important Bird Area) sites where the annual breeding population exceeds 1% of the known global total for that species.

Species	Breeding Site	Island Group	Jurisdiction
<i>Ardenna creatopus</i>	Isla Mocha	Isla Mocha	Chile
<i>Ardenna creatopus</i>	Isla Robinson Crusoe	Juan Fernández Archipelago	Chile
<i>Ardenna creatopus</i>	Isla Santa Clara	Juan Fernández Archipelago	Chile
<i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i>	Plateau des tourbieres	Amsterdam and St Paul	France
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Adams Island	Auckland Islands	New Zealand
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodes Island	Antipodes Islands	New Zealand
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Auckland Island	Auckland Islands	New Zealand
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Disappointment Island	Auckland Islands	New Zealand
<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Gough Island	Gough	United Kingdom
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Campbell Island	Campbell Islands	New Zealand
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Albatross Island (SGSSI (IGSISS))	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Annenkov Island	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Bird Island (SGSSI (IGSISS))	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Courbet Peninsula	Kerguelen	France
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Grande Coulée	Kerguelen	France
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Ile aux Cochons	Crozet	France
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Ile de l'Est	Crozet	France
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Ile de la Possession	Crozet	France
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Ile des Apotres	Crozet	France
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Marion Island	Prince Edward Islands	South Africa
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Northwest	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Pingouins Island	Crozet	France
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Islands	South Africa
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Rallier du Baty Peninsula	Kerguelen	France
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	The Big Sister	Chatham Island	New Zealand
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	The Forty-fours	Chatham Island	New Zealand
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	The Little (Middle) Sister	Chatham Island	New Zealand
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Anvers Island	Palmer Archipelago	Antarctic
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Avian Island	Marguerite Bay	Antarctic
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Barff	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Barren Island	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Disputed
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Bird Island (SGSSI (IGSISS))	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed

Species	Breeding Site	Island Group	Jurisdiction
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Candlemas Island	South Sandwich Islands (Islas Sandwich del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Elephant Island	Elephant Island	Antarctic
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Grand Jason	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Disputed
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Heard Island	Heard and McDonald Islands	Australia
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Ile aux Cochons	Crozet	France
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Isla Arce	North Patagonia	Argentina
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Isla Gran Robredo	North Patagonia	Argentina
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Isla Noir	Isla Noir	Chile
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Macquarie Island	Macquarie Island	Australia
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Marion Island	Prince Edward Islands	South Africa
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Nelson Island	South Shetland Islands	Antarctic
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Northwest	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Penn (Beaver)	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Disputed
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Powell Island	South Orkney Islands	Antarctic
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Islands	South Africa
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Sandy Cay (Elephant Cays)	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Disputed
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Signy Island	South Orkney Islands	Antarctic
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	South Coast	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Speedwell	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	Disputed
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Steeple Jason	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Disputed
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Antipodes Island	Antipodes Islands	New Zealand
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Baie Larose	Kerguelen	France
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Bird Island (SGSSI (IGSISS))	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Campbell Island	Campbell Islands	New Zealand
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Courbet Peninsula	Kerguelen	France
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Enderby Island	Auckland Islands	New Zealand
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Golfe du Morbihan	Kerguelen	France
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Ile aux Cochons	Crozet	France
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Ile de l'Est	Crozet	France
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Ile de la Possession	Crozet	France
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Ile des Apotres	Crozet	France
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Ile des Pingouins	Crozet	France
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Macquarie Island	Macquarie Island	Australia
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Marion Island	Prince Edward Islands	South Africa
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northwest	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed

Species	Breeding Site	Island Group	Jurisdiction
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Nunez	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Islands	South Africa
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Rallier du Baty Peninsula	Kerguelen	France
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Saddle Island	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	South Coast	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	The Big Sister	Chatham Island	New Zealand
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	The Forty-fours	Chatham Island	New Zealand
<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	Minami-kojima	Senkaku Retto of southern Ryukyu Islands	Disputed
<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	Torishima	Izu Shoto	Japan
<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Kure Atoll	Hawaii	USA
<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Laysan Island	Hawaii	USA
<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Lisianski Island	Hawaii	USA
<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Midway Atoll	Hawaii	USA
<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	Isla Espanola	Galapagos	Ecuador
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	French Frigate Shoals	Hawaii	USA
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Kure Atoll	Hawaii	USA
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Laysan Island	Hawaii	USA
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Lisianski Island	Hawaii	USA
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Midway Atoll	Hawaii	USA
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Nakodojima	Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands	Japan
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Pearl and Hermes Reef	Hawaii	USA
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Torishima	Izu Shoto	Japan
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Gough Island	Gough	United Kingdom
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Ile Amsterdam	Amsterdam and St Paul	France
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Ile aux Cochons	Crozet	France
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Ile de l'Est	Crozet	France
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Ile des Pingouins	Crozet	France
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Inaccessible Island	Tristan da Cunha	United Kingdom
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Marion Island	Prince Edward Islands	South Africa
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Nightingale	Tristan da Cunha	United Kingdom
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Islands	South Africa
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Tristan da Cunha	Tristan da Cunha	United Kingdom
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	Antipodes Island	Antipodes Islands	New Zealand
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	Barff	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	Campbell Island	Campbell Islands	New Zealand
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	Golfe du Morbihan	Kerguelen	France
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	Heard Island	Heard and McDonald Islands	Australia
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	Ile de l'Est	Crozet	France

