



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/COP12/Doc.21.1.7
23 May 2017

Original: English

12th MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Manila, Philippines, 23 - 28 October 2017
Agenda Item 21.1.7

RESOLUTIONS TO REPEAL IN PART

RESOLUTION 6.3, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE ALBATROSS CONSERVATION

(Prepared by the Secretariat on behalf of the Standing Committee)

Summary:

This document repeals in part [Resolution 6.3, Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation](#).

DRAFT RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION 6.3 (REV. COP12)*

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE ALBATROSS CONSERVATION

NB: Proposed new text is underlined. Text to be deleted is ~~crossed-out~~.

Paragraph	Comments
<i>Reflecting</i> , as the current millenium <u>millennium</u> draws to a close, that, owing to the impact of less than fifty years of human activities, the albatrosses of the Southern Ocean are one of the most threatened families of migratory animals across their migratory range;	Retain
<i>Recognizing</i> that Article II of the Convention requires all Parties to endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species listed in Appendix II of the Convention;	Retain
<i>Noting</i> that one species of Southern Hemisphere albatross is listed in Appendix I and ten species in Appendix II of the Convention;	Retain
<i>Recalling</i> that, at its eighth and ninth meetings, the Scientific Council unanimously supported both the importance of and the urgent need for an Agreement to provide a framework for cooperative actions that would benefit Southern Hemisphere albatrosses;	Retain
<i>Noting</i> that Southern Hemisphere albatrosses are highly migratory species and frequently move in and between national jurisdictions and interact with fishing vessels on the high seas;	Retain
<i>Aware</i> that, for a number of albatross species, the size of populations and trends are insufficiently known to determine their current status;	Retain
<i>Noting</i> that a major threat to the populations of Southern Hemisphere albatrosses arises from longline fishing activities;	Retain
<i>Recalling</i> that the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources has adopted conservation measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds, particularly albatrosses;	Retain
<i>Recalling</i> that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries was adopted in 1999;	Retain
<i>Aware</i> that albatrosses also face continuing threats from human disturbance, pollution, introduced predators, disease and the effects of climate change;	Retain
<i>Acknowledging</i> that most Range States of breeding populations are taking action to conserve albatrosses within their national jurisdictions but that, owing to the highly migratory nature of albatrosses, additional international cooperative action is required;	Retain
<i>Concerned</i> that, without action to reduce or mitigate threats to albatrosses, many populations, and potentially some species, are at risk of extinction;	Retain
The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	
1. <i>Urges</i> Parties which are Range States to take action to identify the status of populations and determine the nature and scope of threats to those populations of albatrosses within their national jurisdictions;	Retain
2. Requests that Parties with breeding sites of albatrosses within their national jurisdictions cooperate on the development of an Agreement for the conservation of Southern Hemisphere albatrosses;	Repeal; work completed

* The original draft of this resolution, considered by the Conference of the Parties, was numbered 6.4.

3. Recommends that all Range States of albatrosses participate actively in the development and successful conclusion of an Agreement for the conservation of Southern Hemisphere albatrosses;	Repeal; work completed
4. Notes that preliminary discussions have taken place concerning the evaluation of appropriate conservation actions and the population status of Southern Hemisphere albatrosses;	Repeal; work completed
5. Accepts Australia's offer to initiate further discussions in early 2000 with all Parties which are Range States, with a view to the development of an Agreement;	Repeal; work completed
6. 2. Requests all States whose vessels are undertaking fishing activities within the waters of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, to implement the Commission's conservation measures; and	Retain
7. 3. Encourages all relevant States to implement the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries; and	Retain
8. Invites the Standing Committee and the Scientific Council to review progress and propose any appropriate urgent actions required to the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting.	Repeal; out of date

RESOLUTION 6.3 (REV. COP12)*

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE ALBATROSS CONSERVATION

Reflecting, as the current millennium draws to a close, that, owing to the impact of less than fifty years of human activities, the albatrosses of the Southern Ocean are one of the most threatened families of migratory animals across their migratory range,

Recognizing that Article II of the Convention requires all Parties to endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species listed in Appendix II of the Convention,

Noting that one species of Southern Hemisphere albatross is listed in Appendix I and ten species in Appendix II of the Convention,

Recalling that, at its eighth and ninth meetings, the Scientific Council unanimously supported both the importance of and the urgent need for an Agreement to provide a framework for cooperative actions that would benefit Southern Hemisphere albatrosses,

Noting that Southern Hemisphere albatrosses are highly migratory species and frequently move in and between national jurisdictions and interact with fishing vessels on the high seas,

Aware that, for a number of albatross species, the size of populations and trends are insufficiently known to determine their current status,

Noting that a major threat to the populations of Southern Hemisphere albatrosses arises from longline fishing activities,

Recalling that the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources has adopted conservation measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds, particularly albatrosses,

Recalling that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries was adopted in 1999,

Aware that albatrosses also face continuing threats from human disturbance, pollution, introduced predators, disease and the effects of climate change,

Acknowledging that most Range States of breeding populations are taking action to conserve albatrosses within their national jurisdictions but that, owing to the highly migratory nature of albatrosses, additional international cooperative action is required,

Concerned that, without action to reduce or mitigate threats to albatrosses, many populations, and potentially some species, are at risk of extinction,

*The Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals*

1. *Urges* Parties which are Range States to take action to identify the status of populations and determine the nature and scope of threats to those populations of albatrosses within their national jurisdictions;

* The original draft of this resolution, considered by the Conference of the Parties, was numbered 6.4.

2. *Requests* all States whose vessels are undertaking fishing activities within the waters of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, to implement the Commission's conservation measures; and
3. *Encourages* all relevant States to implement the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries.