

出國報告

(出國類別：其他)

出席「信天翁與水薙鳥保育協定  
(ACAP)」第 11 屆諮詢委員會(AC11)  
會議報告

服務機關：海洋委員會海洋保育署

姓名職稱：署長 黃向文

科員 范怡均

派赴國家：巴西(佛羅里安諾波里斯)

出國期間：108 年 5 月 13 日至 108 年 5 月 17 日

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## 摘要

為避免信天翁、水薙鳥等海鳥因混獲、繁殖地受到外來種入侵等因素，而導致族群量下降甚至滅絕，在 2004 年在澳洲簽署「信天翁與水薙鳥保育協定（Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels, ACAP）」，希望透過國際合作了解海鳥族群動態、混獲狀況、掌握海鳥混獲的熱點，以保育海鳥族群。

我國海洋委員會及所屬機關海洋保育署於 107 年 4 月 28 日成立，為積極參與國際海洋保育事務，且該組織 2018 年第六次會員大會通過第 6.8 號決議案，我國首次得以觀察員身分參加，爰由黃向文署長率本署同仁、外交部組團前往巴西佛羅里安諾波里斯，參加第 11 屆諮詢委員會（Advisory Committee 11, AC11）。與會者包括 9 個會員國，以觀察員身分參加的如我國、美國、加拿大、巴哈馬、納米比亞等國家及非政府組織。會中表示將持續與各區域漁業管理組織合作，加強保育措施。

本次會議決議 2020 年召開跨工作小組會議，促進混獲工作小組及族群與保育狀態工作小組召開分類工作小組，重新檢視目前名錄上 31 種海鳥的族群狀況，而加島信天翁（Waved Albatross）列入優先關切物種，由工作小組提供必要的協助。而本署也於會中與澳洲、英國、紐西蘭、加拿大等國家就該國海洋保育管理及相關法規討論，可做為未來海洋保育法規之參考。

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## 壹、目的

「信天翁與水薙鳥保育協定(Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels；以下簡稱 ACAP)」於 2004 年生效，目前會員有 13 個國家，保育海鳥物種達 31 種。我國有許多遠洋鮪釣漁船，遍布三大洋，高緯度水域作業的漁船可能誤捕海鳥，故被列為可能的分佈國家(range states)。ACAP 組織運作方式為每三年召開一次大會(Meeting of Parties；簡稱 MoP)，由會員國參加並通過決議，此三年期間會有各種科學性質的工作小組會議(Working Group)召開並視各項議題提出建議，各建議會提報至諮詢委員會(Advisory Committee, 簡稱 AC)，通過後交由秘書處執行，如有提案則會由諮詢委員會提報至會員國大會討論。

2018 年 4 月 28 日海洋委員會及所屬海洋保育署成立，有關海洋保育相關事務，如海洋污染、海洋廢棄物、海洋保護區及海洋生物保育等，包括海鳥混獲亦為業務範疇，考量國際保育趨勢以及拓展我國國際參與空間，海洋保育署組團參與本次諮詢委員會，由海洋保育署黃向文署長率外交部陳玲玲一等秘書、駐巴西代表處黎翬傳二等秘書及本署范怡均科員 4 人代表參加。

ACAP 第 11 屆諮詢委員會於 108 年 5 月 13 至 17 日於巴西佛羅里安諾波里斯舉行，參加的國家包括紐西蘭、澳洲、英國、秘魯、厄瓜多、阿根廷、智利、烏拉圭等會員國，美國、加拿大、我國等三個觀察員(range state)，以及 R3 Animal、Humane Society International (HSI)、Projeto Albatroz 等 NGO 團體，共計 30 餘人與會。

本次參與會議重點在於了解目前 ACAP 運作方式，尤其對漁業混獲海鳥之忌避措施，漁船作業範圍與海鳥重疊之熱點等討論，了解上述議題有助於我國漁船在高緯度作業時，遵從相關措施以避免混獲海鳥，亦可提高我國於海洋生物保育之國際參與度。

## 貳、第 11 屆諮詢委員會議過程

### 一、代表團長會議

5 月 12 日晚上召開代表團長會議，由本次團長黃向文署長參加。簡要說明隔日會議，阿根廷提及議事規則將會於會中提出，希望修正。

### 二、5 月 13 日會議

AC11 主席 Nathan Walker 及副主席 Tatiana Neves 邀請地主國巴西環境部官員 Thaís Coutinho 開幕致詞，她表示協定名錄內的 31 種物種中，巴西就有 10 種，ACAP 所討論的內容將作為保育海鳥的重要指導原則。有關混獲、外來種、海洋污染、塑膠垃圾等威脅，巴西也努力尋求改善方法，制定相關海鳥保育計畫，以確保相關措施有效執行。

主席感謝巴西環境部對於此組織的支持，並歡迎與會成員，特別是觀察員的參與，希望與會者都能積極貢獻。接著由秘書處簡短介紹會場注意事項，確認本次議程，隨即進入議題討論。

#### (一) 議事規則

諮詢委員會的議事規則(Rules of procedure)第 20 條(Rule 20) 是有關於成立工作小組的會議行政程序及規範。本次阿根廷代表提議，規則不夠清楚，希望能修改以便有效安排工作小組的成員。

阿根廷提議如下 (1)由會員擔任召集人及副召集人，且不超過兩屆；(2)如邀請專家加入，120 天前需書面提供資料給秘書處以週知會員，委員會定期檢視專家名單是否適任；(3)觀察員可參加會議但只有會員國才能擔任正副召集人。

主席表示修正相關規則應依照程序提交資料，本次會議之前並沒有收到提案文件，因此委員會決議將相關修正提議到明年舉辦之 AC12 中討論。

#### (二) 協定託存報告

由澳洲負責受託保管協定，如有新增或異動，如會員國的加入或變更附錄 1 物種等

等。在前一次會員大會(於南非舉辦)至今，期間未有會員加入、協定內容或附錄一物種名單亦無變更，因此維持不變。

美國補充表示，有關美國加入 ACAP 會員，已在今年二月第三次送進國會，目前只待完成相關程序。在完成之前，美國願意就附錄一物種，如使用忌避措施、棲地復育、移除外來種、加強宣導教育計畫、保育措施等，與 ACAP 共同合作。

### **(三) ACAP 秘書處報告**

秘書長 Christine Bogle 自 2018 年 12 月 1 日接任，概要說明費用繳交及近期工作重點，包括工作小組進度、參與 RFMOs(Regional Fisheries Management Organisations)、與 FAO 合作等等。今年二月，ACAP 參加 FAO 在南非舉辦 FAO 之 Common Oceans Tuna Project-Seabird Bycatch Assessment Workshop，並於第六次會員大會通過與 SIOFA 及 SEAFO 簽訂的 MOU。

秘書處表示上述計畫由 FAO 補助 28,600 澳幣，須於 9 月 30 日前完成更新海鳥辨識使手冊及忌避措施現況說明書。除此之外，Abercrombie & Kent Philanthropy (AKP；致力於保育棲地及幫助原住民的非政府組織)捐款 6,600 澳幣，用於 ACAP 海鳥忌避措施的研究。

### **(四) 財務報告**

秘書處表示，收支部分無太大問題，另 MoP6 通過決議，為減輕重複作業，財務報告頻率降為每年 2 次，分別如下：1-6 月財報於同 9 月繳交，年度財報於隔年 2 月繳交。部分國家會費遲交，阿根廷、厄瓜多代表表示銀行轉帳出問題，所以無法如期繳費，秘魯表示本月份會繳清會費，阿根廷也希望儘速處理。主席表示轉帳問題裁請秘書處協處理。

### **(五) 觀察員身分參與 RFMO 報告**

為將混獲狀況於各 RFMO 中說明，ACAP 會員國代表會至 RFMO，以觀察員身分參加各科學委員會，以期能夠將忌避措施納入強制規範，降低漁業混獲海鳥死亡。會員國代表於會中說明參與會議情形如下：

1. 主席於 2018 年 9 月參加太平洋漁業經營管理諮詢委員會(Western Pacific Fishery Management Council)所召開的「夏威夷遠洋延繩釣海鳥忌避措施檢視回顧」工作坊，會中點出，揚繩與下鉤時應同時考量船員安全、經濟可行性等因素及技術層面，其他保育措施如漁獲配額、作業時間空間之管理等等。
2. 海鳥混獲工作小組共同召集人，來自英國的 Anton Wolfaardt 及紐西蘭保育部門的 Igor Debski 表示，除了部分會議因時間衝突無法參加以外，期間參加了印度洋鮪類委員會(IOTC)、中西太平洋漁業委員會(WCPFC)、美洲熱帶鮪類委員會(IATTC)、南極海洋生物資源養護委員會(CCAMLR)等 RFMO，另參加了 FAO 的 Common Oceans Tuna Project 相關工作坊，嘗試估計全球海鳥數量。
3. 烏拉圭代表 Andres Dominigo 表示目前印度洋鮪類委員會(IOTC)及大西洋鮪類資源保育委員會(ICCAT)正在評估漁業對混獲的影響，其中 ICCAT 生態次委員會中討論混獲時，除了海鳥，也有討論其他物種混獲如海龜，建議海鳥可以與其他物種混獲一起提案，提高漁業重視混獲程度。秘魯則表示正與其他的會員討論修訂 IATTC 海鳥保育措施。

#### (六) ACAP 觀察員報告

我國雖非會員國，但去年大會通過 6.8 號決議，使 APEC 會員體以觀察員身分參加此會議，此為台灣首次以觀察員身分參加，本次會中發言及其他觀察員重點發言亦摘要如下：

1. Chinese Taipei(CT)：感謝主辦單位之外，也感謝去年大會通過第 6.8 的決議，使得我們能以觀察員的身分與會。海保署黃向文署長表示，臺灣已於 2006 年制定海鳥保育國家行動計畫，並於 2014 年修訂，要求延繩釣漁船採取措施減少意外捕獲海鳥。未來也會積極與漁業署以及國際組織合作，希望能強化相關的研究保育措施，以有效保護海鳥資源。
2. 巴哈馬表示，生物多樣性公約於 1992 年在巴西簽署，身為會員之一，保護身為多樣性責無旁貸，會將這次會議成果回報，以加強巴哈馬的保育措施。

3. 加拿大表示有附錄一有三種物種，分別是短尾信天翁、黑腳信天翁及 Pink-footed shearwater 都在加拿大 Species at Risk Act 中，需要各會員國、觀察員，包括 APEC 會員體及 NGO 共同努力才能達到保育的目標。
4. 納米比亞表示，目前尚未成為會員國的原因，主要是政府在考量成為會員國所需支出的費用，雖然國內不是信天翁繁殖的範圍，但是漁船作業常混獲信天翁，目前鳥盟在那米比亞訓練觀察員及鳥類辨識，希望該國能盡快成為 ACAP 會員國。
5. 美國代表表示在工作小組會議已提出有關中途島黑脊信天翁(Laysan albatross) 及黑腳信天翁(Black-footed albatross)之外，為了因應氣候變遷帶來海平面上升，外來種入侵等威脅海鳥繁殖地，NGO 團體 Pacific Rim Conservation 提出”no net loss”倡議，致力保護海鳥而進行移地復育，目前已有諸多成果。
6. Humane Society International (HSI)代表 Nigel Brothers 表示，HSI 近十年來關切 ACAP，此次是第六次參加 ACAP 會議，並在此次族群工作小組及混獲工作小組會議中提出，ACAP 在保育族群及避免混獲尚待加強，需要更多作為來保育信天翁及水薺鳥，尤其應加強漁船實施支繩加重及夜間投餌的執行。
7. Projeto Albatroz 表示自 1990 年成立以來，收集巴西南部及東南部漁業與海鳥混獲互動等科學資料，有賴於 Petrobras 透過” Petrobrasambiental Program”資助、The Albatross Task Force(ATF)、國際鳥盟(Birdlife International)及 the Royal Society for Protection of Bird (RSPB)的支持，已累積相當多的資訊。自 2001 年開始海洋生物多樣性教育的訓練計畫，在中學及小學裡介紹信天翁等課程，目前已訓練 2 萬名以上學生及 1 千名以上的老師完成環境教育相關的訓練工作。

### (七) 第六屆會員大會

會員大會每三年召開一次，2018 年召開第六次會員大會（Meeting of Parties 6，簡稱 MoP6），第七次會員大會將於 2021 年於澳洲舉辦。主席說明第六次大會通過幾項相關



重點決議，摘要如下：

1. 接續前一次大會(MoP5)決議，有關持續收集漁業混獲資料、施行最佳忌避措施、補足族群狀態與趨勢的資料缺口等，上述是協定要努力的目標，目前仍持續努力，並鼓勵會員及相關國家透過線上回報資料給秘書處，以朝向目標。紐西蘭表示這些資料將有助後續建立海鳥混獲指標。
2. 協定之議事規則中第 8 條第 15 點寫明：「APEC 會員體漁船作業範圍涵括附錄 1 物種時，可視同會員參與決策或遵從相關義務」，2018 年 MoP 6 通過議事規則第 6.8 號決議，使信天翁及水薙鳥分布相關的漁船作業國，可透過 APEC 之會員體身分與會。上述決議使得我國首次得以 APEC 會員體參加，並以觀察員身分與會。

### 三、5 月 14 日及 5 月 15 日會議

工作小組會議於諮詢委員會前召開，因此，諮詢委員會會中會針對工作小組會議報告討論。ACAP 工作小組會議，包括族群與保育狀態工作小組會議、海鳥混獲工作小組會議及分類工作小組會議，然而今年度未有分類的相關提案，故本次未召開。針對明年是否召開跨工作小組會議、智利所提議雷射光作為忌避措施、是否要使用 MSC(Marine Stewardship Certification)作業認證機制，引起廣泛討論，5 月 14 日會議首先針對族群保育工作小組會議報告內容討論，會中討論熱烈尤其，無法於當日結束是日議程，隔日繼續召開。因此兩日合併紀錄於本節中。