Species	Breeding Site	Island Group	Jurisdiction
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	Ile de la Possession	Crozet	France
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	Macquarie Island	Macquarie Island	Australia
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	Marion Island	Prince Edward Islands	South Africa
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Adams Island	Auckland Islands	New Zealand
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Antipodes Island	Antipodes Islands	New Zealand
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Barff	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Disappointment Island	Auckland Islands	New Zealand
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Ile de l'Est	Crozet	France
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Marion Island	Prince Edward Islands	South Africa
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Northwest	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Nunez	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Islands	South Africa
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Salisbury	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Southeast	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Stromness and Cumberland	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Antipodes Island	Antipodes Islands	New Zealand
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Golfe du Morbihan	Kerguelen	France
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Gough Island	Gough	United Kingdom
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Ile de l'Est	Crozet	France
<i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>	Inaccessible Island	Tristan da Cunha	United Kingdom
<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	Great Barrier Island	New Zealand	New Zealand
<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	Little Barrier Island	New Zealand	New Zealand
<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	Punakaiki	New Zealand	New Zealand
<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Cabrera	Balearic Archipelago	Spain
<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Formentera	Balearic Archipelago	Spain
<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Ibiza	Balearic Archipelago	Spain
<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Mallorca	Balearic Archipelago	Spain
<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Menorca	Balearic Archipelago	Spain
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Broughton Island	The Snares	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Great Solander Island	Solander Islands	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Little Solander Island	Solander Islands	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	North-East Island	The Snares	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	The Big Sister	Chatham Island	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	The Forty-fours	Chatham Island	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	The Little (Middle) Sister	Chatham Island	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Falaise d'Entrecasteaux	Amsterdam and St Paul	France
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Ile des Apotres	Crozet	France
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Ile des Pingouins	Crozet	France
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Islands	South Africa

Species	Breeding Site	Island Group	Jurisdiction
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Albatross Island (AU)	Tasmania	Australia
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Pedra Branca	Tasmania	Australia
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	The Mewstone	Tasmania	Australia
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Gough Island	Gough	United Kingdom
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Inaccessible Island	Tristan da Cunha	United Kingdom
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Nightingale	Tristan da Cunha	United Kingdom
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Tristan da Cunha	Tristan da Cunha	United Kingdom
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Bird Island (SGSSI (IGSISS))	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Campbell Island	Campbell Islands	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Hall Island	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Ile de l'Est	Crozet	France
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Ile des Pingouins	Crozet	France
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Iles Nuageuses	Kerguelen	France
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Isla Bartolome	Islas Diego Ramirez	Chile
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Isla Gonzalo	Islas Diego Ramirez	Chile
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Main Island	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Marion Island	Prince Edward Islands	South Africa
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Paryadin Peninsula north	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Paryadin Peninsula south	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Islands	South Africa
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Trinity Island	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	The Pyramid	Chatham Island	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Island	Campbell Islands	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Annenkov Island	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Beauchene Island	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Bird Island (Falklands/Malvinas)	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Bird Island (SGSSI (IGSISS))	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Cooper Island	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Grand Jason	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Isla Bartolome	Islas Diego Ramirez	Chile
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Isla Diego de Almagro	Diego de Almagro	Chile
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Isla Gonzalo	Islas Diego Ramirez	Chile
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Isla Grande	Islas Ildefonso	Chile
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Isla Norte	Islas Ildefonso	Chile
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Main Island	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed

Species	Breeding Site	Island Group	Jurisdiction
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	New Island	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	North Island	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Saunders Island	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Steeple Jason	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Trinity Island	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	West Point Island	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Disputed
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Depot Island	Bounty Islands	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Funnel Island	Bounty Islands	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Molly Cap	Bounty Islands	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Penguin Island (NZ)	Bounty Islands	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Proclamation Island	Bounty Islands	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Ruatara Island	Bounty Islands	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Spider Island	Bounty Islands	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Toru Islet	The Snares	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Tunnel Island	Bounty Islands	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	Auckland Island	Auckland Islands	New Zealand
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	Disappointment Island	Auckland Islands	New Zealand

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.