



Agreement on the Conservation
of Albatrosses and Petrels

Twelfth Meeting of the Advisory Committee
Virtual meeting, 31 August – 2 September 2021 (UTC+10)

2021 Implementation Report – United Kingdom

United Kingdom



Agreement on the Conservation
of Albatrosses and Petrels

Report - MOP-7 (2022)

created 16-Jul-2021 01:52

Implementation Report for the Meeting of Parties - MOP-7 (2022)

Submitted by - United Kingdom

Coverage of report - United Kingdom

1. Overview of implementation of Agreement and Action Plan

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

Response: Yes

In order to meet the obligations of ACAP, including implementing the decisions of the previous MoPs, in a coordinated and effective manner, the UK and its South Atlantic Overseas Territories (SAOTs) have funded an ACAP co-ordination project, including the establishment of a coordinator post, for the UK and its SAOTs since March 2008. This post is funded by a number of UK and SAOT government organisations, including the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra), the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (GSGSSI), Falkland Islands Government (FIG), Government of the British Antarctic Territory (BAT), and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). The ACAP co-ordination project was developed to ensure coherence of action between the UKOTs, to assist with the planning and implementation of ACAP-related work (particularly in the Territories with limited internal capacity), to take responsibility for reporting requirements, and to lead on critical seabird bycatch mitigation work, both within SAOT waters, and importantly, in international fisheries fora. The ACAP co-ordination project has been successful to date and has contributed significantly towards a unified and effective approach to implementing ACAP in the South Atlantic. Not only has it facilitated better co-ordination of activities and reporting by SAOTs and the UK, but it has also led to better co-operation with other key countries in pursuing cross-boundary conservation issues. ACAP action plans have been developed for each of the SAOTs. These identify the range of requirements to be met under ACAP, prioritise these, and recommend how best to implement them, thus serving as a tool to guide ACAP-related work in the SAOTs and internationally.

1.1.1 to 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 (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: Yes

Licence conditions in each of the regulated UK SAOT fisheries stipulate mitigation measures which must be used to reduce seabird bycatch – e.g. use of Tori lines or Fixed Aerial Arrays, night-setting, line-weighting, seasonal closures, discard retention tanks etc. Observer programmes, to monitor and report on effectiveness of bycatch mitigation measures, are also in place in each of the SAOT fisheries. Each of the SAOTs also have patrol and enforcement vessels or officers to monitor compliance with licence conditions and regulations. Details of licence conditions, mitigation measures employed, and observer programmes can be requested from the UK. In addition, the following measures are taken in UK waters within which the ACAP listed Balearic Shearwater ranges: • The UK's Fisheries Act's ecosystems objective contains a requirement to "minimise, and where possible eliminate bycatch of sensitive marine species". •

In support of this, the UK is also developing a UK Bycatch Mitigation Initiative using a coordinated, stakeholder-led approach which we will be publishing in 2021. Implementation plans published after this will outline the actions that will be taken to tackle bycatch in UK waters in a practical and risk-based way. • In the boreal autumn of 2020, the UK launched a broader programme of work on Protected, Endangered and Threatened Species (PETS) bycatch called Clean Catch UK. This programme supports a more holistic and ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management and monitoring, encouraging the development of sustainable fisheries, minimising fishing impacts on non-commercial PETS, strengthening the available evidence base to scope and inform regional management and conservation strategies. • UK government also funds a comprehensive and well-respected bycatch monitoring programme which helps to reduce any potential fisheries impacts on sensitive marine species, including seabirds. • The UK Government has commissioned the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) to estimate bycatch mortalities and its effects on seabird populations across the UK, as well as being engaged with trials of mitigation measures which are reporting successes in reducing seabird bycatch.

1.1.2 to actively support and participate in the ACAP process to better understand and address barriers and drivers in the effective use of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation strategies (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: Yes

In May 2019, the UK participated in the Workshop on ACAP's RFMO engagement strategy, which also addressed barriers and drivers to the uptake and effective use of best-practice seabird bycatch mitigation strategies. The UK has remained engaged with ongoing discussions during the reporting period.

1.1.3 to 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 (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: Yes

Specific action has been taken in some of the UK South Atlantic Overseas Territories: SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS Since the 2018 fishing season the use of electronic monitoring has been mandatory in the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands toothfish fisheries - see www.gov.gs/docsarchive/Fisheries/171115%20Toothfish%20Licensing%202018-2021%20Information%20for%20Applicants%20-%20FINAL.pdf. Fishing vessel operators are working closely with 3rd party independent data archiving and analysis organisations to assess interactions between seabirds and fishery operations. Other developments such as the use of infra-red imaging systems which will enable observation of interactions of seabirds with vessels even during night-time operations, are also being explored. FALKLAND ISLANDS FIG and local fishing companies have continued to refine the design and test the effectiveness of Fixed Aerial Arrays (FAAs) for trawl fisheries during the reporting period. This work is ongoing, with ensuring there is adequate warp coverage presenting a major challenge. In addition, a preliminary comparative study to establish the effectiveness of the FAA in relation to the standard tori-line, found that the FAA can be more effective than the tori-line but that this very much depends on the adequacy of the FAA design. Based on results of discard management techniques trials which have been described in previous reporting periods, a Discard Management policy for trawlers operating in Falkland Islands waters was started to be implemented in January 2021. The developmental process of this policy involved both an evidence-based approach from available research (which has been presented at SBWG7 and SBWG8) as well as a consultative approach with industry involving a 1-year (2016-2017) fleet-wide investigation into suitable discard management options, followed by a 4.5-month consultation period relating to specifics of the proposed policy. The final Discard Management Policy requires all trawlers operating in Falkland Islands waters to have a discard storage tank which enables it to hold all factory waste (whole fish discards and processing offal) for the duration of a trawl or for a minimum of two hours. Stored waste must always be discharged between trawls and as soon as the fishing gear is out of the water, even if the tank has not yet reached capacity. Discharges during fishing activity by vessels that have received dispensation to do so must be no less than 3.5m³/min and must be as fast as possible. Filtered factory water may continue to be discharged during storage periods. It has been found that implementing discard management policy is a complex process that will take several years to achieve fully and to be entirely effective. The majority of finfish trawlers have applied for a 1-year discard management dispensation, while the

Patagonian squid fleet have faced difficulties in tank/factory fittings/modifications required to comply with the new policy. The authorities and the fishing industry will continue to work together to address operational challenges and measure effectiveness in reducing seabird interactions and bycatch rates. TRISTAN DA CUNHA: No new information to report. BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY: No new information to report.

1.1.4 to use the revised bycatch reporting template as part of annual reporting (Advisory Committee Annual Report, Section C), to enable the assessment and reporting of performance indicators on seabird bycatch (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: Yes

The UK has used and submitted data on bycatch in the SAOT fisheries using the revised bycatch reporting template. Some retrospective updates and data checking are still to be completed.

1.1.5 to 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 (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: Yes

As a new, independent member of five RFMOs (see below), the UK is expanding and enhancing its efforts to sustainably manage fisheries, protect ecosystems (including reducing incidental bycatch of non-target species) and combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing at an international scale to support ocean conservation. The UK is currently a contracting party to the following five RFMOs: • ICCAT – International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas • IOTC – Indian Ocean Tuna Commission • NAFO – Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation • NASCO – North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation • NEAFC – North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission.

1.1.6 to support their priority population monitoring programmes, including the maintenance of long-term monitoring (see AC10 Doc 11 Rev 1, p. 22-26)

Response: Yes

Specific action has been taken in some of the UK South Atlantic Overseas Territories: SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS: The following priority population monitoring programmes at South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, as identified in AC10 Doc 11 Rev 1 Table 5 (p22-26) were maintained during the reporting period: 1) Long-term demographic or productivity monitoring at Bird Island, South Georgia for Wandering, Grey-headed, Light-mantled and Black-browed Albatrosses, and Northern and Southern Giant Petrels; and 2) Long-term population monitoring for Wandering Albatrosses and Northern and Southern Giant Petrels, and productivity monitoring for Wandering Albatrosses at Albatross and Prion Islands, South Georgia. Note, population monitoring of giant petrels was discontinued at Albatross Island from 2020 onwards. This is because it is felt that the data from near-by Prion Island (which is an all-island census) are sufficient for monitoring purposes for these species in this region. Annual monitoring of population size and productivity of both species of giant petrel has commenced at Maiviken, Greene Peninsula, Discovery Point and Harpon Bay. In regards to action on other priority population programmes at South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, as identified in AC10 Doc 11 Rev 1 Table 5 (p22-26): 1) Population monitoring of White-chinned Petrels at five of six sites at South Georgia was undertaken in the last reporting round. In this reporting round BAS received funding to set up an automatic burrow-monitoring (PIT-tag) system for White-chinned Petrels at Bird Island to provide data on adult and juvenile survival, breeding propensity, breeding success and trip durations; this should be operational by the start of the 2022/23 breeding season; 2) A resurvey of all Wandering, Black-headed, and Grey-headed Albatrosses breeding sites at South Georgia is to be conducted every 10 years. A selection of Black-browed and Grey-headed Albatrosses, and majority of Wandering Albatrosses sites were re-surveyed in 2014-15, with a trends paper published in 2017. The next 10-year survey will fall within the next reporting round. FALKLAND ISLANDS The following priority population monitoring programmes at the Falkland Islands, as identified in AC10 Doc 11 Rev 1 Table 5 (p22-26) were maintained during the reporting period: 1) Long-term demographic monitoring of Black-browed Albatrosses at two sites (Steeple Jason Island and New Island); 2) Long-term population monitoring of Black-browed Albatrosses elsewhere in the Falkland Islands – annual population monitoring was also undertaken during the reporting period at Dunbar. An island-wide aerial census was conducted in November 2017. Data are being analysed with results expected to be published in 2021. In regards to action on other priority population programmes at the Falkland Islands, as identified in AC10 Doc 11 Rev 1 Table 5 (p22-26): 1) A resurvey of all Southern Giant Petrels breeding sites at the Falkland Islands is to be conducted every 10 years.

An island-wide aerial census was conducted during the austral summer of 2015-16. The results were reported in 2017. Annual population monitoring is undertaken at two sites in the Falkland Islands – Steeple Jason Island and Bleaker Island. TRISTAN DA CUNHA The following priority population monitoring programmes at Tristan da Cunha, as identified in AC10 Doc 11 Rev 1 Table 5 (p22-26) were maintained during the reporting period: 1) Long-term demographic monitoring of Tristan and Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatrosses and Southern Giant Petrels at Gough Island; 2) Long-term demographic monitoring of Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatrosses at Tristan and Nightingale Islands; 3) Intermittent population monitoring of Sooty Albatrosses at Gough Island; 4) Intermittent population monitoring of Spectacled Petrels at Inaccessible Island; 5) Intermittent population monitoring of Sooty Albatrosses at Tristan Island was established and is ongoing; 6) Intermittent population monitoring in study plots of Grey Petrels at Gough Island. In regards to action on other priority population programmes at Tristan da Cunha, as identified in AC10 Doc 11 Rev 1 Table 5 (p22-26): 1) The survey of Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatrosses at Tristan Island was completed and reported upon in 2017; and 2) Breeding of Grey Petrels at Inaccessible and Tristan Islands is still to be confirmed with Tristan da Cunha Conservation Department. BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY The following priority population monitoring programme in the BAT, as identified in AC10 Doc 11 Rev 1 Table 5 (p22-26) was maintained during the reporting period: 1) Long-term population and productivity monitoring of Southern Giant Petrels at Signy Island, South Orkney Islands.

1.1.7 to 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 (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: Yes

Specific action has been taken in some of the UK South Atlantic Overseas Territories: SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS Annual population trend, productivity or full demographic monitoring of either whole or part-sites is conducted at South Georgia, including at Bird, Albatross and Prion Islands, Maiviken, Greene Peninsula, Discovery Point and Harpon Bay for one or more of the following ACAP listed species: Wandering, Grey-headed, Light-mantled and Black-browed Albatrosses; Northern and Southern Giant Petrels; and White-chinned Petrels. Where possible, 10-year island-wide censuses are conducted for these species. Censuses of Southern Giant Petrels at the South Sandwich Islands is undertaken on an opportunistic basis. FALKLAND ISLANDS Annual population trend, productivity or full demographic monitoring of either whole or part-sites is conducted at Falkland Islands, including Steeple Jason Island, New Island, and Dunbar (mainland site) for Black-browed Albatrosses, and Steeple Jason Island and Bleaker Island for Southern Giant Petrels. Where possible, 10-year island-wide censuses are conducted for each species. White-chinned Petrels are not regularly monitored at any site. TRISTAN DA CUNHA Annual population trend, productivity or full demographic monitoring of either whole or part-sites is conducted at Tristan da Cunha, including Gough, Tristan, Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands for one or more of the following ACAP listed species: Atlantic Yellow-nosed, Tristan, and Sooty Albatrosses; and Southern Giant, Spectacled and Grey Petrels. Where possible, 10-year island-wide censuses are conducted for each species. BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY Annual population trend and productivity monitoring of either whole or part-sites, including annual island-wide census is conducted at Signy Island, South Orkneys for the following ACAP-listed species: Southern Giant Petrels.

1.1.8 to conduct priority tracking programmes to enable a better understanding of at-sea distribution of albatrosses and petrels (see AC10 Doc 11 Rev 1, p. 26-28)

Response: Yes

Specific action has been taken in some of the UK South Atlantic Overseas Territories: SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS: Tracking data are available for all South Georgia's ACAP species throughout the year (breeding and non-breeding phases) and for juveniles or immatures of some species, with new data collected in this reporting period, notably for juvenile (fledgling) Wandering, Black-browed and Grey-headed Albatrosses, and for immature and sabbatical Wandering Albatrosses during the breeding season. These data have been used to investigate at-sea distribution, activity and diving patterns, habitat preference and overlap with fisheries. Processed tracking data for ACAP species are submitted to the Global Procellariiform Tracking Database and have been used in a range of regional assessments of seabird-fisheries interactions, especially in the tuna RFMOs, and for a major analysis of global responsibility for the conservation of albatrosses and large petrels (see Beal et al. 2021). FALKLAND ISLANDS

During the reporting period, Black-browed Albatrosses were tracked from New Island for studies investigating spatial and trophic ecology, diet and interactions with fisheries. Processed tracking data for ACAP species are submitted to the Global Procellariiform Tracking Database and have been used in a number of publications examining the at-sea distribution of Black-browed Albatrosses for the purposes of conservation management. TRISTAN DA CUNHA A number of tracking programmes have been conducted on Tristan da Cunha Island Groups. TDCG and RSPB are in the process of collating all tracking data for standardised archiving. It is anticipated that if data has not been submitted to the Global Procellariiform Tracking Database that data owners will be encouraged to do so. BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY To date, no tracking of Southern Giant Petrels has been conducted at Signy Island, South Orkneys.

1.1.9 to update the ACAP database on an ongoing basis to maintain the currency of information underpinning analyses (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: Yes

The UK has updated the ACAP database on a regular basis throughout the reporting period.

1.1.10 to 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 (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: Yes

In this reporting period, the UK has made an annual contribution to the budget in accordance with the scale of contributions agreed to by the Parties. These funds, in part, support the operation of the Advisory Committee. The UK has also engaged in all discussions and review of the Advisory Committee work programme and budget. The UK has also supported the following AC Officers and Working Group Convenors – Mark Tasker, Anton Wolfaardt and Richard Phillips, as well as a UK ACAP coordination post.

1.1.11 to provide the necessary resources for the conduct of the research and conservation programmes identified by the Advisory Committee's Working Groups (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: Yes

The UK and SAOT governments have continued to provide substantial resources (human capacity, time, funding) to support the range of applicable research and conservation programmes identified by the Advisory Committee Working Groups. Details of some of these programmes are encapsulated in Section 1 and 5 of this report.