#### (一) 族群與保育狀態工作小組會議報告

第 1 次工作小組會議自 2013 年開始，第二至四次分別於 2014、2016、2017 年召開，今年為第 5 次族群與保育狀態工作小組 (Population and Conservation Status Working Group5, 簡稱 PaCSWG 5) 會議，於 2019 年 5 月 9、10 日召開，地點同本次諮詢委員會會議。由 PaCSWG 5 召集人 Richard Phillips 報告本次工作小組會議結論，並將建議提至本次諮詢委員會。工作小組建議如下：

#### 1. 2020 年重新檢視附錄 1 物種族群狀態：

委員會表示，IUCN 紅皮書名單中海鳥的部分由國際鳥盟負責，自 2017 年後就沒有重新評估，目前尚未收到專家學者提出變更物種狀態趨勢的資料，希望會員國鼓勵專家學者提出資料，以做為 2020 年的評估依據。

#### 2. 命名：

目前 ACAP 的官方語言為英文、西文及法文。即使在相同語系的國家，鳥類的俗名仍不盡相同，工作小組按英文、西文、法文及葡萄牙語各提出一份建議名稱於會中討論，希望未來可以統一使用。

- (1) 建議在文件中必須列出學名有助於使用非官方語系的國家加入討論。
- (2) 學名偶會因科學分類而有所改變，因此建議加放 FAO 代碼，以解決文件中命名不一的困擾。

#### 3. 使用 AIS、VMS 資料：

會中智利提及，在 2017 年有七隻信天翁從紐西蘭飛到智利，成為該國大新聞。為避免鳥類受漁船作業影響，即時找出漁船作業熱點，希望利用即時漁船船位回報資料進行混獲熱點風險評估，如透過 Global Fishing Watch (GFW) 網站中所匯整漁船回報之 VMS、AIS 資料作為參考。

- (1) 紐西蘭、巴西表示贊同，ACAP 目前是利用 RFMO 的努力量資料去評估混獲熱點，但 RFMO 資料較不容易取得且需經過一段時間方能取得，因此使用即時漁船船位資料，結合海鳥資訊去評估混獲熱點，對於海鳥保育很有幫助。澳洲表示可也透過 AIS、VMS 資料監測漁船是否有遵從忌避措施，如夜間投繩。
- (2) 烏拉圭等國表示目前 VMS 及 AIS 所顯示的位置存有資料偏差，有時誤差極大，其代表性、可信度等有爭議，須謹慎使用。

#### 4. 族群資料缺口：

族群資料可提供專家學者評估附錄一內的物種狀態是否需要更新，不同物種繁

殖時期、繁殖地分布、年度繁殖狀況、不同年齡層的族群分布範圍、族群結構等需一併檢視，針對族群量下降的物種，則提供必要的保護措施，有待各國回報追蹤資料，

- (1) 委員會鼓勵各國補齊繁殖地的族群量，其他如趨勢、組成。
- (2) 安島信天翁（Antipodean Albatross）繁殖地狀況及族群分布，由智利與紐西蘭合作。
- (3) 美國則提議北太平洋短尾信天翁（Short-tailed Albatross）部分繁殖地因政治議題無法進行調查，故資料缺乏，希望各國能合作協助。

#### 5. 族群威脅及優先關切物種：

忌避措施對於善潛水及夜行性的鳥種的效果不高，應加強該類鳥種族群資料取得。作業水域、海鳥分布可推估混獲熱點，除了考量空間，也需考量海鳥在不同生長時期、分布水域範圍不同，故須考量漁船在不同區域作業時，可能會對於不同年齡層海鳥造成影響。

英國建議族群工作小組(PaCSWG)及海鳥混獲工作小組(SBWG)能夠加強交流，共同討論，才能研商出較佳的保育策略委員會呼籲各國可以回報資料至 Birdlife International Seabird Tracking Database，也歡迎台灣能夠提供更多資訊，透過國際合作共同找出鳥類混獲熱點及威脅，以加強保育。

- (1) 夜行性海鳥白領鸕：依據統計資料，白領鸕的混獲數量極高，夜間投繩對於夜行性活動的海鳥無保育效果，因此有必要使用其他的忌避措施來保育夜行性海鳥。
- (2) 優先關切物種：加島信天翁（Waved Albatross）目前由厄瓜多及智利共同合作保育並取得族群資料。厄瓜多及秘魯則提議成立專家小組，委員會同意此提議，指示工作小組提供必要的協助。
- (3) 光害：鳥類視覺敏銳，因此光線容易對鳥類視覺造成影響。海上漁船為夜間作業或聚魚的效果，使用強度較高的光，會對鳥類造成影響，目前

澳洲已有光害相關研究的草案提出可供各國參考，其他如海鳥繁殖地的陸上光害，也會對繁殖造成不小的影響。

- (4) 海洋廢棄物等污染：巴西也進行海洋塑膠對於鳥類的研究，建立從鳥類消化道中分離出海洋塑膠方法，提供給各國參考。巴西南部及西南部常有死亡海鳥被沖上岸，已持續進行沙灘生物監測調查，希望可以找出大範圍死亡的原因，委員會也呼籲該監測的重要性，希望各國可以合作。

#### 6. 未來工作計畫：

將物種評估資料、指南等，目前只有英文，未來將翻譯為西班牙文及法文 (ACAP 官方語言)；另有關物種資訊希望持續更新全球海鳥族群趨勢、資料，並加強資料回報。

### (二) 分類工作小組會議報告

本次未有提案。IOC(international community of ornithologists)由國際鳥類學家所組織，依據鳥類演化學來分類，資料每半年更新一次，有關信天翁分類未更新，故本次亦無相關提案。

### (三) 海鳥混獲工作小組會議報告

降低海鳥混獲的主要原因，來自於漁船使用忌避措施，然而如何提高使用率，最有效的方式是 RFMO 將忌避措施納為管理規範。因此，工作小組討論於 RFMO 將混獲議題提高受重視程度。另依據不同漁法有不同建議的忌避措施，工作小組並透過研究檢視該措施是否有效、是否需要改善或是停用。除此之外，會員提出討論新的忌避措施、鼓勵記錄海鳥混獲時的狀態，可做為影響存活率的風險評估、相關因子的探討等。

#### 1. 各種漁網具的忌避措施

如刺網部分雖無新措施，但工作小組鼓勵了解刺網使用與海鳥致死率研究，包含其他受影響的混獲物種，並希望下次能整合相關文獻提出討論。

其他如沿近海延繩釣方面，除了檢視目前現有資料，著重研究如何加強支繩加

重，使沉子下沉的速率更快；拖網在棄置下雜漁獲物時，常常導致海鳥搶食，而被網具纏繞。其他漁具部分，工作小組建議如下：

(1) 拖網：

- i. 應縮短起網時間，避免海鳥遭網具纏繞；
- ii. 建議下雜物可先保留在船艙，不要在航程中棄置於水中
- iii. 與作業時間至少間隔兩小時後再拋入海中。
- iv. 在每次作業後清理網具，如為遠洋拖網船。

(2) 圍網、小型家計型漁業：

- i. 提供忌避措施建議工具箱
- ii. 希望圍網可以著重在如何防止海鳥接近、夜間投繩及如何安全釋放海鳥等研究。

(3) 遠洋延繩釣忌避措施：

- i. 使用避鳥繩時，為避免與主繩纏繞，避鳥繩沉入水中的部分，應用弱連結，倘若發生避鳥繩與主繩在水中纏繞時，可以斷開，不影響主繩；
- ii. 夜間投繩主要可以避免大部分在白天覓食的海鳥搶食，但要避免夜間甲板燈光過亮，使得夜間投繩作業時，仍被海鳥搶食，而造成海鳥混獲死亡；
- iii. Hook-shielding 避免海鳥為搶食餌料而被魚鉤鉤住嘴喙，因此此裝置將魚鉤及餌料用保護套罩住，待下鉤後一段時間後，保護套才會在水中開啟，釋放鉤子及餌，目前認證為有效忌避措施之一；
- iv. 設計忌避措施，其他考量如起鉤時船員作業的安全性、在繁殖區及繁殖季節關閉作業漁場；
- v. 過去使用餌料染藍措施，因無實驗指出對降低海鳥混獲有顯著差異，故不建議使用；

2. 對於 RFMOs

RFMOs 透過要求漁船遵從相關規定來管理，希望能加強船旗國要求漁船回報

混獲資料，資料回報至資料庫中，可作為後續討論族群及混獲熱點的討論及設計指標之參考。與 PaCSWG5 提議相同，要提高 RFMOs 中的混獲議題能見度，可考慮跨其他混獲物種一併至會中討論。

- (1) 建議擴大工作小組成員的廣度，增加溝通傳播策略的專家，在該組織中清楚點出海鳥族群所面臨的困難。
- (2) 忌避措施著重在有效減少海鳥死亡率，目前實驗指出使用支繩加重措施，不影響漁獲捕獲率的事實，應於 RFMOs 中加強宣傳讓漁業管理委員會得知，使之對於忌避措施的接受度更高。
- (3) 透過電子監控系統可得知是否遵從夜間投繩規定。
- (4) 希望 RFMOs 重視某些高混獲率的漁船，探詢其原因且應有不同的混獲忌避措施及管理方式。

### 3. 雷射光(laser technology)作為海鳥忌避措施：

智利表示該國已實行利用雷射光作為避鳥措施，因為使用便利且效果很好，對船員也安全，故在工作小組中提議為避忌措施。然而

- (1) 目前有研究顯示暴露在雷射之下已造成家麻雀跟八哥的行為改變及眼睛受傷。工作小組表示考量雷射光對海鳥的影響，應謹慎使用。
- (2) 應由廠商提出雷射光不影響鳥類福祉及人類視覺的證明後再行考量，考量尚未完整評估，不能貿然支持。
- (3) 工作小組建議委員會應對此謹慎並該傳遞更清楚嚴肅的聲明與訊息，委員會表示同意。

### 4. 風險評估：

相關資訊在生態風險評估報告、海鳥混獲對於族群影響評估中都指出，活體海鳥被誤捕後釋放，後續存活率都較低，工作小組鼓勵會員國探討相關原因，可提供更多資訊作為評估參考。海鳥在不同成長階段中會有不同的活動範圍，而漁船作業水域若與特定年齡層的海鳥活動範圍重疊，會造成某年齡層海鳥被混獲而致死的機

率提高，對族群結構影響很大。

- (1) 工作小組建議觀察員在紀錄海鳥資料時，應也一併紀錄是在甚麼狀況下捕獲、物種、年齡、海鳥生命跡象等資料
- (2) 可透過模型分析不同年齡層的海鳥分布範圍及漁船作業區造成的混獲熱點。

#### 5. 可提高施行忌避措施的助力

委員會同意，應對外清楚點出目前信天翁及水薙鳥生存的困境，提高溝通的效果，透過有效溝通來提高 RFMOs、各船旗國對於使用忌避措施的重視。

澳洲表示利用認證機制有助於漁業提高使用忌避措施的意願，委員會表示同意此項提議，要求秘書處詢問相關認證機制，並將資訊提供給會員國及工作小組成員參考。工作小組建議如下：

- (1) 工作小組建議擴大專家學者團隊，邀請媒體宣傳或社會經濟學的專家至工作小組。
- (2) 提供最佳漁法或措施工具箱、如何克服阻礙以順利實施忌避措施的成功故事。
- (3) 模擬可能造成物種滅絕的威脅。
- (4) 建議導入相關認證機制（Certification Scheme），例如 ACAP 與目前有的漁業認證機制結合，可提高漁船遵從使用忌避措施的意願。

#### 6. 認證機制之討論：

原在工作小組建議報告中，原提及 MSC（Marine Stewardship Council）認證，但烏拉圭表示 MSC 是由很多公司資助組成，對當中部分公司並不認同，如果相互有了協定，可能會被導向該組織目標，因此要很謹慎。烏拉圭另表示該國有自己的國家認證系統，對其透明度有信心。

因此，原工作小組報告中明確指出「MSC」，委員會考量直指特定組織不太妥當，因此刪去「MSC」字眼，並決議由秘書處去詢問相關漁業認證機制供會員參

考。

#### 7. 國家海鳥行動方案：

對於已有國家海鳥行動方案（National Plan of Action-Seabirds, 簡稱 NPOA）的會員國，委員會鼓勵能積極遵守；對於尚未有 NPOA 的會員國，鼓勵依照 FAO 的最佳實施技術指導原則撰寫國內的 NPOA。

### 四、5月16日 Anhatomirim 環境保護區參訪

今日行程為搭船參訪 Anhatomirim 環境保護區，保護區位於開會地點 Florianopolis 的西北方，包含水域及陸域，於 1992 年 5 月 20 日成立，範圍有 44.37 平方公里，並列為 IUCN 第五類地景/海景保護區。保護區屬中央政府所轄管，境內的水域及陸域有不同的分區利用，保護在地漁業永續資源，除了完全禁漁區，也有類似永續利用區讓漁民從事在地小型的家計型漁業，例如刺網等。

保護區的地景主要為兩個小島，1735 年葡萄牙人為了戰略而佔據，並在小島上建立數個碉堡，有的後來作為監獄使用。因長時間荒廢且無居民，長滿茂密森林，並有大量軍艦鳥、禿鷹等鳥類居住島上。島上引入南美原生水豚（*Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*），是半水棲的食草動物，也是世界上體型最大的嚙齒類動物，是水豚屬下僅存的兩種生物之一，因無天敵且食物豐沛，因此繁殖至今數量已超過百隻，亦成為在地特色。

