



Agreement on the Conservation
of Albatrosses and Petrels

Fourteenth Meeting of the Advisory Committee

Lima, Peru, 12 – 16 August 2024

2024 Implementation Report – New Zealand

New Zealand



Agreement on the Conservation
of Albatrosses and Petrels

Report - MOP-8 (2025)

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Implementation Report for the Meeting of Parties - MOP-8 (2025)

Submitted by - New Zealand

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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 recognition of the conservation crisis declared by ACAP due to the thousands of albatrosses, petrels and shearwaters dying every year as a result of fisheries operations, New Zealand's implementation actions have focussed on addressing this threat. Notably this has included an expanded monitoring and tracking programme to inform a wider range of fisheries management processes. In addition to continued implementation of New Zealand's domestic NPOA-Seabirds 2020, New Zealand has expanded international efforts to promote conservation of albatrosses and petrels across their entire foraging range. Details of these actions are provided in the following questions.

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

Response: Yes

Continued implementation of a government fisheries observer programme, combined with an improved fisheries reporting process including digital reporting of bycatch and roll out of a major Electronic Monitoring programme to verify reporting. Bycatch estimates are undertaken and reported annually using a range of statistical techniques.

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

Response: Yes

New Zealand has actively sought to understand the barriers and drivers to mitigation update in a range of domestic fisheries, with results reported to SBWG. More recently the New Zealand Department of Conservation has partnered with Southern Seabirds Trust to develop a Seabird-Safe Fisheries Toolkit which aims to leverage growing market-led interest in sustainable fisheries. Following initial ACAP collaboration with the project New Zealand will seek further ongoing engagement in the development and implementation of the toolkit.

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

Response: Yes

New Zealand continues to implement and routinely revise a set of Mitigation Standards for fisheries posing seabird bycatch risk. These standards reflect, where relevant, ACAP Best Practice mitigation advice and are implemented as a key component of New Zealand NPOA-Seabirds 2020. The review and revision of Mitigation Standards includes the consideration of

changes to regulatory requirements where appropriate.

1.1.4 to use the 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

Response: Yes

Reporting provided as request prior to each AC meeting.

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

Response: Yes

All reporting requirements are met.

1.1.6 to support their priority population monitoring programmes, including the maintenance of long-term monitoring (see AC12 Doc 11)

Response: Yes

New Zealand has actively sought to expand a national population monitoring programmes including long-term monitoring programmes. Whilst a number of programmes were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, most monitoring was re-instituted from the 2022/23 breeding season. Full details are provided in national reporting prior to each AC meeting and summarised at each PaCSWG meeting.

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

Response: Yes

New Zealand has actively sought to expand and national population monitoring programmes including the targeting and prioritisation of surveys to align with best practice monitoring guidelines. As a result many historic data gaps have been addressed. Full details are provided in national reporting prior to each AC meeting and summarised at each PaCSWG meeting.

1.1.8 to conduct priority tracking programmes to enable a better understanding of at-sea distribution of albatrosses and petrels (see AC12 Doc 11)

Response: Yes

New Zealand has actively sought to expand and national population monitoring programmes, with a particular focus on tracking to understand at-sea distribution of albatrosses and petrels. Whilst a number of programmes were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, intensive satellite and GLS tracking programmes resumed in 2022/23, with key updates being reported to PaCSWG meetings and data provided into the Birdlife Global Tracking Database.

1.1.9 to update the ACAP database on an ongoing basis to maintain the currency of information underpinning analyses

Response: Yes

New Zealand has undertaken extensive review and update of ACAP databases as part of national reporting processes ahead of each AC meeting.

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

Response: Yes

New Zealand has endorsed appropriate funding allocations.

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

Response: Yes

New Zealand has actively contributed to a range of Working Group research and conservation programmes.

1.1.12 to engage in domestic consultation processes to facilitate the effective implementation of the Agreement

Response: Yes

A number of domestic consultation process are conducted that facilitate effective implement of the Agreement, including regular meetings of a Seabird Advisory Group with oversight of New Zealand's NPOA Seabirds 2020 and Tora Hui with oversight of actions related to the priority population of Antipodean albatross.

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

Response: Yes

Progress reported as part of national reporting prior to each AC meeting. Additionally New Zealand has been active in hosting secondees both through the ACAP secondment programme and directly with collaborating institutions.