1.1.12 to engage in domestic consultation processes to facilitate the effective implementation of the Agreement (7.1.13, MoP6 Report)

Response: Yes

In order to meet the obligations of ACAP in a coordinated and effective manner, the UK and its South Atlantic Overseas Territories (SAOTs) have funded an ACAP co-ordination project, including the establishment of a coordinator post, for the UK and its SAOTs since March 2008. This post is funded by a number of UK and SAOT government organisations, including the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra), the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (GSGSSI), Falkland Islands Government (FIG), Government of the British Antarctic Territory (BAT), and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). The ACAP co-ordination project was developed to ensure coherence of action between the UKOTs, to assist with the planning and implementation of ACAP-related work (particularly in the territories with limited internal capacity), to take responsibility for reporting requirements, and to lead on critical seabird bycatch mitigation work, both within SAOT waters, and importantly, in international fisheries fora. The ACAP coordination project is managed by a Project Steering Group, which comprises representatives of all the SAOT Governments and the relevant UK government departments and agencies (Defra, FCDO and JNCC). The project also has a Stakeholder Group, which comprises representatives from non-government organisations, research institutes and industry which work, interact or have an interest in seabirds and/or the SAOTs more broadly. Together these groups are important for ensuring effective domestic coordination and consultation on implementation of the Agreement. The ACAP co-ordination project has been successful to date and has contributed significantly towards a unified and effective approach to implementing ACAP in the South Atlantic. Not only has it facilitated better co-ordination of activities and reporting by SAOTs and the UK, but it has also led to better co-operation with other key countries in pursuing cross-boundary conservation issues. ACAP action plans have been developed for each of the SAOTs. These identify the range of requirements to be met under ACAP, prioritise these, and recommend how best to implement them, thus serving as a tool to

guide ACAP-related work in the SAOTs and internationally.

1.1.13 to report on Capacity Building indicators (MoP6 Report, 7.6.3). See Advisory Committee Annual Report Section D: Other Annual Reporting Requirements, Question 3.

Response: Yes

Capacity building activities funded or coordinated by the UK have been reported in Section D, Question 3 of the UK National Report submitted to AC12.

1.1.14 Resolution 6.4 AC Work Programme 2019-2021 - Tasks 4.2 (Accession of non-Party Range states) and 5.2 (Action Plans)

Response: Yes

The UK has not taken specific action on Task 4.2 of the AC Work Programme 2019-2021, but in relation to Task 5.2, national ACAP action plans have been developed and formally adopted for each UK SAOT. A review process has been initiated by the UK ACAP Coordination project to update all the existing SAOT ACAP implementation plans. See further details provided in Question 1.2.

1.1.15 Resolution 4.5 Financial Regulations: 5.1 to contribute to the budget in accordance with the scale of contributions agreed by the Meeting of Parties (Resolution 6.6 Agreement Budget 201-2021)

Response: Yes

In this reporting period, the UK has meet Resolution 4.5 Financial Regulations: 5.1, making an annual contribution to the budget in accordance with the scale of contributions agreed by the Parties.

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

Response: Yes

ACAP action plans have been developed and formally adopted for each SAOT. These plans identify the obligations of Parties in respect of ACAP, based on information taken from the text of the Agreement, its Action Plan and subsequent Resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties. Actions necessary to effectively meet the obligations of ACAP are identified and prioritised. A review process has been initiated by the UK ACAP Coordination project to update all the existing SAOT ACAP implementation plans. It is anticipated these will be completed by early 2022. These revised plans will shape the action to be taken over at least the next 3-years in each of the SAOTs. Broadly, and consistent with the ACAP Agreement and Action Plan, work will be focused in the following areas: Management of threats at breeding sites; Monitoring the status and trends of populations; Analysis of foraging ranges of ACAP species, and spatial and temporal overlap with fisheries; Reducing seabird bycatch, both within the jurisdictional waters of the OTs, but also internationally, by working with partners towards improving the effectiveness of RFMOs (Regional Fisheries Management Organisations); Further development and implementation of seabird bycatch mitigation; Improving education and awareness of seabird conservation issues; Robust data management; Sourcing funding for the implementation of albatross and petrel conservation projects.

1.2.1 on species conservation?

Response: Yes

Each of the SAOT ACAP Implementation Plans that are currently in place include some actions on species conservation – for detailed information regarding planned activities, the Plans can be made available upon request from the UK. However, as noted in Question 1.2, each of these plans are currently undergoing review, for completion by early 2022. It is anticipated that some of the activities related to species conservation will be amended to align with i) any Resolutions by the Meeting of the Parties since the SAOT Plans were last updated, ii) specific conservation priorities of each SAOT, and iii) progress made in meeting actions identified in earlier Implementation Plans.

1.2.2 on habitat conservation?

Response: Yes

Each of the SAOT ACAP Implementation Plans that are currently in place include some actions on habitat conservation – for detailed information regarding planned activities, the Plans can be made available upon request from the UK. However, as noted in Question 1.2, each of these plans are currently undergoing review, for completion by early 2022. It is anticipated that some of the activities related to species conservation will be amended to align with i) any Resolutions by the Meeting of the Parties since the SAOT Plans were last updated, ii) specific conservation priorities of each SAOT, and iii) progress made in meeting actions identified in earlier Implementation Plans.

1.2.3 on management of human activities?

Response: Yes

Each of the SAOT ACAP Implementation Plans that are currently in place include some actions on management of human activities – for detailed information regarding planned activities, the Plans can be made available upon request from the UK. However, as noted in Question 1.2, each of these plans are currently undergoing review, for completion by early 2022. It is anticipated that some of the activities related to species conservation will be amended to align with i) any Resolutions by the Meeting of the Parties since the SAOT Plans were last updated, ii) specific conservation priorities of each SAOT, and iii) progress made in meeting actions identified in earlier Implementation Plans.

1.2.4 on research programmes?

Response: Yes

Each of the SAOT ACAP Implementation Plans that are currently in place include some actions on research programmes – for detailed information regarding planned activities, the Plans can be made available upon request from the UK. However, as noted in Question 1.2, each of these plans are currently undergoing review, for completion by early 2022. It is anticipated that some of the activities related to species conservation will be amended to align with i) any Resolutions by the Meeting of the Parties since the SAOT Plans were last updated, ii) specific conservation priorities of each SAOT, and iii) progress made in meeting actions identified in earlier Implementation Plans.

1.2.5 on education and public awareness?

Response: Yes

Each of the SAOT ACAP Implementation Plans that are currently in place include some actions on education and public awareness – for detailed information regarding planned activities, the Plans can be made available upon request from the UK. However, as noted in Question 1.2, each of these plans are currently undergoing review, for completion by early 2022. It is anticipated that some of the activities related to species conservation will be amended to align with i) any Resolutions by the Meeting of the Parties since the SAOT Plans were last updated, ii) specific conservation priorities of each SAOT, and iii) progress made in meeting actions identified in earlier Implementation Plans.

1.2.6 on impacts or mitigation of climate change?

Response: Yes

Each of the SAOT ACAP Implementation Plans that are currently in place include some actions on impacts or mitigation of climate change – for detailed information regarding planned activities, the Plans can be made available upon request from the UK. However, as noted in Question 1.2, each of these plans are currently undergoing review, for completion by early 2022. It is anticipated that some of the activities related to species conservation will be amended to align with i) any Resolutions by the Meeting of the Parties since the SAOT Plans were last updated, ii) specific conservation priorities of each SAOT, and iii) progress made in meeting actions identified in earlier Implementation Plans.

2. Species conservation

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)

Response: No

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

Response: No

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

Response: Yes

Specific action has been taken in some of the UK South Atlantic Overseas Territories: SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS The following Strategies or Management Plans which

will directly or indirectly affect/benefit SGSSI ACAP species have been published and implemented within this reporting round: 1) The new Stewardship Strategy 2021-2025 Framework: Protect Sustain Inspire, and which sets out the vision and values-driven approach for the management of SGSSI over the next five-years; and 2) The Biosecurity Handbook 2020-21. An annual review of the biosecurity operations and handbook is undertaken.