海洋保護區範圍主要為保護南美長吻海豚 Tucuxi (*Sotalia fluviatilis*)，主要為亞馬遜流域範圍，分布從中美洲委內瑞拉，至南美洲東部巴西、秘魯、厄瓜多及哥倫比亞東南方，身長 1.5 米，背部及兩側呈淺灰至藍灰色。腹部為淺色或粉紅色，背鰭稍為呈鉤狀。據解說人員表示，南美長吻海豚常出現在無風浪的天氣，然本次因風浪較大，故未見到長吻海豚。值得一提的是，海洋保護區的分區使用，使得長吻海豚的保育與在地居民的漁業永續利用並無衝突。

### 五、5月17日會議過程



## (一) 諮詢委員會工作計畫

### 1. 2019~2021 工作計畫：

由於大會三年召開一次，因此委員會列出三年內的工作計畫，包括檢視物種分類及附錄一；物種狀態、趨勢及繁殖地資訊；海鳥混獲資訊；能力建構（capacity building）、新會員加入或新組織合作；建立指標、排定保育優先順序、檢視整體保育行動等等。

### 2. 2017 至 2018 年報告：

有 10 個計畫向秘書處提出申請，其中有 6 個通過審核並由秘書處資助，2019 年下半年度將有近 11 萬 5 千澳幣的額度供小型研究案及 2 萬澳幣左右委託案的經費，歡迎各會員國提出申請。ACAP 官方網站在 2019 年下半年度會改版，屆時，相關研究案的成果會在官方網站上有更好的呈現。

## (二) 各類指標建立

族群工作小組已建立繁殖地經營管理、族群監測及趨勢等相關指標，資料回報如海鳥追蹤資料，仰賴各國家後續將資料回報至資料庫。海鳥混獲指標則仍有待建立，紐西蘭表示協定內文中及 MoP6 的決議中，清楚點明須建立海鳥混獲指標，此部分須加緊腳步，尤其是有些漁業呈現零混獲或是無資料回報，需特別注意。

會員國或觀察員國家是否有朝向協定目標努力，可透過建立指標來檢視。能力建構（capacity building）指標，為檢視協定及各會員國是否有朝向 ACAP 目標前進，第六次會員大會中已討論出並決議兩個重要指標，(1) 指標 1：ACAP 在技術上或財務上協助會員辦理研討會、工作坊、訓練課程的次數。(2) 指標 2：成員協定會員之後，辦理研討會、工作坊、訓練課程的次數及議題討論範圍的變化。

## (三) 第十二屆諮詢委員會(AC12)

開會時間將於 2020 年 9 月，地點將在厄瓜多加拉巴哥群島或本島舉行。至於議程，澳洲提議增加討論第 17 條。英國則建議不用特別討論議事規則第 20 條。另，工作小組部分，將增加半天的聯席會議(SBWG 及 PaCWG)。

#### (四) 其他臨時動議：

為喚醒民眾對於物種的認識，希望讓大家了解信天翁等海鳥目前遇到的威脅及族群狀態，秘書處提議舉辦世界信天翁日（World Albatross Day），依據協定簽署日為 2001 年 6 月 19 日，因此提議擬將世界信天翁日訂為 2020 年 6 月 19 日，並在社群媒體上宣傳及搭配相關活動，希望各國協助舉辦。智利表示願意主辦，阿根廷、HSI 及澳洲支持並配合參與，表示從環境教育著手很重要，需要讓大家了解信天翁這個物種及其所面臨的威脅。

### 參、心得及建議

全球各國漁業持續意外捕獲海鳥，尤其是延繩釣對海鳥生態造成嚴重衝擊。海洋保育署於 2018 年 4 月 28 日成立，有關海洋生物保育、海洋污染及海洋廢棄物，都為本署業務範疇及未來努力改善的目標。漁業除了混獲海鳥、海龜，也捕獲大量鯊魚，各國應合作於這些海洋生物的基礎調查及掌握，同時對漁業經營者加強宣導相關忌避措施之使用。

除此之外，海洋為連續的水體，海洋污染更無國界的議題，有待國際共同想方設法努力合作改善，也可透過海鳥消化道內累積的海洋廢棄物，推估海廢對於海鳥健康、族群狀況的影響。由於 2018 年會員大會通過 6.8 決議，我國首度得以觀察員身分參加 ACAP 的正式會議，我國本次僅有海洋保育署與會，諮詢委員會中有許多參與工作小組的會員皆表達希望臺灣明年可參加工作小組會議，可對於 ACAP 重要議題能有更深入的參與及了解，因此希望國內海鳥研究專家學者及漁政相關單位亦可參與。

我國延繩釣漁船數量眾多，為配合區域漁業組織規定，各洋區至少有 5% 漁船配有科學觀察員，多年來已累積大量漁獲及混獲生物的科學數據。未來可對於資料庫中數據較缺乏的部分，檢視臺灣的混獲資料，可否提供至海鳥資料庫中，做為未來建立科學指標之參考，亦可提升我國在協定中的參與程度及提高保育地位，也可檢視未來是否有與其他會員國合作海鳥研究的可能性。

## 肆、附錄

### 一、ACAP 附錄一物種

#### Albatross and Petrel Species to which the ACAP Agreement applies



The ACAP Species Assessments contain the most recent scientific information regarding albatross and petrel species listed under the Agreement. These assessments provide data on each species' population status and trends, their distribution, the threats they face both at breeding sites and at sea, as well as the conservation measures that are in place to protect them.

	Albatrosses	Scientific name	Year added to Annex 1
1	Northern Royal Albatross	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	2004
2	Southern Royal Albatross	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	2004
3	Wandering Albatross	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	2004
4	Antipodean Albatross	<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	2004
5	Amsterdam Albatross	<i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i>	2004
6	Tristan Albatross	<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	2004
7	Sooty Albatross	<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	2004
8	Light-mantled Albatross	<i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	2004
9	Waved Albatross	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	2004
10	Black-footed Albatross	<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	2009
11	Laysan Albatross	<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	2009
12	Short-tailed Albatross	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	2009
13	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	2004
14	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	2004
15	Grey-headed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	2004
16	Black-browed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	2004
17	Campbell Albatross	<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	2004
18	Buller's Albatross	<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	2004
19	Shy Albatross	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	2004
20	White-capped Albatross	<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	2004
21	Chatham Albatross	<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	2004
22	Salvin's Albatross	<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	2004

	Petrels	Scientific name	
1	Southern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	2004
2	Northern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	2004
3	White-chinned Petrel	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	2004
4	Spectacled Petrel	<i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>	2004
5	Black Petrel	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	2004
6	Westland Petrel	<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	2004
7	Grey Petrel	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	2004
8	Pink-footed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna creatopus, syn. Puffinus creatopus</i>	2015
9	Balearic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	2012

## 二、 ACAP 會員國

<b>Parties to the Agreement</b>	<b>Date of Signature</b> (subject to ratification)	<b>Ratification</b> Accession (a) Acceptance (A)	<b>Date of entry into force for Parties</b>
<b>Argentina</b>	19 Jan 2004	29 Aug 2006 (see note 3)	1 Nov 2006
<b>Australia</b>	19 Jun 2001	4 Oct 2001 (see notes 4 & 5)	1 Feb 2004
<b>Brasil</b>	19 Jun 2001	3 Sep 2008	1 Dec 2008
<b>Chile</b>	19 Jun 2001	13 Sep 2005	1 Dec 2005
<b>Ecuador</b>	18 Feb 2003	18 Feb 2003	1 Feb 2004
<b>France</b>	19 Jun 2001	28 Jun 2005 (A)	1 Sep 2005
<b>New Zealand</b>	19 Jun 2001	1 Nov 2001	1 Feb 2004
<b>Norway</b>	N/A	5 Mar 2007 (a)	1 Jun 2007
<b>Peru</b>	19 Jun 2001	17 May 2005	1 Aug 2005
<b>South Africa</b>	6 Nov 2003	6 Nov 2003	1 Feb 2004
<b>Spain</b>	30 Apr 2002	12 Aug 2003	1 Feb 2004
<b>United Kingdom</b>	19 Jun 2001	2 Apr 2004 (see notes 1 & 2)	1 Jul 2004
<b>Uruguay</b>	N/A	9 Oct 2008 (a)	1 Jan 2009



**Agreement on the Conservation of  
Albatrosses and Petrels**

**REPORT OF  
THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF  
THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

*Florianópolis, Brazil  
13 – 17 May 2019*



**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

ABC	American Bird Conservancy
AC	Advisory Committee (AC1, AC2 etc. refer to the first, second, etc. meetings of the Advisory Committee)
ACAP	Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
AIS	Automatic Identification System
AKP	Abercrombie and Kent Philanthropy
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum
AUD	Australian Dollars
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CCSBT	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HSI	Humane Society International
IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
IOC	International Ornithological Congress
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IPOA-Seabirds	International Plan of Action-Seabirds
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
MoP	Meeting of the Parties (MoP1, MoP2 etc. refer to the first, second etc. Session of the Meeting of Parties)
MoU	Memorandum of understanding
NPOA-Seabirds	National Plan of Action – Seabirds
PaCSWG	Population and Conservation Status Working Group
RoP	Rules of Procedure
SBWG	Seabird Bycatch Working Group
SEAFO	South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
SIOFA	Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement
(t)RFMO	(tuna) Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
TWG	Taxonomy Working Group
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
USA	United States of America
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WGs	Working Groups
WPEB	Working Party on Ecosystems and Bycatch





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## 1 OFFICIAL OPENING AND OPENING REMARKS

- 1.1 The Eleventh Meeting of the Advisory Committee (AC11) to the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) was held in Florianópolis, Brazil, from 13 to 17 May 2019, with Mr Nathan Walker as Chair and Ms Tatiana Neves as Vice-chair.
- 1.2 Nine Parties were represented: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, New Zealand, Peru, the United Kingdom (UK) and Uruguay.
- 1.3 In addition, four Range States and one APEC member economy participated as observers: The Bahamas, Canada, Namibia, the United States of America (USA) and Chinese Taipei.
- 1.4 Humane Society International (HSI) and Projeto Albatroz attended the meeting as Observers.
- 1.5 The list of participants is provided in **ANNEX 1**. The list of meeting documents and information papers is provided in **ANNEX 2**.
- 1.6 The meeting opened with a welcoming speech by Mrs Marilia Marques Guimarães Marini, Head of Department of Species Conservation and Management, Ministry of the Environment, Brazil.
- 1.7 Mrs Marini welcomed the meeting participants and noted Brazil's long history of involvement in the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels, a matter of fundamental importance for the country. She highlighted how Brazil's participation in ACAP had helped it develop relevant legal regulations and scientific research, and implement its National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (PLANACAP).
- 1.8 Mrs Marini stressed that the success of efforts to conserve albatrosses and petrels was dependent on international coordination and cooperation. Given that albatrosses and petrels were highly migratory species, the activities of one country would have a profound effect on those elsewhere. Coordination was crucial to reverse the drastic decline in some migratory populations of albatrosses and petrels, among the most endangered bird species in the world.
- 1.9 On behalf of the Advisory Committee, the AC Chair thanked Mrs Marini for her words and good wishes for the meeting, and congratulated Brazil on its role in the conservation of albatrosses and petrels. The Chair urged all participants in the Advisory Committee to contribute towards a successful outcome from this meeting and progress with ACAP's objectives, with emphasis on the key challenges identified by MoP6.

## 2 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

- 2.1 The AC Chair noted that Heads of Delegations had expressed interest in adding an additional item to the meeting agenda presented in **AC11 Doc 01**, to discuss the interaction between SBWG and PaCSWG and how best to consider issues of joint interest to both groups. The Advisory Committee

agreed to add this discussion to the agenda under Item 18. With this addition, the agenda was adopted (**ANNEX 3**).

### **3 RULES OF PROCEDURE**

#### **3.1 Consideration of Rule 20**

- 3.1.1 The AC Chair recalled previous discussions on the amendment of Rule 20 (on the Establishment of Working Groups) that took place at AC7, AC8 and AC9, and noted that an intersessional contact group, including Argentina, Brazil, New Zealand and Uruguay, had been established at AC10 to further progress this issue.
- 3.1.2 The AC Chair noted that no paper had been submitted to the meeting (AC11) for consideration by the Advisory Committee.
- 3.1.3 Argentina expressed interest in continuing to discuss this matter, and recalled that it had previously developed a proposal to amend Rule 20, which is contained in Annex 4 of the AC8 meeting report as proposed draft text.
- 3.1.4 Argentina, Australia, Brazil, New Zealand, Uruguay, Canada and the USA agreed to progress the discussion of proposed amendments to Rule 20 intersessionally and report back to AC12.
- 3.1.5 The UK highlighted that any proposal to amend Rules of Procedure should be included in a formal AC meeting document submitted according to the prescribed deadline for the meeting, so that AC members are able to solicit guidance from their capitals in advance of the meeting.

### **4 REPORT OF THE DEPOSITARY**

- 4.1 Australia tabled the Report of the Depositary Government to the Agreement ([AC11 Doc 07](#)), which indicated that there have been no new accessions or notifications to the Agreement since MoP6 in Skukuza, South Africa, 7 - 11 May 2018.
- 4.2 The USA provided an update about its progress towards accession to ACAP. For the third time, relevant legislation was introduced in Congress in February 2019. The legislation would authorise relevant agencies to implement conservation measures for ACAP Annex 1 species, such as mitigating bycatch, restoring habitat, reducing non-native species, developing educational programmes, and cooperating internationally on conservation efforts. A hearing was held within a subcommittee of the Committee on Natural Resources in the House of Representatives. Mr Ed Melvin (a long-standing member of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group) provided testimony during the hearing about the conservation and other benefits to the USA from accession. Further steps will need to be completed in the process of adopting the legislation. Meanwhile, the USA indicated it will continue to work with ACAP Parties and other key participants in efforts to conserve albatross and petrel species.