1.1.14 AC Work Programme tasks where relevant: e.g. 4.1 Provide assistance and capacity building to facilitate drafting and implementation of NPOA-Seabirds, 4.2 Continue to develop and implement the strategy for adding further Parties, and engaging with States not Party to ACAP.

Response: Yes

Through a range of bilateral relationships New Zealand has provided advice to fishing nations, where requested, on seabird bycatch mitigation, including advice on NPOAs. New Zealand also routinely seeks to raise the profile of ACAP with relevant range states. Additionally, New Zealand has actively sought to host a range of secondees from other ACAP Parties to build capacity and share experiences and knowledge.

1.1.15 to contribute to the budget in accordance with the scale of contributions agreed by the Meeting of Parties (Resolution 4.5 Financial Regulations: 5.1)

Response: Yes

Full contribution provided annually.

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

Response: Yes

As detailed in the responses to the following questions.

1.2.1 on species conservation?

Response: Yes

New Zealand has continued implementation of the Action Plan for the priority population of Antipodean albatross. In addition to Antipodean albatross, Black petrel, Salvin's albatross, Westland petrel and Buller's albatross are all listed as species of particular concern under New Zealand's NPOA-Seabirds 2020. As such there is a programme of targeted research, monitoring and fisheries bycatch management in place for each of these species. Additional site-based management actions will continue to be taken at most ACAP-species breeding sites in New Zealand to protect birds at breeding sites. New Zealand will also continue implementation of its NPOA-Seabirds 2020 which addresses the full range of direct fishing-related threats to all seabirds, including ACAP-listed species. New Zealand has also launched an International Seabird Strategy to provide a framework for increased action to address fisheries bycatch threats beyond New Zealand's jurisdiction.

1.2.2 on habitat conservation?

Response: Yes

Continued protection of breeding sites of ACAP-listed species, through implementation of relevant Conservation Management Strategy as recorded in breeding site database.

1.2.3 on management of human activities?

Response: Yes

Fisheries bycatch is the human activity posing most risk to ACAP-listed species in New Zealand. A range of activities will be undertaken to reduce this threat through the implementation of various plans as detailed in Q1.2.1. Other potential land-based human activities, such as the risk of visitor disturbance at breeding sites will be managed through implementation of relevant Conservation Management Strategy as recorded in breeding site database.

1.2.4 on research programmes?

Response: Yes

Continued implementation of the Action Plan for the priority population of Antipodean albatross includes a range of dedicated research. In addition to Antipodean albatross, Black petrel, Salvin's albatross, Westland petrel and Buller's albatross are all listed as species of particular concern under New Zealand's NPOA-Seabirds 2020. There will be continued implementation of the NPOA-Seabirds, involving a programme of targeted research and monitoring each of these species. Progress is reported through Annual Reports on NPOA-Seabirds implementation. Key research outputs are reported to ACAP, primarily as papers to SBWG and PaCSWG. As part of the Department of Conservation Bycatch Programme there have been annual research planning process to identify priority research needs for other New Zealand breeding species, which will include relevant population and tracking studies.

1.2.5 on education and public awareness?

Response: Yes

New Zealand will continue to implement dedicated education and awareness raising programmes amongst both commercial and recreational fishers to address seabird bycatch. The Department of Conservation will also continue to implement a range of public awareness activities around the nature, status and threats to ACAP-listed species, including through the implementation of New Zealand's International Seabird Strategy. A mix of methods, both traditional and through social media will be used to maximise the outreach.

1.2.6 on impacts or mitigation of climate change?

Response: Yes

The Department of Conservation launched a Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan in 2020, with updated action tables for 2022-25. Work is currently underway to develop an implementation plan for the marine domain, which will be of relevance to planning for any adaptation relevant to ACAP-listed species in New Zealand. Research programmes on ACAP-listed species in New Zealand will aim to collect data, where possible, to better understand the impacts of climate change on these populations and inform any required adaptation actions. Recent analytical projects such as a multi-threat risk assessment for Antipodean albatross included consideration of climate-change related threats. At this stage no substantial direct climate-change impacts on ACAP-listed species in New Zealand have been identified.

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: Yes

Seabirds landed dead on commercial fishing vessels carrying government fisheries observers are retained for necropsy. The carcasses of these and other birds are subsequently made available (free of charge) to museums, researchers and to New Zealand's indigenous Maori people for traditional uses. These seabirds include ACAP-listed species, of which albatross are of particular interest for traditional uses.

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

Response: Yes

New Zealand has developed a new International Seabird Strategy which provides a framework to ensure that tools and methods that can prevent the bycatch of seabirds are used by fishing operations in the range of New Zealand breeding species, through engaging with many different fishing nations and economies. The strategy has four ambassador species to help focus the work, including Antipodean albatross, black petrel and Southern Buller's albatross. In addition, New Zealand has continued to actively implement existing plans including an Action Plan for the priority population of Antipodean albatross and New Zealand's NPOA-Seabirds 2020.

Albatrosses	Year		Petrels	Year	
	Published	Revised		Published	Revised
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	2023		<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	2023	
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	2023				

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

The last translocation programme for an ACAP-listed species in New Zealand was completed in 2018, being the attempt to establish a colony of Chatham albatross on Chatham Island.

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

Response: No

New Zealand continues to implement existing legal and policy instruments, including regular review of the bycatch mitigation standards set under New Zealand's NPOA-Seabirds 2020 and relevant regulatory requirements.

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 2026 - 2028 (please indicate which species)?

Response: No

At the time of reporting New Zealand has no plans to submit a nomination, but New Zealand continues to consider the merit of nominating the flesh-footed shearwater, noting the relatively high suitability for listing identified in AC11 Inf 04.

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

Response: Yes

Further projects to address fisheries bycatch risks to ACAP species are detailed in Q1.

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: No

New Zealand has continued to implement existing legal and policy instruments.

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: No

Regular review of measures forming part of New Zealand's Quota Management System have not identified the need for specific relevant management measures for albatrosses and petrels. However, research is underway to assess the diet and composition of natural prey versus fisheries bait/waste in albatross species, and climatic drivers of spatio-temporal distribution of the key prey of megafauna.

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

Response: No

As part of ongoing efforts to implement comprehensive marine protection in New Zealand, the Hauraki Gulf Marine Protection Bill was introduced in 2023 proposing a range of marine protections in areas close to the breeding colonies of black petrels. If successful, the Bill, and the proposed marine protections, will likely be implemented before the end of 2024. New Zealand continues to implement existing Marine Protected Areas as well as relevant fisheries management regulations, with regular review processes

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

New Zealand has completed an updated assessment of the risk of commercial fisheries to New Zealand seabirds and continues to collaborate on an assessment for seabird bycatch with surface longlines in the Southern Hemisphere. A multi-threat risk assessment for Antipodean albatross was also completed in 2024. Key results and outputs will be reported to ACAP through

papers to SBWG.

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

Response: No

New Zealand continues to implement existing regulations that implement MARPOL.

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

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

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: No

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

Response: No

6. Education and public awareness

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

Response: Yes

A programme of dedicated liaison officers visiting commercial inshore fishing vessels to engage crew on seabird bycatch matters has been continued and expanded by the New Zealand Department of Conservation and compliments a similar programme targeting offshore vessels implemented by Deepwater Council. A range of updated education resources for fishers, including videos on seabird bycatch mitigation methods, have been developed and are available at: <https://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/conservation-services-programme/csp-resources-forfishers/> Training of fishery observers around seabird identification and bycatch mitigation, and provision of appropriate resources, has continued to be implemented and improved. The Charitable Trust Southern Seabirds has continued to develop and provide a range of resources around seabirds and bycatch mitigation targeted at both commercial and recreational fishers: <https://www.catchfishnotbirds.nz/resources> The Department of Conservation and Fisheries New Zealand have implemented new work programmes to engage with recreational fishers around seabird bycatch including development and implementation of a dedicated phone app: <https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/habitats/marine/recreational-fishings-impact-on-protectedspeciesand-how-to-help/> As part of bilateral international outreach activities New Zealand has provided online observer training to fisheries observers in Ecuador and contributed to the ACAP-funded bycatch mitigation workshop with fishers and fisheries observers in French Polynesia.

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

Response: Yes

Both the New Zealand government and NGO sector have been active in public communication, through information and resources on webpages, media releases on ACAP-listed species conservation challenges (picked up in print, on radio and on national television), and through various social media channels including production of videos and animations. World Albatross Day has been a key focus.