FALKLAND ISLANDS The following Strategies or Management Plans which will directly or indirectly affect/benefit Falkland Island ACAP species have been published and implemented within this reporting round: 1) Falkland Islands National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Trawl Fisheries 2019-2022; 2) The Biosecurity & Invasives Strategy 2017-2020. This will guide implementation of the Biodiversity Framework and develop Action Plans for management of priority invasive species; 3) The Falkland Islands Ecoregion, Habitats, Species and Sites Strategy 2016-2020. This strategy aims to guide implementation of the Biodiversity Framework, setting locally appropriate goals to ensure healthy and robust ecosystems, reduce the threat of invasive species, conserve key sites, habitats and species; and 4) The Stanley Tussac Grass Islands Management Plan 2018-2023 for Kidney Island, Cochon Island, and Top and Bottom Islands. These islands have nesting White-chinned petrels. The management plan aims to maintain the wildlife landscapes and ensure environmentally sustainable access to the islands as an educational resource. The following were also published or implemented within the reporting period, all of which contain goals or actions which will benefit the conservation of Falkland Islands ACAP species: 1) The FIG Falkland Islands Plan, which sets out the government's economic, social, political and environmental goals for 2018-2022; 2) A Wildlife Diseases leaflet providing guidance to the public as to what to do if they see sick or injured wildlife; 3) A Drones and Wildlife leaflet providing guidance on the use of Unmanned Aircraft (UAVS, such as drones) near Falkland Islands wildlife. Further, the State of the Environment 2020 report was published. This report provides a comparative baseline of the status and condition of the major Falkland Islands environmental resources. A major piece of ongoing work is the development of an Environmental Strategy for the Falkland Islands. This Strategy will set the direction of travel with respect to the natural environment for the Falkland Islands and help integrate environmental considerations across a variety of different administrative areas.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA The following Strategies or Management Plans which will directly or indirectly affect/benefit Tristan da Cunha ACAP species have been published and implemented within this reporting round: 1) In November 2020, the Tristan da Cunha Marine Protection Zone (MPZ) was declared. The MPZ covers approximately 700,000 km² or 90% of waters under the Government of Tristan da Cunha's jurisdiction. TDCG are working with the UK Blue Belt teams from the Marine Management Organization (MMO) and the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas) to update the necessary legislation and management plans to manage the MPZ; 2) The Biodiversity Action Plan (2012- 2016) has been published. Work on an updated plan is underway; 3) A draft management plan for Nightingale Island is in production; and 4) A draft oiled wildlife response plan is in production.

BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY: No new action to report.

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

Response: No

2.5 Has the Party conducted any re-establishment schemes?

Response: No

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

Response: Yes

Specific action has been taken in the UK and some of the UK South Atlantic Overseas Territories: **UK/PITCAIRN ISLANDS** The listing of the Antipodean Albatross on Appendix 1 of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) in 2020 resulted in the UK Overseas Territory of Pitcairn Islands updating its legislation to include protection for the Antipodean Albatross. **SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS** The following legal or policy instruments which will directly or indirectly affect/benefit SGSSI ACAP species have been developed and implemented within this reporting round: 1) The SGSSI Marine Protected Areas Order 2019 came into force, replacing that from 2013, incorporating additional measures recommended by the first independent 5-year review of the MPA. Enhancements included extension of No Take Zones, extensions of seasonal krill fishing closures, prohibition of mineral and hydrocarbon extraction and prohibition of use and carriage of Heavy Fuel Oil; 2) Following

an independent Strategic Environmental Assessment, the Heavy Fuel Oil (Prohibition of Carriage and Use) Ordinance 2019 was developed and enacted. The Ordinance follows the MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 43 prohibition on the carriage and use of heavy fuel oil; 3) As noted in Qu 2.3, an annual review of its biosecurity operations is undertaken, and the Biosecurity Handbook is updated as required. The latest of these is the 2020-21 version. Legislation will be proposed which will prohibit the commercial exploitation of mineral or hydrocarbon resources, whilst allowing for scientific research and related activities, modelled on the legal position in Antarctica under international law. The regulated activity permitting process on SGSSI will continue to be the management control for ensuring compliance with the legislation.

FALKLAND ISLANDS The following legal or policy instruments which will directly or indirectly affect/benefit Falkland Islands ACAP species have been developed and implemented within this reporting round: 1) The Conservation of Wildlife and Nature Ordinance 1999 was reviewed and updated; and 2) The establishment of the Falkland Islands Environment Trust Ordinance 2021. The general purpose of the Trust is to receive compensatory offsetting payments from contributors and to allocate grants for projects that offset residual environmental impacts from activities, benefit biodiversity, and deliver positive environmental legacy in the Falkland Islands.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA The following legal or policy instruments which will directly or indirectly affect/benefit Tristan da Cunha ACAP species have been developed and implemented within this reporting round: 1) The Conservation of Native Organisms and Natural Habitats (Tristan da Cunha) Ordinance 2006 was revised and updated in 2017; 2) The Control of Trade in Endangered Species Ordinance was introduced in 2020, which relates to CITES listed species. In November 2020, the Tristan da Cunha Marine Protection Zone (MPZ) was declared. The MPZ covers approximately 700,000 km² or 90% of waters under the Government of Tristan da Cunha's jurisdiction. TDCG are working with the UK Blue Belt teams from the Marine Management Organization (MMO) and the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas) to update the necessary legislation and management plans to manage the MPZ.

BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY No new legal or policy instruments for species protection of albatrosses or petrels have been introduced in in this reporting round; however, under the UK Blue Belt Programme, BAT has received support and provided input to the South Orkneys Southern Shelf MPA review conducted by CCAMLR in 2019-2020. Resulting amendments to the MPA may provide benefits to ACAP species.

2.7 Has the Party implemented any legal or policy instruments for environmental impact assessments? (Completion of any new environmental impact assessments is addressed in Question 4.1)

Response: No

2.8.1 Has the Party taken action to submit any albatross and/or petrel species for addition to Annex 1 (please indicate which species)?

Response: No

2.8.2 Does the Party intend to submit any albatross and/or petrel species for addition to Annex 1 during the next triennium 2023 - 2025 (please indicate which species)?

Response: No

2.9 Are there any other conservation projects for ACAP species not already mentioned in Questions 2.3 to 2.6?

Response: No

3. Habitat conservation

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

Response: Yes

Specific action has been taken in some of the UK South Atlantic Overseas Territories: **SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS** The following legal or policy instruments which will directly or indirectly affect/benefit protection or management of breeding sites of SGSSI ACAP species have been developed and implemented within this reporting round: As noted in Qu 2.3 and 2.6, 1) An annual review of SGSSI biosecurity operations is undertaken and the Biosecurity Handbook is updated. The latest of these is the 2020-21 version; 2) Legislation which will prohibit the commercial exploitation of mineral or hydrocarbon resources will be proposed; and 3) Responding to the guiding values and goals encapsulated in the new stewardship framework 'Protect Sustain Inspire' the process of creating a Terrestrial Protected Area (TPA) across the

entirety of SGSSI has started. This will result in 100% regulated and managed protection for terrestrial environments. The TPA will be developed in a phased approach starting in 2021. Development of the TPA will build upon the independent review commissioned from the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) which determined a range of options for strengthening terrestrial protection on SGSSI. FALKLAND ISLANDS As noted in Qu 2.6, the following legal or policy instruments which will directly or indirectly affect/benefit protection or management of breeding sites of Falkland Islands ACAP species have been developed and implemented within this reporting round: 1) The Conservation of Wildlife and Nature Ordinance 1999 was reviewed and updated; and 2) The establishment of the Falkland Islands Environment Trust Ordinance 2021. The general purpose of the Trust is to receive compensatory offsetting payments from contributors and to allocate grants for projects that offset residual environmental impacts from activities, benefit biodiversity, and deliver positive environmental legacy in the Falkland Islands. TRISTAN DA CUNHA The following legal or policy instruments which will directly or indirectly affect/benefit protection or management of breeding sites of Tristan da Cunha ACAP species have been developed and implemented within this reporting round: 1) The Conservation of Native Organisms and Natural Habitats (Tristan da Cunha) Ordinance 2006 was revised and updated in 2017. BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY: No new information to report.

3.2 Has the Party implemented any sustainable management measures for marine living resources which provide food for albatrosses and petrels? (e.g. temporal or spatial area closures, adjustment to a fishing quota for a species known to be eaten by an albatross or petrel, size limits, issue of licences, observer programmes/reporting, research/surveys).

Response: Yes

Specific action has been taken in some of the UK South Atlantic Overseas Territories: SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS Fisheries in SGSSI waters are managed under the auspices of CCAMLR, adopting their measures as a minimum standard. All commercial fishing within the SGSSI Maritime Zone is controlled and a dedicated Fisheries Patrol Vessel operates year-round to ensure that no illegal fishing occurs. Management measures serve to protect fish stock and to minimise seabird mortality and include for example, annual assessments, catch-quotas, closed areas, observer programmes, and seabird bycatch mitigation measures (restricted seasons, night setting, tori lines, line weighting). The South Georgia fishery for Patagonian Toothfish has been certified by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) as a well-managed and sustainable fishery since 2004, as has the Mackerel Icefish fishery since 2010. Scientific research fishing takes place at the South Sandwich Islands which underpins the sustainability of the South Georgia fishery and helps deter illegal fishing which was previously common in the maritime zone. Since 2008, a higher predator scientist has been based at King Edward Point (KEP). This post monitors the foraging ecology of higher predators, especially in the eastern component of Subarea 48.3 thus complementing the work conducted by the British Antarctic Survey (BAS) in the western area. This work contributes to the informed management of fisheries in the area. The South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Marine Protected Area provides seasonal and spatial protection for prey species. The MPA was designated in 2012 and is one of the world's largest sustainable use MPAs. It seeks to protect the marine life and maintain ecological processes while allowing sustainable fishing to the highest international standards. GSGSSI has also been working with the UK Blue Belt Programme to develop a compliance and enforcement framework to support implementation of fisheries legislation, as well as the installation of new acoustic sensors which could be used to further enhance the detection of illegally operating vessels. FALKLAND ISLANDS The conservation of sustainable fishery resources through effective management is a primary objective in Falkland waters. Fishing activities within Falkland Islands waters are thus strictly regulated and managed. There is a dedicated Fisheries Patrol Vessel operating year-round to ensure that no illegal fishing occurs. The Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 2005 has as a key objective that exploitation of fisheries resources and related activities are conducted in a manner consistent with the need to have regard for the impact of fishing activities on non-target species and the long-term sustainability of the marine environment. Management measures serve to protect fish stock and to minimise seabird mortality and include for example, VMS monitoring, daily reporting of catches to allow real-time assessment of catch, catch-quotas, annual assessments, closed areas, observer programmes, and seabird bycatch mitigation

measures (tori lines, fixed aerial arrays, line weighting, discard management, net cleaning). The Falkland Islands fishery for Patagonian Toothfish has been MSC-certified since April 2014.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA The Tristan da Cunha Fishery Limits Ordinance, 1983 (as amended in 1991, 1992, 1997, 2001 and 2017) defines the fishery limits of Tristan da Cunha as 200 nautical miles around each of the islands, and makes provision for the regulation of fishing activities within these limits. The main commercial fishery at Tristan is for Tristan Rock Lobster. This fishery is managed by means of a quota system, size limits, and a closed season, and has relatively little impact on the seabird populations of the Tristan Islands (any impact is primarily from bird-strike on vessels). An observer is deployed on the vessel which fishes around Gough, Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands. There have been no licences issued for (longline) vessels to fish for Bluenose since 2009. There is provision to licence vessels to fish for tuna (primarily southern bluefin), however there has been no fishing for tuna in Tristan managed waters since 2015. Longline vessels may not fish within 50 nautical miles of Tristan da Cunha, Nightingale, Inaccessible or Gough Islands. Catch reporting is mandatory, and vessels must employ at least two of three seabird bycatch mitigation measures (tori lines, line weighting or night setting). There is no observer programme. As noted in Qu 2.6, the Tristan da Cunha Marine Protection Zone (MPZ) was declared in November 2020. The MPZ covers approximately 700,000 km² or 90% of waters under the Government of Tristan da Cunha's jurisdiction. TDCG are working with the UK Blue Belt teams from the Marine Management Organization (MMO) and the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas) to update the necessary legislation and management plans to manage the MPZ. This will likely include sustainable management measures for various marine living resources, such as designating no-take zones, improving stock assessments, revising catch-quotas, prohibition of particular fishing practices or gear-types, and enhanced fishing licence conditions to mitigate environmental effects. The Blue Belt Programme has also been working with TDCG to identify areas of heavy shipping traffic, exploring ways to keep vessels away from their sensitive inshore habitats. In April 2020 Recommended Areas to Be Avoided, agreed through the Blue Belt Programme, were implemented by the UK Hydrographic Office. The areas appear on all paper and electronic Admiralty Charts and extend out 25nm from the Tristan northern island cluster and Gough Island. Marine traffic will be continuously monitored to measure effectiveness. In 2018, the Blue Belt Programme also helped to support the transport of the TDCG fisheries patrol vessel to the UK for a 6-month refurbishment. During the refurbishment TDCG Fishery Department staff visited the UK to take part in the refurbishment and receive training. Training was given in compliance and enforcement, at-sea survival techniques, and all aspects of vessel maintenance. The vessel returned to the Islands in 2019 and is back patrolling the northern islands, also serving as a platform for scientific studies and providing the community with an emergency response vessel.

BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY The fisheries that operate within BAT are managed under the auspices of CCAMLR, with CCAMLR conservation measures adopted as minimum standard. Management measures serve to protect fish stock and to minimise seabird mortality and include for example, annual assessments, catch-quotas, closed areas, observer programmes, and seabird bycatch mitigation measures (restricted seasons, night setting, tori lines, line weighting). The higher predator monitoring programme coordinated by BAS at Signy Island contributes to the informed management of fisheries in the area. The South Orkneys Southern Shelf MPA – established in 2009, and the first in international waters – is a no-take area, and serves to help protect benthic and pelagic habitats and a range of biodiversity representative of the Southern Scotia Sea region. Between 2016-2021, the UK Government Blue Belt Programme has also been working to undertake a comprehensive review of fishing activity in the region to help inform management strategies and develop satellite surveillance to support enforcement and explore alternative surveillance tools in the region.

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

Response: Yes

Specific action has been taken in some of the UK South Atlantic Overseas Territories: **SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS** As noted in Qu 2.6, the SGSSI Marine Protected Areas Order 2019 came into force, replacing that from 2013, incorporating additional measures recommended by the first independent 5-year review of the MPA. Enhancements included extension of No Take Zones, extensions of seasonal krill fishing closures, prohibition of mineral and hydrocarbon extraction and prohibition of use and carriage of Heavy Fuel Oil. Work has also

been carried out with the UK Blue Belt Programme to develop a compliance and enforcement framework to support implementation of fisheries legislation, as well the installation of new acoustic sensors which could be used to further enhance detection of illegally operating vessels. Data from benthic surveys conducted as part of the Blue Belt programme has been used to develop predictive models and maps of areas around the islands that are likely to contain vulnerable species. This information will be used in ongoing monitoring and management of longline fishing operations, and may indirectly benefit albatrosses and petrels. FALKLAND ISLANDS Recognizing the need for holistic marine management across all sectors and maritime spaces, the Falkland Islands have embarked on a long-term process of marine spatial planning (MSP), which includes the development of a network of marine management areas (MMAs), partly utilised by albatrosses and petrels, aligned to international criteria for marine protected areas (MPAs). In this reporting period, supported by a UK Darwin Plus grant, the baseline work required for the effective fine-scale design and management of these MMAs has been undertaken. TRISTAN DA CUNHA As noted in Qu 2.6, the Tristan da Cunha Marine Protection Zone (MPZ) was declared in November 2020. The MPZ covers approximately 700,000 km² or 90% of waters under the Government of Tristan da Cunha's jurisdiction. TDCG are working with the UK Blue Belt teams from the Marine Management Organization (MMO) and the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas) to update the necessary legislation and management plans to manage the MPZ. This will likely include management or protection measures for marine areas utilised by albatrosses and petrels. BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY As noted in Qu 3.2, the South Orkney Islands Southern Shelf MPA – established in 2009, and the first in international waters – is a no-take area, and serves to help protect benthic and pelagic habitats and a range of biodiversity representative of the Southern Scotia Sea region. Under the UK Blue Belt Programme, BAT has received support and provided input to the South Orkneys Southern Shelf MPA review conducted by CCAMLR in 2019-2020. Resulting amendments to the MPA may provide benefits to ACAP species. The Blue Belt Programme has been working to undertake a comprehensive review of fishing activity in the region to help inform management strategies and develop satellite surveillance to support enforcement and explore alternative surveillance tools in the region.

4. Management of human activities

4.1 Has the Party completed any **new** environmental impact assessments related to albatrosses and petrels? (legal and policy instruments are addressed in Question 2.7)

Response: Yes

Specific action has been taken in some of the UK South Atlantic Overseas Territories: SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS The Environmental Impact Assessment that was undertaken by BAS between 2018-2019, considered the risks and impact to albatrosses and petrels from the activities which would be undertaken during the redevelopment of the wharf at King Edward Point, South Georgia. FALKLAND ISLANDS The Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed development of the Sea Lion Field in the North Falklands Basin considered the risks and impact to albatrosses and petrels from the activities which would be undertaken during the long-term production and export of oil. TRISTAN DA CUNHA: No new information to report. BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY: No new information to report.