## 5 ACAP SECRETARIAT

### 5.1 Activities undertaken in 2018 - 2019 intersessional period

- 5.1.1 The Executive Secretary provided a report on activities undertaken by the Secretariat during the 2018 - 2019 intersessional period ([AC11 Doc 06](#)). The Executive Secretary recruitment process was finalised during this time, with the new Executive Secretary, Ms Christine Bogle, taking office on 1 December 2018. The outgoing Executive Secretary, Dr Marco Favero, was thanked for the excellent support he provided during the handover period and beyond. The assistance and patience of the Science Officer and other ACAP colleagues, especially the Chair and the Working Group convenors were also acknowledged.
- 5.1.2 The Secretariat provided support for a range of tasks in the Advisory Committee Work Programme, including the Small Grants and Secondments Programmes, internships, and the organisation of the current Advisory Committee and Working Group meetings. The local assistance of Mrs Patricia Serafini, and Mrs Tatiana Neves, with preparations for AC11 and related Working Group meetings was gratefully acknowledged. Actions and tasks in the Secretariat Work Programme also continued to be implemented.
- 5.1.3 The Secretariat and AC officials participated in a range of meetings, including the meeting of the FAO Committee on Fisheries, the SIOFA Meeting of the Parties, CCAMLR and its associated Scientific Committee meetings, a workshop on seabird bycatch mitigation options for Hawaii's pelagic longline fisheries, meetings of the WCPFC Scientific Committee, the IOTC's 14<sup>th</sup> Working Party on Ecosystems and Bycatch (WPEB14), and the SEAFO Scientific Committee and Commission meetings. Most recently, in February 2019, ACAP was represented at the FAO Common Oceans Tuna Project seabird bycatch assessment workshop in South Africa. Significant outcomes from these meetings included finalisation of MOUs with SIOFA and SEAFO, as approved by MoP6.
- 5.1.4 The Secretariat also continued to collaborate with Abercrombie and Kent Philanthropy (AKP) to raise external funds to support ACAP research into by-catch mitigation. This season's fund-raising totalled USD 4,600 (c. AUD 6,600), which was gratefully received.
- 5.1.5 Since the preparation of **AC11 Doc 06**, discussions (begun by the former Executive Secretary) were also completed with the FAO Common Oceans project about securing a contribution of AUD 28,600 towards the design, production and translation of the updated Seabird Bycatch ID Guide and mitigation fact sheets. Projects must be completed by 30 September 2019 to qualify for funding.
- 5.1.6 The Executive Secretary also highlighted an upcoming liaison visit to Ecuador, Peru and Chile, noting that visits to other ACAP Parties and Range States which might be encouraged to become Parties to ACAP will follow as appropriate and as timing allows.

- 5.1.7 The Advisory Committee thanked the Secretariat for its report and the additional updates provided.

## **5.2 Secretariat Work Programme 2019 - 2021**

- 5.2.1 The Executive Secretary noted that the 2019 – 2021 Secretariat Work Programme (**AC11 Doc 12**) was adopted by Parties at MoP6. It was agreed that, if needed, the Secretariat Work Programme would be amended in line with the AC Work Programme to include any additional items requested by the Advisory Committee for action by the Secretariat in the current triennium (**ANNEX 5**).

## **6 AGREEMENT'S FINANCIAL MATTERS**

### **6.1 Financial Report**

- 6.1.1 The Executive Secretary noted that the MoP6 directed the Secretariat to reduce its financial reporting to two reports per year, one in February covering the first six months of the financial year (to 31 December), and a full-year audited report in September (1 July to 30 June). The most recent of those reports would then be presented to the relevant session of the Advisory Committee or Meeting of Parties.
- 6.1.2 The Executive Secretary presented the interim financial report for 2019 ([AC11 Doc 08 Rev 1](#)), including information on income and expenditures for Appropriations 1, 2, 3 and 4, as well as a summary of closing cash balances as at 31 December 2018 and a summary of outstanding contributions at 29 April 2019.
- 6.1.3 Expenditure is currently within budget allocations, and the cash on-hand in ACAP accounts is sufficient to meet all expected commitments for the 2019 financial year.
- 6.1.4 The Executive Secretary noted that the AC11 venue provided good value, which had enabled good levels of attendance of sponsored experts.
- 6.1.5 Parties' contributions for 2019 were due on 1 January. As at the end of April, the 2019 contributions from several Parties were still outstanding. Some Parties were in arrears for 2018 or even earlier (see Attachment 1 of **AC11 Doc 08 Rev 1**).
- 6.1.6 The Parties with outstanding contributions all provided an update on the challenges that had prevented payment of their contributions and undertook to dedicate additional effort to ensure the payments were received by the Secretariat as soon as possible.

## **7 OBSERVER REPORTS**

### **7.1 Reports from ACAP Observers at international meetings**

- 7.1.1 The Executive Secretary also reported on this matter under agenda item 5.1.
- 7.1.2 The Co-convenors of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group reported on meetings that they, and the Secretariat, had attended on behalf of ACAP during the intersessional period. These included meetings held by IOTC, WCPFC, IATTC, CCAMLR, and workshops held in support of the Common Oceans Tuna Project seabird bycatch assessment initiative. Summary reports of these meetings are provided in [SBWG9 Doc 07 Rev 1](#).
- 7.1.3 The AC Chair reported that he had represented ACAP at a workshop convened by the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council to review seabird bycatch mitigation measures for Hawaii's pelagic longline fisheries. The workshop provided an opportunity to discuss bycatch mitigation approaches for these fisheries with mitigation experts. A summary report of the workshop was presented in [SBWG9 Inf 01](#).
- 7.1.4 Uruguay reported progress on a collaborative RFMO engagement process currently underway to assess the impact of fisheries on seabirds in the Atlantic and Indian oceans. The AC welcomed the initiative, and supported the suggestion by Uruguay to work towards a more harmonised approach to bycatch and mitigation issues in which bycatch and mitigation are considered across multiple taxa.
- 7.1.5 Peru reported that they are in the process of discussing with other members the possible revision of IATTC's seabird conservation measure (Resolution C-11-02) to bring it more in line with ACAP advice on reducing seabird bycatch in pelagic longline fisheries.
- 7.1.6 The USA expressed appreciation to Peru for initiating steps that could lead to a proposal to revise IATTC's Resolution C-11-02 on seabird bycatch mitigation measures.

### **7.2 Reports from Observers to AC11**

- 7.2.1 Namibia and the USA reported on progress and actions undertaken during the intersessional period, with Namibia and the USA detailing specific progress achieved in their potential accession to the Agreement. Statements were also made by The Bahamas, Canada and Chinese Taipei. These statements are provided in **ANNEXES 7 to 11**.
- 7.2.2 Humane Society International and Projeto Albatroz also made statements to the meeting, which are provided in **ANNEXES 12 and 13**.

## **8 REPORT FROM THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES**

- 8.1 The AC Chair reported on the main outcomes of the Sixth Session of the Meeting of the Parties ([AC11 Doc 13](#)), addressing the operation of the



Secretariat, operation of the Advisory Committee and operation of the Agreement.

- 8.2 MoP6 noted that some progress had been achieved on the three priority areas identified at MoP5: i) improving the collection of data on seabird bycatch in relevant fisheries, ii) implementation of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures in relevant domestic and high seas fisheries, and iii) filling significant data gaps relating to population status and trends.
- 8.3 Notwithstanding the progress achieved since MoP5, MoP6 noted that much still needs to be done to address these three priority areas, which remain the key challenges for the Agreement. MoP6 agreed that addressing these key challenges is essential for reaching the objectives of the Agreement.
- 8.4 New Zealand thanked the AC Chair for providing a summary of the main matters arising from MoP6 of relevance to the AC, and noted that the process to further develop the ACAP seabird bycatch indicators has been hampered by the lack of fisheries and bycatch information provided to the Secretariat.
- 8.5 The AC highlighted the importance of being able to measure the performance of the Agreement through the suite of ACAP Indicators that have been agreed for this purpose, and urged Parties, collaborating Range States and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) member economies to use the online reporting template to provide bycatch information to the Secretariat as soon as possible.
- 8.6 The AC welcomed the progress and outcomes achieved at MoP6, particularly the adoption of Resolution 6.8, which enables any member economy of the APEC forum whose vessels fish within the range of albatrosses and petrels to participate as an observer in sessions of the Meeting of Parties and its subsidiary bodies, with the understanding that this in no way affects the respective views of Parties about the legal status of any member economy of APEC.

## **9 POPULATION AND CONSERVATION STATUS OF ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS**

### **9.1 Report of the Population and Conservation Status Working Group**

- 9.1.1 The Co-convenor of the Population and Conservation Status Working Group (PaCSWG), Prof Richard Phillips, introduced the report of the Fifth Meeting of the PaCSWG ([AC11 Doc 09](#)). This report outlined intersessional progress against the Work Programme of the PaCSWG adopted at MoP6 in 2018, and also reflected discussions and advice resulting from the meeting (PaCSWG5) held from 9 to 10 May 2019 in Florianópolis, Brazil.
- 9.1.2 The Advisory Committee agreed the following advice based on recommendations from PaCSWG5 and took note of it when updating the AC Work Programme:

### 9.1.3 Threats and prioritisation

- (i) Commended the advances that are being achieved in planning and implementing large-scale eradication programmes for non-native species that will ultimately benefit the status of ACAP species.
- (ii) Recognised the importance of mapping areas of greatest overlap and potential bycatch risk, including for higher risk and bycatch-aggravating species such as White-chinned Petrels, *Procellaria aequinoctialis* (which are deeper divers and more nocturnally active), and for birds of different age and sex in order to identify higher risk regions where increased enforcement of compliance with bird bycatch mitigation requirements and improved bycatch monitoring are required.
- (iii) Encouraged further research on the possible effects of noise pollution on the distribution and abundance of ACAP species at sea.
- (iv) Encouraged data-holders to submit their tracking data to the BirdLife International Seabird Tracking Database to enable analyses of overlap and interactions between ACAP species and fisheries.

### 9.1.4 Data gaps

- (i) Encouraged ACAP Parties and Range States responsible for breeding populations of ACAP species to implement the priority monitoring programmes to increase current knowledge of their population size, trends and demography.
- (ii) Encouraged ACAP Parties and others to undertake the identified priority tracking studies, including those applicable to the bycatch-aggravating, more proficient diving and most nocturnally active species, particularly White-chinned *P. aequinoctialis* and Grey Petrel *Procellaria cinerea* and some of the bycaught species of shearwater.
- (iii) Encouraged non-Party Range States and others to seek opportunities for population and genetic studies of Short-tailed Albatrosses *Phoebastria albatrus* at its western-most current breeding site.

### 9.1.5 ACAP priority populations

- (i) Advised and encouraged Peru and Ecuador to implement the Waved Albatross *Phoebastria irrorata* Action Plan to the extent possible.
- (ii) Supported the establishment of an ad hoc intersessional group including members of PaCSWG, SBWG, and others to provide advice, when requested, on priority conservation actions for ACAP Priority Populations, e.g. the Waved Albatross *P. irrorata*. Such requests would be made to the ACAP Secretariat in the first instance.

### 9.1.6 Best practice guidelines and other online resources

- (i) Encouraged the development of guidelines for mitigating the impact of artificial lights on land for ACAP species.
- (ii) Encouraged researchers to use the guidelines and sampling protocols outlined in [PaCSWG5 Doc 05](#) when sampling albatrosses and petrels to

- assess plastic ingestion and contamination from plastic-derived chemicals.
- 9.1.7 The UK highlighted the importance of the ACAP Species Assessments, and that the revision of these assessments should be afforded a high priority. The UK also recommended that the Secretariat should make greater use of experts from the Working Groups, and others to progress the updates.
- 9.1.8 The AC discussed the IUCN Red List process, which depends on proposals for discussion forums for species for which evidence suggests a possible change in conservation status. It was noted that there is no formal process for submitting such proposals, which can be submitted by any expert. It is hoped that ACAP and its Parties can provide information through the updated Species Assessments in time for the 2020 assessment, and this might include proposing and engaging in the discussion forums.
- 9.1.9 The Convenor of the Taxonomy Working Group (TWG), Mr Mark Tasker, noted that ACAP documents and tables used varying approaches in the application of common and scientific nomenclature for ACAP species.
- 9.1.10 The Convenor of the TWG prepared a draft reference table in which the English, Spanish, French and Portuguese common names are included together with the scientific names to address this issue. The AC agreed that the draft reference table should also include the FAO code for each species. The meeting requested TWG to complete this reference table intersessionally with a view to bringing a paper to AC12.
- 9.1.11 The AC also recommended that in all ACAP reports every reference to species should include the scientific name. In English reports, first mention of the species should include both the common name and scientific name, with subsequent references including the common name and a truncated scientific name. In other languages, the scientific name alone would be used. Tables should use shortened versions of the scientific name. Common names should be capitalised as per the reference table.
- 9.1.12 Australia reported that they had recently developed draft national light pollution guidelines that would be made available when finalised to help inform ACAP's development of advice for mitigating the impact of artificial lights on land and at sea on ACAP species.
- 9.1.13 Chile reported that they are formally collaborating with New Zealand to improve the conservation status of Antipodean Albatrosses *Diomedea antipodensis*. The AC welcomed the collaboration.
- 9.1.14 Chile suggested that it would be useful to investigate the use of Automatic Identification System (AIS) and Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) data to better understand overlap of seabirds with fishing vessels and the associated risk.
- 9.1.15 Uruguay reported that the FAO is currently developing a global atlas of fisheries distribution and capacity using AIS data, which could provide another useful source of information for such work.

- 9.1.16 Uruguay highlighted that AIS data provide a useful tool to help understand potential interactions between seabirds and fishing vessels, but that there are biases and limitations of the data that need to be considered in any compliance or related processes.
- 9.1.17 Australia recalled that this issue had been discussed by the SBWG, which had considered that the use of AIS and VMS has the potential to enhance reporting and compliance with mitigation requirements, such as night-setting, and that further innovation in independent monitoring technologies and techniques was encouraged.
- 9.1.18 The AC noted the results of the large-scale beach monitoring project along the southern and southeastern coast of Brazil, commending Brazil for the scope and scale of this work. Given the large numbers of ACAP species recorded washed up on these Brazilian beaches, the AC highlighted the importance of determining the causes of these mortalities so that efforts could be directed towards addressing them, as appropriate. It would be important to know, for example, not only the extent to which fisheries might be a contributing factor, but which specific fisheries.
- 9.1.19 The AC encouraged further work on this subject to gain an understanding of the factors involved in these large-scale mortalities, and that this be done using a collaborative approach.
- 9.1.20 With respect to the data gap regarding the western-most current breeding site of Short-tailed Albatross *P. albatrus*, an intersessional group offered to explore options for enabling monitoring of this population.
- 9.1.21 The AC thanked the PaCSWG and its Convenors for their considerable work and report.

## **9.2 Future PaCSWG Work Programme**

- 9.2.1 The Work Programme of the PaCSWG is outlined in sections 2 and 5 of the AC Work Programme (**ANNEX 4**). The Committee endorsed this Work Programme following discussion under Agenda Item 12.1.

## **10 TAXONOMY OF ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS**

### **10.1 Report of the Taxonomy Working Group**

- 10.1.1 The TWG Convenor advised the meeting that no report had been submitted by the TWG as there were no active tasks to report on since the last AC, but that the TWG is always available to respond to any issues that may arise, as per its Terms of Reference.
- 10.1.2 Australia requested a report be submitted to AC12 on changes to the taxonomy of Procellariiformes arising in the intersessional period, and suggested that this could be an ongoing task for the TWG.

- 10.1.3 The TWG Convenor advised that the TWG does keep up to date with such changes and confirmed that there have been no recent amendments to names or to the taxonomic treatment of the relevant species. The IOC list of species is updated every six months but there have been no changes within the Procellariiformes. He also confirmed that the most recent version of the IOC list would always be used when updating the suitability and priority of candidate species for listing on Annex 1 of the Agreement.

## 10.2 Future TWG Work Programme

- 10.2.1 The Work Programme of the TWG is outlined in sections 1 and 5 of the AC Work Programme (**ANNEX 4**). The Committee endorsed this Work Programme following discussion under Agenda Item 12.1.

## 11 SEABIRD BYCATCH

### 11.1 Report of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group

- 11.1.1 Co-convenor of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group (SBWG), Dr Anton Wolfaardt, introduced the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group (SBWG9) held from 6 - 8 May 2019, in Florianópolis, Brazil. This report ([AC11 Doc 10](#)) outlined intersessional progress against the SBWG Work Programme, as well as discussions and advice resulting from SBWG9
- 11.1.2 The Advisory Committee agreed the following advice based on recommendations from SBWG9 and took note of it when developing the AC Work Programme:
- 11.1.3 ACAP best practice seabird bycatch mitigation criteria and definition
- (i) Encouraged collaboration by ACAP with organisations working on the reduction of bycatch of other taxa to facilitate a co-ordinated approach to bycatch assessment and management.
- 11.1.4 Seabird bycatch mitigation in trawl fisheries
- (i) Endorsed the changes to the Summary Best Practice Advice for Reducing the Impact of Pelagic and Demersal Trawl Fisheries on Seabirds (included in ANNEX 2 of the SBWG9 report: **AC11 Doc 10**).
  - (ii) Encouraged implementation of the identified research priorities for bycatch mitigation in trawl fisheries identified in Section 5.3 of the SBWG9 report (**AC11 Doc 10**).
- 11.1.5 Seabird bycatch mitigation in demersal longline fisheries
- (i) Encouraged intersessional work to collate and review available information on the nature and extent of seabird bycatch associated with floated demersal longlines, and ways to increase the sink rate of, or alternative mitigation options for, this gear.
  - (ii) Encouraged Parties and others to prioritise research to identify mitigation measures that improve the sink rate of baited hooks on floated

demersal longlines, and to keep the Working Group informed of developments associated with research on seabird mortality and mitigation in demersal longline fisheries.

11.1.6 Seabird bycatch mitigation in pelagic longline fisheries

- (i) Endorsed the ACAP advice on improving safety when hauling branchlines during pelagic longline operations (provided in ANNEX 4 of the SBWG9 report: **AC11 Doc 10**).
- (ii) Endorsed the updated review and best practice advice for reducing the impact of pelagic longline fisheries on seabirds related to branchline weighting and night-setting contained in ANNEX 3 of the SBWG9 report: **AC11 Doc 10**.
- (iii) Encouraged implementation of the research priorities identified in Section 7.3 of the SBWG9 report (**AC11 Doc 10**) for reducing seabird bycatch associated with pelagic longline gear.

11.1.7 Seabird bycatch mitigation in gillnet fisheries

- (i) Encouraged Parties and others to keep the SBWG informed of developments in research on seabird mortality and mitigation in gillnet fisheries, and other relevant information in order to allow future discussion of priority research activities and best practice.
- (ii) Encouraged Parties and others to complete a comprehensive literature review of all gillnet mitigation research across taxa before SBWG10.

11.1.8 Assessment of risks posed to ACAP species from net fishing methods other than gillnet and trawl

- (i) Endorsed the development and dissemination of a stand-alone document for the toolbox advice for reducing the impact of purse seine nets on seabirds and the development and inclusion of introductory text explaining the purpose of the toolbox and its application (toolbox advice provided in ANNEX 5 of the SBWG9 report: **AC11 Doc 10**).
- (ii) Encouraged implementation of research on purse seine gear mitigation with the following priorities: i) deterrents; ii) physical barriers; iii) night-setting; iv) modifications to net design; v) improved safe release practices if birds are caught.

11.1.9 Artisanal and small-scale fisheries

- (i) Endorsed the mitigation toolbox providing advice on reducing seabird bycatch in artisanal and small-scale fisheries provided in ANNEX 6 of the SBWG9 report: **AC11 Doc 10**.
- (ii) Endorsed making the toolbox available on the ACAP website following the development and inclusion of introductory text explaining the purpose of the toolbox and its application.
- (iii) Encouraged further intersessional work to populate the toolboxes with available information and report back to future meetings.

11.1.10 Laser technology to mitigate seabird bycatch

- (i) Encouraged Parties and others to keep SBWG informed of developments in research and information on the safety to seabirds and humans of using laser technology as a tool for seabird bycatch mitigation
- (ii) Expressed serious concerns regarding bird welfare issues associated with continued marketing and increasing use of laser technology to mitigate seabird bycatch, and considered that it should be the manufacturer's responsibility to demonstrate these devices do not cause damage to seabirds prior to marketing them.

11.1.11 Drivers and barriers in the uptake of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures

- (i) Endorsed the development of a communication strategy and communications products that highlight:
  - a. The ongoing conservation crisis facing albatrosses and petrels,
  - b. Best practice fishing methods (perhaps by providing a toolbox of best practices),
  - c. Success stories,
  - d. Overcoming impediments to implementation,
  - e. Other information resources available from ACAP,
  - f. Modelling on the extinction threat faced by ACAP species.
- (ii) Endorsed the investigation of opportunities to broaden the range of expertise available to ACAP to contribute to future considerations in this area (including media and socio-economic experts).
- (iii) Endorsed the recommendation to engage with certification schemes by contributing to the review of fisheries certification standards relevant to bycatch to encourage these to be fully informed by ACAP advice.
- (iv) Requested that the ACAP Secretariat asks fishery certification schemes to notify it of new applications and to then pass on notifications as information to relevant ACAP Parties and/or SBWG members.

11.1.12 ACAP performance indicators: seabird bycatch

- (i) Re-iterated the importance of bycatch data being made available to progress the work on indicators and urged all ACAP Parties and collaborating Range States to use the reporting template to provide bycatch information as soon as possible.
- (ii) Supported intersessional work to complete the data collection guidelines for observer programmes before the dissemination of this advice.

11.1.13 Co-ordination of activities relating to RFMOs

- (i) Supported implementation of the prioritised key areas for engagement with RFMOs and CCAMLR, as identified in ANNEX 9 of the SBWG9

report (**AC11 Doc 10**), and continued provision of the resources necessary to achieve this.

- (ii) Discussed approaches for ACAP Parties and collaborating Range States to collaborate and coordinate efforts at RFMOs and CCAMLR, including during intersessional periods, and between RFMOs and CCAMLR.

#### 11.1.14 Electronic monitoring

- (i) Supported the planned intersessional work on further developing advice regarding the use of electronic monitoring of seabird bycatch and mitigation use, and encouraged Parties and others to participate in this work.

#### 11.1.15 Risk assessment

- (i) Encouraged ACAP Parties and others to consider and take into account the potentially low subsequent survival rate of birds captured alive and released, when producing ecological risk assessments, and other approaches for assessing impacts of fisheries bycatch on seabird populations.
- (ii) Recommended that in addition to recording seabird mortality, observer programmes should always collect data on the circumstances, species, age, and condition of birds captured alive and released.
- (iii) Emphasised the need for more studies of survival of live-caught birds, particularly in longline fisheries.
- (iv) Encouraged ACAP Parties and others to consider the importance of cryptic mortality when assessing impacts of fisheries bycatch on ACAP species, and consider the range of possible values based on different studies.
- (v) Encouraged the use of modelling of the distribution of all life stages of albatross and petrel populations in order to better understand the overlap of ACAP species with fisheries.

#### 11.1.16 Deliberate take and killing of ACAP species

- (i) Encouraged Parties and others to provide relevant information on the nature and extent of deliberate take of ACAP species at sea, while noting that such take is prohibited under the Agreement.
- (ii) Encouraged Parties and others to provide relevant information on accidental captures (bycatch) culminating in practices leading to bill mutilation.

#### 11.1.17 FAO IPOA/NPOA-Seabirds

- (i) Encouraged ACAP Parties that do not have a National Plan of Action – Seabirds (NPOA-Seabirds) to, as relevant, prepare and adopt a plan that fully complies with FAO's Best Practice Technical Guidelines, taking into account the elements of best practice identified in [SBWG9 Doc 22](#).



- (ii) Encouraged Parties with an existing NPOA-Seabirds to review their plans and strengthen them, as applicable, to ensure full compliance with FAO's Technical Guidelines, taking into account the elements of best practice identified in **SBWG9 Doc 22**.

11.1.18 Listing of species on Annex 1

- (i) Endorsed further work on the prioritisation criteria for ACAP species by SBWG and PaCSWG, so that Table 1 of [AC11 Inf 04](#) can be revised and presented at AC12.

11.1.19 Mitigation Fact Sheets

- (i) Supported the update of the remaining Mitigation Fact Sheets to the new simplified format in a phased approach prioritising measures that are considered best practice, and allocated funding to achieve this aim. This includes the finalization and production of the new format Mitigation Fact Sheets for line weighting and hook- shielding devices.
- (ii) Endorsed further work on the guide to removing entangled seabirds from nets.

11.1.20 During the presentation of the SBWG report, a number of points were made by delegates regarding particular recommendations, but the debate also extended to wider overarching themes and ideas. The discussion that ensued is summarised below.

11.1.21 The AC highlighted the ongoing conservation crisis facing albatrosses and petrels, and considered an urgent response is required. The AC also agreed that the conservation crisis should be given prominence on the ACAP website.

11.1.22 It was noted by some members of the AC that in their fisheries a small number of vessels pose a disproportionate amount of risk to seabirds, with higher bycatch than the rest of the fleet, and that this poses challenges for rigorously estimating bycatch levels for an entire fleet.

11.1.23 Compliance with conservation and management measures relevant to seabird bycatch was highlighted by the AC as an important area in which ACAP should engage as part of the RFMO strategy. The AC requested that the SBWG investigate further and provide specific proposals on realising compliance with the recommended best practice measures for seabird bycatch mitigation. This could include: (a) addressing the real-world situation facing RFMOs and Range States when establishing feasible, efficient and effective approaches to improving the reporting and regulation of fishing operations concerning impacts on seabirds, particularly ACAP-listed albatrosses and petrels; (b) examining the potential of innovative approaches for the independent monitoring of fishing operations and providing advice responding to any implementation issues; and (c) designing adaptive management approaches to assist individual fishing vessels and/or fishing fleets with implementation issues.

11.1.24 Chile noted that some fishers are using lasers to mitigate seabird bycatch in Chilean waters, likely due to ease of use and purported effectiveness. Further

advice on the appropriateness of lasers regarding seabird safety would aid Range States in managing their use appropriately.

- 11.1.25 The AC considered that it was preferable to refer to 'drivers and barriers' in future with positive language, e.g. 'enhancing the uptake of mitigation'.
- 11.1.26 The AC stressed that ACAP's communication strategy should highlight and send clear signals to RFMOs about the conservation crisis facing many seabird populations, particularly endangered albatrosses and petrels. RFMOs needed to actively consider ways to reduce the impacts that fisheries under their jurisdiction have on seabirds.
- 11.1.27 The AC agreed that another key element of the communication strategy would be to highlight that ACAP's best practice mitigation advice recommends simultaneous use of three measures in pelagic longline fisheries, and recent information indicates: a) night-setting is both highly effective and increasingly able to be monitored through independent technologies and techniques, and b) ACAP's recommended branchline weighting configurations significantly reduce seabird bycatch without affecting catch rates of target species.
- 11.1.28 The AC agreed that RFMOs need to take urgent action to improve ways to ensure the effective implementation of seabird bycatch mitigation measures and to enhance reporting of the impacts of fishing on seabirds. The AC recognised there was considerable value in moving to an outcome-based focus on reducing seabird bycatch, and in exploring innovative approaches for the independent monitoring of fishing operations.
- 11.1.29 The AC agreed that engaging with fisheries certification schemes to ensure that their underlying standards align with ACAP advice on best practice mitigation is important for the Agreement, as well as potentially increasing the reach of ACAP to more fisheries.
- 11.1.30 The AC discussed a suggestion proposed during SBWG to draft a Resolution committing ACAP Parties to implement measures (e.g. ACAP Best Practice) in their nationally managed fisheries so that ACAP Parties could demonstrate leadership on bycatch mitigation implementation to RFMOs and other non-ACAP Parties.
- 11.1.31 Some Parties considered that stronger instruction from ACAP, e.g. a Resolution, would help considerably in the implementation of best practice mitigation in their fisheries. Other Parties indicated that a Resolution was not preferred as variation in governance would make this challenging to implement across all Parties. Concerns were also raised about the complexities this would imply for the Agreement, as it would require a compliance monitoring mechanism, and it was noted that other instruments and organisations already have legally binding mechanisms and compliance structures.
- 11.1.32 The AC expressed concern that without an improved understanding of the data and estimates available on seabird bycatch it is difficult to make progress on measuring the seabird bycatch performance indicators. The AC urged Parties to contribute to the online database as early as possible to allow time

for any assistance from the Secretariat or others. Further discussion on this was covered under Agenda Items 8 and 13.

- 11.1.33 The AC highlighted that RFMOs represent a critical mechanism for ACAP to progress its conservation objectives, and that efforts should continue to strengthen ACAP's advice and influence in RFMOs to facilitate the more widespread adoption and use of best practice approaches to reducing seabird bycatch.
- 11.1.34 The AC noted that the consideration of seabird bycatch and mitigation, and the associated data collection requirements, were challenging in an RFMO context, as RFMOs have a primary objective of managing fish stocks. However, it was noted that there are some positive collaborative analyses underway in several RFMOs.
- 11.1.35 It was noted that it is important for ACAP to remain engaged in RFMO processes to ensure that seabird conservation matters remain an important item on the agendas of RFMOs. The limited resources and capacity available to the AC and the Secretariat for such engagement were noted, highlighting the need for a strategic approach to RFMO engagement.
- 11.1.36 Chile noted that they would shortly implement electronic monitoring on all their larger vessels to monitor bycatch of protected species and discards. Parties congratulated Chile on progressing this approach and requested Chile to share its experience from this programme at the next meeting of the AC.

## **11.2 Future SBWG Work Programme**

- 11.2.1 The Work Programme of the SBWG is outlined in sections 3 and 5 of the AC Work Programme (**ANNEX 4**). The Committee endorsed this Work Programme following discussion under Agenda Item 12.1.

## **12 ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

### **12.1 Advisory Committee Work Programme 2019 - 2021**

- 12.1.1 The 2019 - 2021 Work Programme (**AC11 Doc 11**) was reviewed during the meetings of SBWG9 and PaCSWG5, and was further discussed by the AC. Completed actions were noted and further actions were decided upon. Some actions were amended to better describe the topic or task. A number of possible opportunities for secondments were also noted. An updated version of the Work Programme for the current triennium was agreed (**ANNEX 4**).
- 12.1.2 Some actions in the Work Programme have a cost indicated against them (in Australian dollars). These figures are indicative only. The cost of work to implement the Work Programme that is carried out by Parties, Range States, Observer Organisations and the Secretariat, and many scientists on their budgets and in their time, is not included.

## **12.2 Agreement Grant Scheme**

- 12.2.1 The AC Chair advised that a successful funding round for small grants was held in 2017 - 2018. Ten project proposals were received and six of those were funded. [AC11 Inf 02](#) summarises progress with those projects as well as with the four secondments supported. Several of these have already reported in detail to the SBWG and PaCSWG. The AC highlighted the success of both the small grant and secondment schemes in terms of capacity building and seabird conservation research.
- 12.2.2 The Secretariat noted that the website re-design planned for later this year will be a good opportunity to better showcase both schemes and the good outcomes achieved through the many projects supported to date.
- 12.2.3 The next call for applications for both programmes will be held in the second half of 2019 with approximately AUD 115,000 available for Small Grants and approximately AUD 20,000 available for Secondments in that round.
- 12.2.4 Chile thanked the Secretariat for arranging the Chilean secondments as well as the Parties that hosted the secondees, and welcomed the continuation of this worthwhile programme.

## **12.3 Agreement Secondment Programme**

- 12.3.1 This agenda item was considered under item 12.2.

## **12.4 Outcomes of projects and secondments supported**

- 12.4.1 This agenda item was considered under item 12.2

## **12.5 Capacity Building Strategy**

- 12.5.1 The AC Chair noted that the Capacity Building Strategy ([MoP6 Doc 22](#)) was endorsed by MoP6.

## **13 INDICATORS TO MEASURE THE SUCCESS OF ACAP**

- 13.1 The Co-convenor of the SBWG noted that in order to progress the Seabird Bycatch indicators, Parties and collaborating Range States needed to provide bycatch information through the new reporting template. Data can be provided at any time. Parties and collaborating Range States were encouraged to commence this process as soon as possible. Information on zero bycatch or no data in any fisheries is also important, as are any comments on the reporting template itself.
- 13.2 New Zealand recalled that the development of bycatch indicators was a clear instruction from MoP6 and a key priority for the Agreement. This was discussed under Agenda Items 8 and 11.

- 13.3 The PaCSWG Co-convenor noted that there is already a set of indicators in use for breeding site management, population monitoring and trends, as well as tracking data. These are dependent on a timely provision of information not only to the ACAP database but also to the Seabird Tracking Database curated by BirdLife International, and all data holders were encouraged to do so.
- 13.4 Australia suggested that advance notice, three months before the formal opening of the annual online reports may help facilitate domestic consultations concerning provision of data.
- 13.5 The provision of data against capacity building indicators was also discussed. The AC noted that two capacity building indicators were adopted by MoP6 ([MoP6 Doc 21](#)):
- INDICATOR 1. Number of meetings, workshops, trainings and other events where ACAP has assisted technically or financially to build capacities among Parties.
- INDICATOR 2. Evolution in the number and range of meetings, workshops, trainings and other capacity building events since the Party ratified the Agreement.
- 13.6 The AC noted that these will need to be reported against for AC12 and the information will be collected through the online national reporting template.

## 14 LISTING OF NEW SPECIES

- 14.1 The AC Chair reported that no proposals had been submitted to list new species in Annex 1 of the Agreement.
- 14.2 The AC noted that following the recommendation and endorsement by AC10 and MoP6 respectively, to adopt the IOC taxonomy, the remaining task is for PaCSWG and SBWG to finalise the prioritisation criteria. On the basis of these updates, revised scores for all Procellariiformes will be presented to AC12.
- 14.3 The AC noted that MoP6 adopted Resolution 6.1 to remove the *Puffinus creatopus* synonym, leaving only *Ardenna creatopus* as the nomenclature for the species.
- 14.4 The AC noted that any Party preparing a nomination for listing a species under Annex 1 should notify the Secretariat as early as possible, and should ensure that the nomination, together with the accompanying documentation, is presented to the AC prior to the MoP. [AC8 Doc 24 Rev 2](#) outlines the steps involved in the listing process to ensure that the timeframes are met.
- 14.5 New Zealand reported that based on current listing prioritisation advice and knowledge of shared threats with other ACAP-listed species, they were considering the merit of nominating the Flesh-footed Shearwater *Puffinus carneipes*.

- 14.6 Ecuador reported that they were in the process of preparing the necessary information for the re-nomination of the Galapagos Petrel *Pterodroma phaeopygia*.
- 14.7 HSI suggested that Great-winged Petrel *Pterodroma macroptera* and Grey-faced Petrel *Pterodroma gouldi* might be other candidate species for nomination.

## 15 BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

- 15.1 The AC Chair informed the meeting that a disclaimer on bibliographic references was agreed at MoP6, and that this footnote had been implemented by the Secretariat for papers submitted to SBWG9 and PaCSWG5.
- 15.2 Argentina acknowledged that a lot of progress had been made on this and related issues at MoP6, and in general was pleased with the balanced approach achieved. However, it believes that the footnote was intended to not only refer to bibliographic references, but also to any reference or mention of disputed territories elsewhere in the text of the relevant papers. Argentina stated that it would work intersessionally with Parties to resolve any doubt about the application of this disclaimer if the Rules of Procedure allow such an approach. Such consultation with the MoP would be not to modify the text, but rather to clarify the application of the disclaimer.

## 16 ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF AC OFFICERS

- 16.1 The AC Chair reminded the meeting that all of the Committee officer positions concluded at the end of the current meeting, but some were eligible to be considered for re-election. Elections would be required to elect officers for the next period, which will conclude at the end of the AC meeting after the Seventh Meeting of Parties (AC 13 in 2022). He asked in turn for nominations:
- 16.2 Convenor, Taxonomy Working Group: Argentina proposed Mark Tasker (UK), who was elected unopposed.
- 16.3 Vice-convenor, Taxonomy Working Group: the UK proposed Mike Double (Australia), who was elected unopposed.
- 16.4 Co-convenors: Population and Conservation Status Working Group: Peru nominated Patricia Pereira Serafini (Brazil), and the UK nominated Marco Favero (Argentina), who were both elected unopposed.
- 16.5 Vice-convenor: Population and Conservation Status Working Group: Brazil nominated Richard Phillips (UK), who was elected unopposed.
- 16.6 Co-convenors: Seabird Bycatch Working Group: Brazil nominated Anton Wolfaardt (UK), and Australia nominated Igor Debski (New Zealand), who were both elected unopposed.
- 16.7 Vice-convenors: Seabird Bycatch Working Group: New Zealand nominated Sebastián Jiménez (Uruguay), and Uruguay nominated Juan Pablo Seco Pon

(Argentina), who were both elected unopposed.

- 16.8 Vice-chair, Advisory Committee: Uruguay nominated Tatiana Neves (Brazil), who was elected unopposed.
- 16.9 Chair, Advisory Committee: the UK nominated Nathan Walker (New Zealand), who was elected unopposed.
- 16.10 AC11 congratulated all of the elected AC officials on their appointments and thanked the out-going officials for their contribution to ACAP's work.

## **17 TWELFTH MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

### **17.1 Timing and Venue**

- 17.1.1 Ecuador offered to host AC12 in 2020, either in the Galapagos Islands, or at a mainland location, the final decision regarding the venue being subject to cost considerations.
- 17.1.2 The Advisory Committee warmly welcomed this offer.

### **17.2 Draft Agenda**

- 17.2.1 A draft agenda for AC12 was reviewed by the Advisory Committee (**ANNEX 6**) and will be forwarded to Parties for their consideration ahead of AC12.

## **18 OTHER BUSINESS**

### **18.1 Interaction between SBWG and PaCSWG**

- 18.1.1 The AC discussed how to best address cross-cutting and overarching issues relevant to both SBWG and PaCSWG. It was agreed that a joint meeting of these two Working Groups would be held on the first morning previously assigned to PaCSWG, to collectively explore agenda items on risk assessment, listing of new species, priority populations, overlapping tools and guidelines, and any other cross-cutting issues that emerged from papers submitted. A separate report on this session would be submitted to the AC. The draft Agenda for AC12 was amended to reflect this. It was suggested that if the Convenors of PaCSWG and SBWG, having looked at the papers likely to be submitted to their WGs, considered that more time than one morning was required for these joint agenda items, then the joint meeting might start on the afternoon of the final day assigned to SBWG.
- 18.1.2 The discussion highlighted the need for authors to advise the WG Convenors and the Secretariat of intended meeting papers at the earliest opportunity. It was suggested that an earlier deadline for paper titles could assist with planning of the agendas and the structure of the meetings, noting that the AC Rules of Procedure did not specify such deadlines. AC RoP Rule 17 could be the focus of intersessional work to develop a proposed amendment to

formalise this timeline. Alternatively, voluntary early notification from authors could be called for by the WG Convenors to assist in their planning.

- 18.2 The meeting also discussed the merit of establishing a World Albatross Day as described in [AC11 Inf 05](#). There was considerable support for this initiative, as it aligned well with the aim of giving the Agreement greater visibility. It was thought that it could initially be modest in scope, without requiring large resources.
- 18.3 An intersessional group was formed to explore this proposal further comprising Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, the Information Officer, Projeto Albatroz, and the UK, to be led by Verónica López from Chile. Consultation was also proposed with Birdlife International about their potential involvement with this initiative.
- 18.4 HSI and Projeto Albatroz also offered to assist with resourcing this initiative where they could.

## **19 ADOPTION OF THE REPORT**

- 19.1 The meeting adopted the report of AC11.

## **20 CLOSING REMARKS**

- 20.1 The Chair concluded the meeting by reflecting on the considerable changes that Advisory Committee meetings had undergone since he took up the position in 2016. In the intervening period significant progress had been made on procedural issues which had previously taken up a good deal of time; with those issues largely resolved, AC11 had been able to concentrate on its key priorities - the conservation challenges facing albatrosses and petrels. Through the combined efforts of all participants, the meeting had focused on several important on-going issues and had also identified some new initiatives. The Chair thanked all participants for their excellent engagement and particularly welcomed two new observer delegations – The Bahamas and Chinese Taipei, who were attending for the first time.
- 20.2 The Advisory Committee thanked the Chair, Vice-chair, Working Group Convenors and Vice-convenors, Secretariat officials, interpreters, technicians and all who had contributed to making the meeting a success. The host country, Brazil, was thanked for its excellent hosting of the meeting and side-events. Thanks were also extended to the staff of Hotel Il Campanario Villaggio for their first rate services.