7. Reporting against priorities for land-based conservation actions (see [MoP7 Doc 10 Rev 1](#))

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

Response: Not Applicable

7.18 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to house mice on Marion Island?

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

7.7 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

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

Response: Not Applicable

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

Response: Not Applicable

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

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

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

Response: Yes

A plan for an efficient, eight-year programme of work to remove pests from the island has been developed. The plan and timeline for each major project component is based on extensive field-trials and research. The work plan and a team of experts are ready to lead it as soon as funding is in place.

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

Response: Yes

A plan for an efficient, eight-year programme of work to remove pests from the island has been developed. The plan and timeline for each major project component is based on extensive field-trials and research. The work plan and a team of experts are ready to lead it as soon as funding is in place.

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 [MoP7 Doc 10 Rev 1](#))

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

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

8.7 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

8.15 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: Yes

New Zealand has established collaborative research programmes with counterparts in Peru to investigate the risks posed by relevant fisheries to New Zealand breeding ACAP species, and develop appropriate mitigation solutions. This has included hosting secondments and collaborating on an ACAP-funded project.

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

Response: Yes

New Zealand has established collaborative research programmes with counterparts in Peru to investigate the risks posed by relevant fisheries to New Zealand breeding ACAP species, and develop appropriate mitigation solutions. This has included hosting secondments and collaborating on an ACAP-funded project.

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: Yes

New Zealand and Spain finalised a MOU on cooperation on seabird conservation in 2021. The implementation of this MOU will include work towards objectives including championing the use of ACAP best practice seabird bycatch mitigation.

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

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

Response: Not Applicable

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

Response: Yes

New Zealand undertakes regular monitoring of our own flagged vessels participating in this fishery and if non-compliance with relevant seabird bycatch mitigation and data collection requirements is detected then we can undertake enforcement actions against the New Zealand operator. Further to this, mitigation standards describing expectations of best practice mitigation by relevant New Zealand flagged vessels, were introduced in 2020 as part of the implementation of New Zealand's NPOA-Seabirds 2020. New Zealand actively participates in CCSBT meetings and processes to promote ongoing improvement in the understand of, and management of, seabird bycatch in this fishery. This includes actively supporting the CCSBT multi-year seabird strategy, seabird project and work of the ERSWG. Notably, New Zealand has collaborated with other members on the development of a spatially explicit seabird bycatch risk assessment.

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

Response: Yes

Whilst New Zealand is not a member of IATTC, the Commission area is an important non-breeding area for several New Zealand breeding ACAP species. New Zealand has shared relevant information on these species and their vulnerability to fisheries bycatch with some IATTC Members through bilateral channels.

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

Response: No

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

Response: No

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

Response: No

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

Response: Yes

New Zealand undertakes regular monitoring of our own flagged vessels participating in this fishery and if non-compliance with relevant seabird bycatch mitigation and data collection requirements is detected then we can undertake enforcement actions against the New Zealand operator. At SPRFMO Commission in early 2024 New Zealand undertook to work with ACAP and Peru to run an informal intersessional process and discussion at the Scientific Committee with the aim to update the SPRFMO seabird measure (CMM 09-2017) in light of recent changes to best practice advice .

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

Response: Yes

New Zealand undertakes regular monitoring of our own flagged vessels participating in this fishery and if non-compliance with relevant seabird bycatch mitigation and data collection requirements is detected then we can undertake enforcement actions against the New Zealand operator. Further to this, mitigation standards describing expectations of best practice mitigation by relevant New Zealand flagged vessels, were introduced in 2020 as part of the implementation of New Zealand's NPOA-Seabirds 2020. At the time of reporting New Zealand is leading an intersessional process to review the WCPFC Seabird Measure (CMM2018-03) by evaluating new bycatch mitigation studies with respect to bycatch mitigation effectiveness and

comparison against current ACAP Best Practice Advice.

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

As noted in Q1.2.6 recent analytical projects such as a multi-threat risk assessment for Antipodean albatross included consideration of climate-change related threats. In that study changes in oceanographic and climate parameters since 1995 did not explain the patterns in demographic parameters. At this stage no substantial direct climate-change impacts on ACAP-listed species in New Zealand have been identified

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

Final submission details

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Report by Igor Debski