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

Response: Yes

Specific action has been taken in some of the UK South Atlantic Overseas Territories: SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS As noted in Qu 2.6, following an independent Strategic Environmental Assessment, the Heavy Fuel Oil (Prohibition of Carriage and Use) Ordinance 2019 was developed and enacted. The Ordinance follows the MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 43 prohibition on the carriage and use of heavy fuel oil. FALKLAND ISLANDS: No new information to report. TRISTAN DA CUNHA: No new information to report. BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY: No new information to report.

4.3 Has the Party introduced any other **new** measures to minimise the disturbance to albatrosses and petrels in marine and terrestrial habitats not already reported in Questions 3.1 to 4.2?

Response: Yes

Specific action has been taken in some of the UK South Atlantic Overseas Territories: SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS Site visitor management plans are updated and reviewed as necessary. All International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators (IAATO) members are briefed each year at their annual conference to ensure that expedition leaders have the most up to date information about visitor management and disturbance to nesting birds is minimised. A regulated activity permitting process is in place to manage activities on SGSSI and to ensure compliance with legislation. FALKLAND ISLANDS As noted in Qu 2.3, in this reporting round a number of guidelines have been published that will directly or indirectly help to minimise disturbance to Falkland Island ACAP species: 1) A Drones and Wildlife leaflet providing guidance on the use of Unmanned Aircraft (UAVS, such as drones) near Falkland Islands wildlife; 2) The Stanley Tussac Grass Islands Management Plan 2018-2023 for Kidney Island, Cochon Island, and Top and Bottom Islands. The management plan aims to maintain the wildlife landscapes and ensure environmentally sustainable access to the islands as an educational resource; and 3) Kidney Island Guide Leaflet. There is also an enforceable Countryside Code for the Falkland Islands which stipulates acceptable behaviour around wildlife, and a regulated activity permitting process to manage activities and to ensure compliance with legislation. TRISTAN DA CUNHA There is a regulated activity permitting process to manage activities on all Tristan da Cunha Islands and to ensure compliance with legislation. Any visits to the Islands must be authorized in advance by the Island Council. BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY All British expeditions to Antarctica require a permit from the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), in line with the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty and its Protocol on Environmental Protection. The annual international Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) considers proposals for new or revised visitor management measures, including site guidelines and protected areas. Visitors are encouraged to travel with a company affiliated with IAATO. Yachting guidelines have been published which includes information on permitting procedures and environmental conduct.

5. Research programmes

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?

Response: Yes

Specific action has been taken by the UK and in some of the UK South Atlantic Overseas Territories: UK There are number of research programmes the UK has been involved in related to albatrosses and petrels, including: 1) In 2020, BAS hosted Caio Marquez (Brazil) who was awarded an ACAP secondment. Caio spent several months in the UK working with BAS and BirdLife International on analyses to identify priority areas of fisheries interaction off Brazil; 2) An ACAP Small Grant awarded to Professor Tim Guilford from Oxford University in 2020 will be used to undertake demographic monitoring and the study of at-sea movements and scavenging behaviour in the ACAP-listed Balearic shearwater. SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS There are number of on-going research programmes related to albatrosses and petrels on SGSSI, including: 1) Long-term demographic or productivity monitoring at Bird Island, South Georgia by BAS for Wandering, Grey-head, Light-mantled and Black-browed Albatrosses and Northern and Southern Giant Petrels; and 2) Long-term population monitoring at Albatross and Prion Islands, South Georgia by South Georgia Surveys and BAS for Wandering Albatrosses and Northern and Southern Petrels, and productivity monitoring for Wandering Albatrosses at Prion Island. Note, population monitoring for Northern and Giant Petrels was discontinued at Albatross Island from 2020 onwards. This is because it is felt that the data from near-by Prion Island (which is an all-island census) are sufficient for monitoring purposes for these species in this region; 3) BAS continue to be at the forefront in terms of research on the biology, ecology and conservation of ACAP species on SGSSI and coordinates a number of additional programmes or projects. These include studies of demography, ageing, foraging ecology, diet and distribution. For South Georgia's ACAP species, tracking data are available for adults throughout the year (breeding and non-breeding phases; all species), juveniles (all species except giant petrels), and immatures (Wandering Albatrosses only). These data have been used to investigate at-sea distribution, activity and diving patterns, habitat preference and overlap with fisheries. Processed tracking data for ACAP species are submitted to the Global Procellariiform Tracking Database and have been used in a range of regional assessments of seabird-fisheries

interactions, especially in the tuna RFMOs, and for a recent multi-species analysis of global responsibility for the conservation of albatrosses and large petrels. BAS received funding to set-up an automatic burrow-monitoring (PIT-tag) system for White-chinned Petrels at Bird Island to provide data on adult and juvenile survival, breeding propensity, breeding success and trip durations, which will be set up in September 2022. Funding was also received to track juvenile Grey-headed and Black-browed Albatrosses to assess overlap with fisheries and associated bycatch risk. BAS are also undertaking a desk-based study of spatio-temporal and functional overlap of flying seabirds (including six ACAP species) with krill hotspots and the krill fishery in the Scotia Sea. Five PhD studentships co-supervised by BAS relating at least in part to ACAP species are in progress or have just been submitted: a) 3D visualisation of tracking data, with University of East Anglia; b) cross-colony comparisons of habitat preference, with University of Cambridge; c) factors affecting distribution of albatrosses and petrels during breeding, with University of Cambridge; d) diet and trophic structure of seabird communities, with University of Exeter; and e) best-practice in assessing bycatch risks for seabirds, including analysis of electronic monitoring data from the South Georgia fishery, with University of Exeter. Further, BAS and partners were awarded funding from the UK's Darwin Plus scheme for the following projects: a) To use newly developed radar-detecting tags to track the interactions between South Georgia Wandering Albatrosses and fishing vessels in the South Atlantic. The project is in partnership with BirdLife International and started in April 2019; b) To investigate the use of fixed-wing drones to establish cost-effective multi-species baseline reference survey. The project is in partnership with GSGSSI; and c) To track Grey-headed Albatrosses and White-chinned Petrels (with additional core funding from BAS for devices for Black-browed Albatrosses) at Bird Island, Cooper Island or Paryadin Peninsula, characterising variation in colony-specific overlap of birds with fishing fleets and identifying high-risk areas to inform a more focussed approach to engaging with fisheries to better understand and address impacts of bycatch on these threatened species. The project is in partnership with Birdlife International. Funding has since been secured from other sources, including Friends of South Georgia (FOSG)/ South Georgia Heritage Trust (SGHT) to extend the project to include tracking of Black-browed Albatrosses at Cooper Island and Wandering Albatrosses at Prion Island. Fieldwork for projects (b) and (c) has been delayed due to the impact of the global Covid-19 pandemic; 4) Since the 2018 fishing season the use of electronic monitoring has been mandatory in the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands toothfish fisheries. Fishing vessel operators are working closely with 3rd party independent data archiving and analysis organisations to assess interactions between seabirds and fishery operations. Developments such as the use of infra-red imaging systems enable observation of interactions of seabirds with vessels even during night-time operations. In addition to these research projects, the baiting phases of the SGHT rodent (Norway rat and House mice) eradication project were completed in 2016, and the mainland was declared rodent free (for the first time in almost 200-years) by the SGHT on 9th May 2018. To ensure it remains rodent free, a Biosecurity Detector Dog Programme which is coordinated by Working Dogs for Conservation (WD4C) has been implemented. The detector dog teams screen all vessels and cargo which is bound for South Georgia. A revised Biosecurity Policy (The Biodiversity Handbook 2020-21) which is designed to safeguard SGSSI against the introduction and spread of invasive non-native species and pathogens, has also been published. FALKLAND ISLANDS There are number of on-going research programmes related to albatrosses and petrels on the Falkland Islands, including: 1) The Falkland Islands Seabird Monitoring Programme (FISMP). Under this programme of work, annual monitoring of population trends and productivity of Black-browed Albatrosses (2005-present) and Southern Giant Petrels (2005-present) colonies at selected sites are carried out under contract by local NGO Falklands Conservation (FC); 2) Breeding success and survival data have been collected annually at New Island by Dr Paulo Catry (ISPA) and the New Island Conservation Trust since 2003, as part of a comprehensive demographic and breeding ecology study of Black-browed Albatrosses. This programme of work also focusses on the spatial and trophic ecology of immature albatrosses, including during both the breeding and non-breeding seasons, and developing techniques for the study of diet using DNA barcoding methods; 3) In 2017-18, an aerial island-wide census of the breeding population of Black-browed Albatrosses, was carried out by FC, as part of the 10-year cycle of surveys. Analysis of the census results are on-going but expected to be complete in 2021; 4) A PhD through the University of Exeter investigating the importance of fisheries in influencing the ecology of Black-browed Albatrosses breeding in the Falkland Islands. The project commenced in 2020 and has a specific focus on albatross diet, at-sea distribution and by-catch estimates. The project will aim

to provide an improved understanding of the complex seabird-fishery relationship in the Falkland Islands and the wider Southwest Atlantic environment in order to guide an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management and help predict future population trends in this species. The PhD is co-funded by FIG and a Falkland Island fishing company (Fortuna Ltd); 5) FIG and local fishing companies have an ongoing research programme looking into the development of Fixed Aerial Arrays and comparing their effectiveness with Tori lines for reducing seabird bycatch on trawlers; 6) Based on results of discard management techniques trials which have been described in previous reporting periods, a Discard Management policy for trawlers operating in Falkland Islands waters was implemented in January 2021. The developmental process of this policy involved both an evidence-based approach from available research (which has been presented at SBWG7 and SBWG8) as well as a consultative approach with industry involving a 1-year (2016-2017) fleet-wide investigation into suitable discard management options, followed by a 4.5-month consultation period relating to specifics of the proposed policy. The final Discard Management Policy requires all trawlers operating in Falkland Islands waters to have a discard storage tank which enables it to hold all factory waste (whole fish discards and processing offal) for the duration of a trawl or for a minimum of two hours. Stored waste must always be discharged between trawls and as soon as the fishing gear is out of the water, even if the tank has not yet reached capacity. Discharges during fishing activity by vessels that have received dispensation to do so must be no less than 3.5m³/min and must be as fast as possible. Filtered factory water may continue to be discharged during storage periods. It has been found that implementing discard management policy is a complex process that will take several years to achieve fully and to be entirely effective. Research into design, effectiveness and implementation is ongoing; 7) An ACAP Small Grant awarded to Dr Alastair Baylis (SAERI) and Dr Rachael Orben (Oregon State University) in 2021 will be used to investigate the winter fine-scale movements of Black-browed Albatrosses and encounters with fishing vessels; 8) As part of the Falkland Islands Rat Eradication Project baiting exercises have been conducted on several small islands. To date more than 70 islands have now been baited. The Falkland Islands Rat Eradication Register documents all eradications and the results of the follow-up post-baiting checks, including references to relevant reports on each. In this reporting round, the key ACAP site of Bleaker Island underwent a baiting programme in 2019. Monitoring for signs of rodents is ongoing, but initial results are encouraging that the programme has been successful.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA There are number of on-going research programmes related to albatrosses and petrels on Tristan da Cunha including: 1) Long-term demographic or productivity monitoring of Tristan, Atlantic Yellow-nosed, and Sooty Albatrosses, and Southern Giant Petrels at Gough Island by RSPB. Up to 2016 this work was conducted by both RSPB and University of Cape Town; 2) Long-term demographic or productivity monitoring of Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatrosses at Tristan and Nightingale by Tristan Conservation Department; 3) An ACAP Small Grant awarded to Dr Steffen Oppel (RSPB), Dr Bethany Clarke (Birdlife International) and Professor Peter Ryan (Fitz Patrick Institute of African Ornithology) in 2021 will be used to investigate the effects of delayed mouse eradication on conservation status and population viability of Tristan Albatrosses on Gough Island; 4) TDCG and RSPB have been awarded funding from the UK's Darwin Plus scheme for the following projects which will have direct or indirect benefits for ACAP species: a) Strengthened local capacity for sustainable management of marine resources, underpinning of decisions on fisheries diversification and MPAs, and enhanced understanding of impacts of invasive marine species and climate change; b) Strengthening biosecurity for remote Territory communities and their World Heritage. This project will support the Pitcairn and Tristan da Cunha Governments to collaboratively strengthen biosecurity capacity in their Territories and thus enhance the protection of their natural-resource dependent economies and World Heritage Sites from invasive alien species; c) Securing endemic land birds and their habitats at Tristan da Cunha. This project will include implementing robust biosecurity measures at Inaccessible Island and a rodent incursion plan for Tristan's uninhabited islands; d) Saving Tristan's only native tree and its associated unique buntings. This project is working towards establishing a biological control agent to reduce numbers and impacts of an invasive alien scale insect which infects Tristan's only native tree species (and hence also ACAP species breeding sites), and will also control the spread of the invasive flax plant which also threatens the native tree; 5) The BEST 2.0 project, conducted by TDCG between 2016-2018 and which focused on restoration of *Phyllica* woodland habitat on Nightingale Island for Wilkin's Bunting, has established a robust biosecurity protocol and on-going monitoring programme (for invasives and Buntings) which will also benefit ACAP species on the Island. In addition to these ongoing research programmes,

TDCG has also been involved with the UK's Blue Belt Programme 2016-2020. The Blue Belt Programme, funded by UK Government, including through the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund has worked closely with TDCG (and other UK Overseas Territories) over the last 5-years, to help enhance protection and sustainable management of the Territory's marine environments. Focal work on improving knowledge of key habitats and species and identification of threats, enhancing compliance and enforcement capabilities, policy and legislative gap analyses, improving data management and designation of an MPA with associated management plans will all benefit Tristan da Cunha's ACAP species. TDCG and RSPB are leading on the eradication of house mice through the Gough Island Restoration Programme (<https://www.rspb.org.uk/our-work/conservation/projects/gough-island-restoration-programme/>). The UK Government supports this project. The budget is estimated at £10.5 million for the entire programme after delays increased cost - the majority of funding has been secured, however there is a project deficit of £3 million. Fund-raising for the full amount is ongoing. The mice eradication operation was planned for 2020 however was delayed until 2021 due to implications caused by the global Covid-19 pandemic. At the time of this report being prepared, the operation was underway, with teams in place on Gough Island and baiting scheduled to commence in June-August 2021. A two-year programme to monitor success of the eradication will follow the baiting phase.

BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY There are number of on-going research programmes related to albatrosses and petrels in BAT including: 1) Long-term monitoring of population trends and productivity of Southern Giant Petrels at Signy Island (South Orkneys) by BAS; 2) BAS has been awarded funding from the UK's Darwin Plus scheme for the following project which will have direct or indirect benefits for ACAP species: Developing the risk assessment framework for the Antarctic krill fishery. The project will advise CCAMLR on methods to subdivide krill catch limits within the Scotia Sea in order to minimise risk to krill-dependent predators, and develop sustainable fisheries. Final project reports should be available in 2021. In addition to these ongoing research programmes, BAT has also been involved with the UK's Blue Belt Programme 2016-2021. The Blue Belt Programme, funded by the UK Government, including through the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund has worked closely with BAT (and other UK Overseas Territories) over the last 5-years, to help enhance protection and sustainable management of the Territory's marine environments. Focal work on a review of fishing activity in the region to help inform management strategies, development of satellite surveillance to support enforcement and explore alternative surveillance tools in the region, supporting the review of the South Orkney's Southern Shelf MPA review, and collaborating with BAS on marine science and advice on management in BAT will all benefit BAT's ACAP species.