**ANNEX 1. LIST OF MEETING PARTICIPANTS**

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**ANNEX 2. LIST OF MEETING DOCUMENTS**

<b>WORKING DOCUMENTS</b>			
<b>Paper</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Agenda Item</b>	<b>Submitted by</b>
AC11 Doc 01	Draft Meeting Agenda	2	Advisory Committee, Secretariat
AC11 Doc 02	Annotated Draft Agenda	2	AC Chair
AC11 Doc 03	Meeting Schedule	2	AC Chair, Secretariat
AC11 Doc 04 Rev 1	List of Meeting Participants	2	Secretariat
AC11 Doc 05	List of Meeting Documents	2	AC Chair, Secretariat
AC11 Doc 06	Secretariat Report	5.1	Secretariat
AC11 Doc 07	Report of Depositary Government on the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (Canberra, 19 June 2001)	4	Australia
AC11 Doc 08 Rev 1	2019 Interim Financial Report	6.1	Secretariat
AC11 Doc 09	Report of Population and Conservation Status Working Group	9.1	PaCSWG Convenors
AC11 Doc 10	Report of Seabird Bycatch Working Group	11.1	SBWG Convenors
AC11 Doc 11	Advisory Committee Work Programme 2019 - 2021	12.1	AC Chair, Vice-chair
AC11 Doc 12	Secretariat Work Programme 2019 - 2021	5.2	Secretariat
AC11 Doc 13	MoP6 outcomes relevant to the Advisory Committee Work Programme	8 & 12	AC Chair, Secretariat

<b>INFORMATION PAPERS</b>			
<b>Paper</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Agenda Item</b>	<b>Submitted by</b>
AC11 Inf 01	Agreement Budget 2019 - 2021	8 & 12	Secretariat
AC11 Inf 02	Small Grants and Secondment Programmes supported by the AC	12.4	Secretariat
AC11 Inf 03	Project 2018-02: Prevalence and magnitude of plastic exposure (macro and microplastics and select chemical compounds) in albatrosses and petrels off the shores of Argentina and Brazil	12.4	Secretariat
AC11 Inf 04	Considering nominations to Annex 1 of the Agreement - list of candidate species	14	Secretariat
AC11 Inf 05	A proposal for a world albatross day	18	Secretariat

**ANNEX 3. AC11 AGENDA**

<b>AC11 AGENDA</b>	
<b>1. Opening Remarks</b>	
<b>2. Adoption of the Agenda</b>	
<b>3. Rules of Procedure</b>	3.1 Consideration of Rule 20
<b>4. Report of the Depositary</b>	
<b>5. ACAP Secretariat</b>	5.1 Activities undertaken in 2018/2019 intersessional period 5.2 Secretariat Work Programme 2019 – 2021
<b>6. Agreement's Financial Matters</b>	6.1 Financial Report
<b>7. Observer Reports</b>	7.1 Reports from ACAP Observers at International Meetings 7.2 Reports from Observers to AC11
<b>8. Report from the Sixth Meeting of the Parties</b>	
<b>9. Population and Conservation Status of Albatrosses and Petrels</b>	9.1 Report of the Population and Conservation Status Working Group 9.2 Future PaCSWG Work Programme
<b>10. Taxonomy of Albatrosses and Petrels</b>	10.1 Report of the Taxonomy Working Group 10.2 Future TWG Work Programme
<b>11. Seabird Bycatch</b>	11.1 Report of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group 11.2 Future SBWG Work Programme
<b>12. Advisory Committee</b>	12.1 Advisory Committee Work Programme 2019 - 2021 12.2 Agreement Grant Scheme 12.3 Agreement Secondment Programme 12.4 Outcomes of projects and secondments supported 12.5 Capacity Building Strategy
<b>13. Indicators to Measure the Success of ACAP</b>	
<b>14. Listing of New Species</b>	
<b>15. Bibliographic References</b>	
<b>16. Election and Appointment of AC Officers</b>	

<b>17. Twelfth Meeting of the Advisory Committee</b>
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17.1 Timing and Venue
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17.2 Draft Agenda
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<b>18. Other Business</b>
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18.1 Interaction between SBWG and PaCSWG
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<b>19. Adoption of Report</b>
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<b>20. Closing Remarks</b>
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### ANNEX 4. ADVISORY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME 2019 – 2021

This Work Programme provides indicative costs (in AUD) and time required to complete the tasks. Significant levels of financial and staffing resources will be required from other sources to undertake the work programme, primarily from the Secretariat and the Advisory Committee Officials, but also from Parties, Range States and NGOs. Note that these staffing resources are in most cases provided pro-bono. The hours shown do not include time spent by the Parties or other organisations, but is a reflection of the amount of time that AC Officials and the Secretariat will spend on these tasks. The Work Programme was adopted by MoP6. Actions that have been completed or are no longer relevant are crossed out. New actions identified at SBWG9, PaCSWG5 and AC11 are highlighted in blue.

Topic/ Task	Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments	
			Time	Funds (AUD)		
<b>1. Taxonomy and Annex 1 review</b>						
1.1	Keep the Taxonomy Working Group's bibliographic database updated	TWG led by Convenor	Ongoing	0.5 week per annum (p.a.)	0	Ensure that ACAP's bibliographic database is kept updated
1.2	Continue the establishment of a morphometric and plumage database	TWG led by Convenor, Science Officer	2019-2021	2 weeks	0	This will facilitate the taxonomic process, the identification of bycatch specimens, and the long-term storage of valuable data. Possibly a catalogue of taxa that are difficult to separate visually instead.
1.3	Maintain a database of site-specific information on the availability of samples relevant to studies of population genetics of ACAP species	TWG	2019-2021	2 months	?	In co-operation with PaCSWG a database of researchers holding site specific samples was developed initially.
1.4	Consider taxonomic issues relating to species proposed for addition to Annex 1 of the Agreement	Parties and AC	Ongoing	0.5 week p.a.	0	Development of papers as required, using species assessment template.
1.5	Respond to queries on taxonomic issues relating to ACAP species	TWG led by Convenor	Ongoing	1-2 weeks p.a.	0	Encourage ongoing harmonisation with CMS and IUCN. <a href="#">Maintain species reference table with scientific and common names across multiple languages.</a>

Topic/ Task	Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments	
			Time	Funds (AUD)		
<b>2. Information on status, trends and breeding sites</b>						
2.1	Consider gaps in population, tracking, breeding site management, threats and regulatory protection data submitted to ACAP; request any outstanding data and incorporate changes.	PaCSWG, Science Officer	Ongoing	8 weeks p.a.	0	Parties to provide new or outstanding data each year. Science Officer to issue reminders in June each year. Maximise use of existing data (could be suitable for <b>secondments</b> ).
2.2	Review and refine standardised queries and outputs for analysis and interpretation. Continue to improve data portal structure and queries.	Science Officer, Convenors, Vice Convenors, PaCSWG	Ongoing	12 weeks p.a.	0	
2.3	Accurately assess and update global population trends	PaCSWG Convenors, Science Officer and BirdLife International with other experts as required	Ongoing	3 weeks	5,000 (core)	May require further data portal updates. Consider alternative approaches as required. Review at AC12.
2.4	Update ACAP Species Assessments	Science Officer, PaCSWG leads	Ongoing	6 weeks p.a.	4,000 (core)	Costs for BirdLife to update maps. <a href="#">Prioritise a small group of species for urgent completion (starting with Priority Populations)</a> .
2.5	Translate updates to Species Assessments and ACAP guidelines into Spanish and French	Science Officer	Ongoing		10,000 (core)	
2.6	Identify priorities for monitoring of numbers, trends and demography	PaCSWG, Science Officer	Ongoing	2 weeks p.a.	0	Review and update priorities and reflect on progress against priorities and provide reports to each AC Meeting.
2.7	Review availability of albatross and petrel tracking/distribution data to ensure representativeness of species/age classes. Prioritise gaps and encourage studies to fill gaps.	PaCSWG, AC, Science Officer and BirdLife International	2020	1 week p.a.	1,000 (core)	Review at AC12
2.8	Identify and review Priority Populations for conservation actions.	PaCSWG, Science Officer	Ongoing	1 week p.a.	0	Review at each AC Meeting

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
2.9	Review and prioritise the threats to breeding sites and identify gaps in knowledge.	PaCSWG, Science Officer	Ongoing	1 week p.a.	0	Annual updating of priorities by Parties, re-run prioritisation for AC12.
2.10	Review and update best-practice guidelines	PaCSWG, Science Officer	Ongoing	3 weeks p.a.	0	
2.11	Provide reports on activities to AC meetings	PaCSWG, Science Officer	As needed	12 weeks	0	
<b>3. Seabird Bycatch</b>						
3.1	Continue to implement the RFMO and CCAMLR engagement strategy for ACAP ( <del>SBWG8 Doc 13</del> ) ( <a href="#">SBWG9 Doc 07 Rev 1</a> ) and review at each SBWG meeting. Relevant Parties to engage and assist RFMOs and other relevant international bodies in assessing and minimising bycatch of albatrosses and petrels. Develop ACAP specific products on best practice bycatch data collection and reporting for presentation to RFMOs. <a href="#">Reformat ACAP RFMO Engagement Strategy document. Convert Table 1 into a more efficient format for reporting, with clearer actions.</a>	Individual RFMO co-ordinators, Secretariat, SBWG and AC	Ongoing	a) 18 weeks p.a. b) 18 weeks p.a. c) 2 weeks p.a.	(a+b) 30,000 p.a. (core)	a) Travel etc costs for attendance at selected RFMO meetings (less if Party can contribute directly) b) RFMO co-ordinator activities c) Review of process and recommend changes (SBWG) Includes development and dissemination of resources
3.2	Intersessional review of ACAP Best Practice Advice and Review documents for pelagic and demersal longline and trawl fishing gear	SBWG via leads – Pelagic LL: Jonathon Barrington, Sebastián Jiménez Demersal LL: Oli Yates, Anton Wolfaardt, <a href="#">Ed Melvin to help</a> Trawl: Amanda Kuepfer, Igor Debski	Ongoing			

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
3.3	Further development of mitigation advice for purse-seine fisheries Formalisation of ACAP Advice document for the purse seine mitigation advice. This advice document will include introductory and explanatory text, and will be made available on the ACAP website	SBWG, via leads: Cristian Suazo, <del>Barry Baker</del> Joanna Alfaro (Jonathon Barrington to help)	Ongoing	4 weeks		Using the toolbox approach.
3.4	Continue to update Mitigation Fact Sheets using new simplified format in a phased approach: 1) complete fact sheets for pelagic LL line weighting and hook-shielding devices, 2) line weighting safety practices 3) updated advice on bird scaring lines for pelagic and demersal LL, and 4) fact sheets dealing with ACAP Best Practice measures.	SBWG, BirdLife, Secretariat	2019-2021	1 week per fact sheet	10,000 (core, for translation and for new factsheet)	New fact sheet on improving safety when using branchline weighting (either as separate fact sheet or as part of line weighting fact sheet). Opportunity of FAO funding with timeline.
3.5	Further investigate the barriers and drivers in the and pursue approaches to improve uptake of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures (e.g. produce report on lessons from mitigation success stories in commercial fisheries, develop the flagship species approach to raise the profile of seabird bycatch, bycatch mitigation and other conservation measures in fisheries in high risk areas/ for high priority populations).	SBWG, PaCSWG Secretariat	2019-2021			Aimed to help inform the development of future strategies for engagement with fishing fleets. Scope of work dependent on outputs of investigation into drivers and barriers  Media <b>secondment</b>  Note cross-over with PaCSWG, communication is important for these matters as well

Topic/ Task	Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
			Time	Funds (AUD)	
<p>Develop communication strategy and products to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reinvigorate advice</li> <li>▪ Communicate with different audiences (e.g. presentations, videos, other multi-media) to include success stories and information aimed at overcoming impediments to implementation</li> </ul> <p>Model bycatch threat to seabird populations to communicate the extinction risk to ACAP Species.</p> <p>Engage with certification schemes, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contributing to reviews of standards on bycatch considerations to encourage these to be informed by ACAP advice.</li> <li>▪ Providing information to Parties and others to enable comment on individual fisheries assessments</li> </ul>	Secretariat, SBWG			5,000? (core) for a secondee/ contractee to lead the process	<p>ACAP should respond to relevant opportunities. Secretariat to find a suitable <b>secondee</b> or place a contract to lead the process, working with known experts in this area. A sub-group of SBWG would also be consulted/provide guidance to the lead person</p> <p>ACAP Secretariat to ask fishery certification schemes to notify it of new applications and to then pass on notifications as information to relevant ACAP Parties and/or SBWG members</p>
3.6	<p>Recommend priority actions to advance implementation of line weighting in pelagic longline fisheries. Extend fly back safety studies to consider hook tear outs and 80 g weight if practicable. Make available and disseminate ACAP advice on improving safety when hauling branchlines during pelagic longline operations.</p>	SBWG	Ongoing		<p>Will be informed by output of research underway in 2017, the results of which will be reported to SBWG9. Note studies done with 40, 45 and 60g, not presently feasible to test 80g.</p>

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
3.7	Development of bycatch indicators and associated data, methodological approaches and reporting required	SBWG, Secretariat	2019-2021	20 weeks	10,000 (core)	<del>Possibility for continued secondments to build capacity.</del> Need for contract support as this is a key element of work (0.25 FTE?)
3.8	Review and update the prioritisation framework for at-sea threats	SBWG	2020 (for MoP7)	1 week	5,000 (core)	Analysis and update of data relating to threats and mitigation. Possible workshop.
3.9	Further development/update of best practice advice for mitigation in artisanal, small scale and recreational fisheries, including research for these fisheries. Make advice (toolboxes) available on ACAP website and facilitate dissemination of advice.	SBWG, Lead: Jeff Mangel	Ongoing		0	Continued development of the toolbox to provide advice on mitigation options available for artisanal and small-scale fisheries. Good opportunity for <b>secondment</b> . Before posting on website, include introductory text explaining the context, purpose and use of the advice
3.10	Further development of best practice advice for mitigation in gillnet fisheries.	SBWG	Ongoing	2 weeks	0	Through liaison with external initiatives.
3.11	Further development of best practice guidelines in the use of Electronic Monitoring for the assessment and monitoring of seabird bycatch	SBWG Leads: Nathan Walker and Jonathon Barrington	2019-2021			<del>Will hopefully commence prior to the triennium ending 2018</del> Planned to commence prior to in the triennium ending 2020.
3.12	Evaluate the factors that drive or limit success of NPOA-Seabirds in reducing the bycatch of seabirds	SBWG	2019-2021	20 weeks	0	<del>Will be taken forward by the work being undertaken by Barry Baker and BirdLife. Outcomes should be presented to SBWG9, and will inform future actions for this triennium.</del>
3.13	Help facilitate and support collaborative seabird impact and risk assessments at various scales	SBWG	2019-2021			Encourage and help facilitate and support collaborative efforts to undertake seabird bycatch risk and impact assessments, including building capacity to undertake assessments. A number of initiatives currently underway. Progress will be reported at SBWG9, and will inform further actions.