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

Response: Yes

In addition to the institutions listed in the last UK MoP National Report, the following institutions are also involved in albatross and petrel conservation: *Argos Froyanes Ltd *Centre for Environment, Fisheries, and Aquaculture Science (Cefas) *Falkland Islands Government (FIG) *Falkland Islands Fishing Companies Association (FIFCA) *Friends of South Georgia (FOSG) *Fortuna Ltd *Government of South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (GSGSSI) *Grup d'Ornitologia Balear *Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) *Loligo Producers Group (LPG) *Oregon State University (OSU) *Societat d'Hisòria Natural de les Balears *South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute (SAERI) *Tristan da Cunha Government (TDCG) *UK Foreign & Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO) *UK Marine Management Organisation (MMO) *University of Exeter *University of Oxford *Working Dogs for Conservation (WD4C)

6. Education and public awareness

6.1 Has the Party conducted training or provided information for user audiences (eg scientists, fishers)?

Response: Yes

Specific action has been taken in some of the UK South Atlantic Overseas Territories: SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS Presentations are made at annual IAATO stakeholder meetings for tourism operators. ACAP leaflets on safe removal of hooks from seabirds are distributed to all toothfish vessels that call (compulsorily) at King Edward Point. BAS provided

tracking data and datasets to BirdLife International for relevant projects on at-sea threats to birds and on the monitoring and protection of marine wildlife. FALKLAND ISLANDS The Seabird & Marine Mammal Scientific Officer provides annual training for vessel captains on seabird bycatch mitigation measures and seasonal observer training regarding seabird observations in the Patagonian squid fishery. FIG and various research organisations and NGOs have provided tracking and population data for collaborative projects on at-sea distribution and on the monitoring and protection of marine wildlife. TRISTAN DA CUNHA TDCG staff have provided information to RSPB, South Africa DEA, and University of Cape Town research staff. TDCG staff also received training from the UK Blue Belt teams on compliance and enforcement. BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY BAS has provided datasets for collaborative projects on at-sea threats to birds and on the monitoring and protection of marine wildlife.

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

Response: Yes

Throughout this reporting period, each of the UK Overseas Territories Governments, the UK Government and partners have provided regular information on ACAP (objectives, species, management, research, World Albatross Day etc.) to stakeholders and the general public (especially tourists and school children) in a variety of formats including: press releases, website updates, social media outlets, interviews, provision of visitor packs which contain information on biosecurity and codes of conduct, public talks, being involved with conservation group displays or training days, establishment of live web-cams at field-sites, helping to develop or support educational websites and museums etc.

7. Reporting against priorities for land-based conservation actions ([see MoP6 Doc 13](#))

7.2 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to house mice on Gough Island?

Response: Yes

Specific action has been taken in some of the UK South Atlantic Overseas Territories: SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS: Not applicable FALKLAND ISLANDS: Not applicable TRISTAN DA CUNHA As noted in Qu 5.1, TDCG and RSPB are leading on the eradication of house mice through the Gough Island Restoration Programme (<https://www.rspb.org.uk/our-work/conservation/projects/gough-island-restoration-programme/>). The UK Government supports this project. The budget is estimated at £10.5 million for the entire programme after delays increased cost – the majority of funding has been secured, however there is a project deficit of £3 million. Fund-raising for the full amount is ongoing. The mice eradication operation was planned for 2020 however was delayed until 2021 due to implications caused by the global Covid-19 pandemic. At the time of this report being prepared, the operation was underway, with teams in place on Gough Island and baiting scheduled to commence in June-August 2021. A two-year programme to monitor success of the eradication will follow the baiting phase. BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY: Not applicable

7.3 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to reindeer on Kerguelen (Grande Terre)?

Response: Not Applicable

7.4 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Formentera?

Response: Not Applicable

7.5 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Menorca?

Response: Not Applicable

7.6 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Kerguelen (Grande Terre)?

Response: Not Applicable

7.7 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Cabrera?

Response: Not Applicable

7.8 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Cabrera?

Response: Not Applicable

7.9 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Formentera?

Response: Not Applicable

7.10 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Ibiza?

Response: Not Applicable

7.11 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Mallorca?

Response: Not Applicable

7.12 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Menorca?

Response: Not Applicable

7.13 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Ile Saint Lanne Gramont?

Response: Not Applicable

7.14 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Ile Saint Lanne Gramont?

Response: Not Applicable

7.15 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to brown rats on South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)?

Response: Yes

Specific action has been taken in some of the UK South Atlantic Overseas Territories: SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS As noted in Qu 5.1, the baiting phases of the South Georgia Heritage Trust (SGHT) rodent (Norway rat and House mice) eradication project were completed in 2016, and the mainland was declared rodent free (for the first time in almost 200-years) by the SGHT on 9th May 2018. To ensure it remains rodent free, a Biosecurity Detector Dog Programme which is coordinated by Working Dogs for Conservation (WD4C) has been implemented. The detector dog teams screen all vessels and cargo which is bound for South Georgia. A revised Biosecurity Policy (The Biodiversity Handbook 2020-21) which is designed to safeguard SGSSI against the introduction and spread of invasive non-native species and pathogens, has also been published. FALKLAND ISLANDS: Not applicable TRISTAN DA CUNHA: Not applicable BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY: Not applicable

7.16 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Auckland Island?

Response: Not Applicable

7.17 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to pigs on Auckland Island?

Response: Not Applicable

7.19 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to Avian cholera on Ile Amsterdam?

Response: Not Applicable

7.20 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to mosquitos on Isla Espanola?

Response: Not Applicable

7.21 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to Avian pox virus on Albatross Island (AU)?

Response: Not Applicable

7.22 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to Australasian gannets *Morus serrator* on Pedra Branca?

Response: Not Applicable

8. Reporting against priorities for at-sea conservation actions (see MoP6 Doc 13)

8.1 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Angola Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.2 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Argentina Demersal trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.4 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Australia demersal trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.5 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Australia Pelagic trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.6 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Australia trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.7 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Brazil demersal longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.8 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Brazil Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.9 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Brazil Pelagic longline fishery (Itaipava fleet)?

Response: Not Applicable

8.10 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the CCSBT Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.11 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the IATTC Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.12 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the ICCAT Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Yes

UK vessels fishing in ICCAT waters are required to comply with all active conservation and management measures. This includes ICCAT Recommendation 07-07 on reducing incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries. Under these management measures, fishing vessels are required to implement mitigation measures to reduce the levels of incidental bycatch of seabirds, and to record and report any instances of seabird bycatch.

8.13 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the IOTC Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Yes

UK vessels fishing in IOTC waters are required to comply with all active conservation and management measures. This includes IOTC Resolution 12-06 on reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries. Under these management measures, fishing vessels are required to implement mitigation measures to reduce the levels of incidental bycatch of seabirds, and to record and report any instances of seabird bycatch.

8.15 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Namibia demersal trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.16 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Namibia Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.17 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Namibia pelagic trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.18 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Peru demersal longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.19 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Peru Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.20 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the SEAFO demersal trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.21 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Spain demersal longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.22 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Spain Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.23 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Spain purse seine fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

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

Response: Not Applicable

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

Response: Not Applicable

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

Response: No

There are no pelagic longline fisheries currently operating in UK South Atlantic Overseas Territorial waters.

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

Response: Not Applicable

8.28 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Australia Gillnet fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.29 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch the Uruguay demersal trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

9. Other

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

Response: No

10. Additional Comments (including feedback about this form or the reporting process)

In order to provide the most useful and relevant information in the next reporting round, we would like to suggest that following questions are either rephrased, or additional instructions provided to clarify what is being requested. Qu 1.1.10: Has action been taken to 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 (7.1.13 MoP6 Report). Here we have confirmed that the UK has made its annual contributions which helps to support the AC work programme, and that the UK has also supported AC members and WG Convenors. However, it is possible that the question is asking whether Parties have allocated additional funds for the AC work programme on top of these annual contributions. It would be beneficial for future reporting rounds if this could be clarified. Qu 1.1.11: Has action been taken to provide the necessary resources for the conduct of the research and conservation programmes identified by the Advisory Committee's Working Groups (7.1.13 MoP6 Report). Here we have provided a short confirmation that staff have been supported to input to the AC activities, and that funding has been provided for a wide range of research and conservation programmes (detailed in other sections of the report). However, it is not clear what level of detail is required for this question - i.e. should we be reporting the amount of funding/resource the Party has allocated as well as an indication of the specific components of the AC WG programmes the Party has contributed to. Some further clarification around this question would be beneficial for future reporting against this question. Qu 1.1.13: Has action been taken to report on Capacity Building indicators (MoP6 Report, 7.6.3). See Advisory Committee Annual Report Section D: Other Annual Reporting Requirements, Question 3. Here we simply reported that this information has been provided in the UK AC Annual Report in Question 3. However, in the AC report, we haven't framed our answers from which discrete information could be extracted to feed into the indicators outlined in MoP6 Doc 21. If this kind of information is required so as to feed into the Capacity Building indicators, it may be necessary to modify and make the question more implicit in the AC reporting template.

Final submission details

Status - Submitted to ACAP - 16-Jul-2021

Report by Megan Tierney

Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels - www.acap.aq © 2021