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
3.14	Maintain bibliography of relevant bycatch information.	BirdLife/SBWG Science Officer	Ongoing	1 week p.a.	0	Includes both published and unpublished literature. Replace working papers with published papers where possible. Submission of information from Parties and others encouraged. Refer and link to BMIS and other online bycatch databases
3.15	Prepare review of knowledge on deliberate take/killing of ACAP species at sea	SBWG Leads: Barry Baker and Joanna Alfaro	2019-2021			<del>Possible actions dependent on outcome of investigation planned for 2017-2018.</del>
3.16	Prepare a review of available information on the nature and extent of seabird bycatch associated with floated demersal longlines, and ways to increase the sink rate of this gear	SBWG intersessional group. Lead: Anton Wolfaardt	2019-2020			Possible <b>secondment</b>
<b>4. Capacity building, New Parties, Organisation of Work</b>						
4.1	Provide assistance and capacity building to facilitate drafting and implementation of NPOA-Seabirds	AC, Parties and BirdLife to consider	Ongoing	10 weeks	0	Capacity building in accordance with the needs identified by interested Parties in order to encourage implementation, particularly in Ecuador, France, Peru, South Africa, (Angola, Namibia, Mozambique, Madagascar), Tristan da Cunha (UK), and EC external fisheries
4.2	Continue to develop and implement the strategy for adding further Parties, and engaging with States not Party to ACAP	AC, Parties	Ongoing		0	Initial work carried out at AC7, further work intersessionally, work with lead Parties and Secretariat as needed.
4.3	Consider Working Group structure and function, including role and participation of members and experts	WGs, AC	Ongoing		0	
4.4	Populate and measure capacity building indicators	Argentina, Australia, Brazil, New Zealand, UK	Ongoing		0	

Topic/ Task	Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments	
			Time	Funds (AUD)		
<b>5. Indicators, priorities, reviews and collective conservation action</b>						
5.1	Review data inputs to breeding sites and at-sea prioritisation frameworks agreed at MoP4, revise conservation priorities and identify actions required to address these priority threats.	WG Convenors and WGs	2020	4 weeks	?	
5.2	Review existing Action Plans (for National Plans, when asked by relevant Party), and advise on new Action Plans for ACAP species and Priority Populations	PaCSWG, SBWG, TWG, AC, Parties	Ongoing	16 weeks	0	<a href="#">Intersessional group on Priority Populations to respond to requests by Parties e.g. the implementation of the Waved Albatross <i>P. irrorata</i> Action Plan.</a>
5.3	Review, refine and standardise criteria to include new species on Annex 1.	PaCSWG, SBWG, TWG, Science Officer	Ongoing	1 week	0	Develop delisting criteria. Update scores as needed.
5.4	Review and update any publications not already specified in the Work Programme	PaCSWG, SBWG, TWG, Secretariat	Ongoing	4 weeks	0	<del>If Seabird Bycatch ID guide not updated by the end of 2018, it will be a high priority for this triennium. Core funds of 20,000 AUD proposed (see 5.15 of 2016-2018 WP).</del>
5.5	Implement system of indicators for the success of the ACAP Agreement	Parties, Secretariat, BirdLife and AC	Ongoing	1 week p.a.	0	
5.6	Review ACAP performance indicators	PaCSWG, SBWG Convenors, Science Officer and BirdLife International	2020	3 weeks	0	
5.7	Manage database of relevant scientific literature	Secretariat	Ongoing	2 weeks p.a.	0	
5.8	Manage directory of relevant legislation	Secretariat	Ongoing	1 week p.a.	0	Parties to supply further information, as available



Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
5.9	Manage a list of authorities, research centres, scientists and non-governmental organisations relevant to ACAP	Secretariat	Ongoing	2 days p.a.	0	Parties and AC to supply further information, as available
5.10	Review information and drafts of triennial implementation report.	Advisory Committee, Secretariat	2020		0	In accordance with Article IX 6 (d) of the Agreement
5.11	Continue to update analysis of overlaps of distributions, <b>and interactions</b> , of albatrosses and petrels with fisheries and bycatch information to aid prioritisation and targeting of actions to reduce the risk of fishing operations to ACAP species in waters subject to national jurisdiction and those managed by RFMOs.	SBWG, PaCSWG and Parties	Ongoing	16 weeks	10,000 (core) 10,000 (grant)	Assess any capacity building requirements to facilitate regional coordination to better assess bycatch. Increase focus on ACAP Priority Populations and high-risk bycatch areas.
<b>6. Management of AC work, secretariat oversight and liaison, and interaction of ACAP bodies</b>						
6.1	Consider and advise on budget matters as needed	AC	Ongoing	2 weeks p.a.	0	Short-term advice provided by the AC Chair
6.2	Consider and advise on Staff matters as needed	AC	Ongoing	1 week p.a.	0	Short-term advice provided by the AC Chair
6.3	Oversee, advise and guide Secretariat in relation to database, web portal	Convenors, Chair and Vice-chair	Ongoing	6 weeks p.a.	0	
6.4	Manage work of Advisory Committee	Chair, Vice-chair and Convenors	Ongoing	18 weeks p.a.	0	

**ANNEX 5. SECRETARIAT WORK PROGRAMME 2019 – 2021**

The Work Programme was adopted by MoP6. Actions that have been completed or are no longer relevant are crossed out. New actions identified at SBWG9, PaCSWG5 and AC11 are highlighted in blue.

Task No.	Topic/Task	Mandate	Officer	2019		2020		2021		Action/Details
				Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	
<b>1</b>	<b>SUPPORT FOR MoP, AC &amp; WG MEETINGS</b>			<b>AC11 + WGs</b>		<b>AC12 + WGs</b>		<b>MoP7</b>		
1.1	Undertake meeting arrangements.	Article X.a								
	▪ selection of venue		Exec Secretary	3	3,500	3	3,500	3	3,500	Travel costs
	▪ organise contracts, venue/equipment		Exec Secretary	5		5		5		
	▪ liaison with host government		Exec Secretary	2		2		2		
1.2	Preparation of meeting papers	Article X.a								Within 60 days of meeting
	▪ writing of meeting documents		Exec Secretary, Sci Officer, Tech Advisor	35		35		35		
	▪ co-ordination of meeting documents		Exec Secretary, Sci Officer	10		10		5		
	▪ drafting of implementation report		Exec Secretary			5		5		
	▪ drafting of implementation report		Sci Officer			15		5		

Task No.	Topic/Task	Mandate	Officer	2019		2020		2021		Action/Details
				Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	
1.3	Support the attendance of sponsored experts and delegates	Article VII 5	Exec Secretary	10		10		5		Correspondence, organise travel, acquittal of accounts
1.4	Organise the translation and posting of meeting documents and provision of interpretation services	AC RoP 17 (1)								Within 30 days of meeting
	▪ coordination with service provider		Exec Secretary, Sci Officer	5		5		5		
	▪ posting of documents		Sci Officer	5		5		3		
1.5	Support & operation of meetings	Article X.a								
	▪ travel for meetings		Exec Secretary, Sci Officer	8	6,000	8	6,000	8	6,000	4 days per meeting, airfares x 2
	▪ travel for meetings		Contract x 1	4	3,000	4	3,000	4	3,000	Airfares
	▪ attendance at meeting		Exec Secretary, Sci Officer	32	7,500	32	7,500	16	4,000	Accommodation and allowances x 2
	▪ attendance at meeting		Contract x 1	12	7,000	12	7,000	6	4,000	Contract costs, accommodation
1.6	Prepare meeting report and distribute to all Parties	Article X.a	Exec Secretary, Sci Officer	10		10		10		

Task No.	Topic/Task	Mandate	Officer	2019		2020		2021		Action/Details
				Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	
<b>2</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT OF SECRETARIAT</b>									
2.1	Administer the budget for the Agreement and the Special Fund provided for in Article VII (3) in accordance with the Agreement's Financial Regulations;	Article X.g								
	▪ payment of accounts		Exec Secretary	15		15		15		
	▪ preparation of invoices and receipts		Exec Secretary	4		4		4		
	▪ preparation of financial statements		Exec Secretary	4		4		4		
	▪ maintain advance & assets registers		Exec Secretary	1		1		1		
2.2	Prepare biannual financial reports for the information of the Parties and the Chair of the Advisory Committee	AC2, MoP2	Exec Secretary	4		4		4		
2.3	Provide information to the general public concerning the Agreement and its objectives, and promote the objectives of this Agreement	Article X.h								
	▪ preparation of ACAP Latest News for website		Info Officer	90		90		90		
	▪ maintain/update website links and publications		Sci & Info Officers	5		5		5		
	▪ management of ACAP Facebook page		Info Officer	5		5		5		
	▪ preparation of scientific material		Sci Officer	10		10		10		

Task No.	Topic/Task	Mandate	Officer	2019		2020		2021		Action/Details
				Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	
2.4	Update and maintain the ACAP website	Article X.h	Sci Officer & Contract	20	8,000	20	8,000	20	8,000	
2.5	Collate as appropriate synthesized information provided by Parties on the implementation and effective functioning of the Agreement with particular reference to the conservation measures undertaken	Article X.j;								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ review data, liaise with stakeholders, amend database, collate information and draft consolidated reports</li> </ul>	Article VII (1) c); Article VIII (10)	Exec Secretary, Sci Officer			20				
2.6	Prepare a report on Secretariat activities for AC and MoP meetings	Article X f)	Exec Secretary	2		2		2		
2.7	Recruit and manage the Secretariat's staff in accordance with the Staff Regulations and the directions of the Meeting of the Parties	Staff Regs	Exec Secretary	5		5		5		
<b>3</b>	<b>FACILITATE THE WORK OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE</b>									
3.1	Assist the Chair of the Advisory Committee as required to facilitate the work of the Advisory Committee	Article X k)	Exec Secretary	25		25		25		
3.2	Assist the Chair of the Advisory Committee in preparing a report to the MoP on the activities of the Advisory Committee	Article IX 6.e)	Exec Secretary			2		1		
3.3	Assist the Convenors of the Population and Conservation Status Working Group as required to facilitate the work of the Group	Article X k)								

Task No.	Topic/Task	Mandate	Officer	2019		2020		2021		Action/Details
				Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider gaps in population, tracking, breeding site management, threats and regulatory protection data submitted to ACAP; request any outstanding data and incorporate changes</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 2.1	Sci Officer	25		25		25		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review and refine standardised queries and outputs for analysis and interpretation. Continue to improve data portal structure and queries</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 2.2	Sci Officer & Contract	25	5,000	25	5,000	25	5,000	Consultant database programmer/ developer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess and update global population trends</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 2.3	Sci Officer	10		10		10		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update ACAP Species Assessments</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 2.4	Sci Officer	30		30		30	4,000	Cost for map updates
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Translate updates to Species Assessments and ACAP guidelines into Spanish and French</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 2.5	Sci Officer & Contract	3	3,000	3	3,000	3	3,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify priorities for monitoring of numbers, trends and demography</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 2.6	Sci Officer	5		5		5		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review availability of albatross and petrel tracking/distribution data to ensure representativeness of species/age classes. Prioritise gaps and encourage studies to fill gaps</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 2.7	Sci Officer			5	1,000			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and review Priority Populations for conservation actions</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 2.8	Sci Officer	5		5		5		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review and prioritise the threats to breeding sites and identify gaps in knowledge</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 2.9	Sci Officer	5		5		5		

Task No.	Topic/Task	Mandate	Officer	2019		2020		2021		Action/Details
				Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review and update best-practice guidelines</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 2.10	Sci Officer	10		10		10		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide reports on activities to AC meetings</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 2.11	Sci Officer	30		30				
3.4	Assist the Convenor of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group as required to facilitate the work of the Group	Article X k)								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement the RFMO and CCAMLR engagement strategy for ACAP (SBWG8 Doc 13) and review at each SBWG meeting. Relevant Parties to engage and assist RFMOs and other relevant international bodies in assessing and minimising bycatch of albatrosses and petrels. Develop ACAP specific products on best practice bycatch data collection and reporting for presentation to RFMOs.</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 3.1	Exec Secretary, Tech Advisor	70	30,000	70	30,000	70	30,000	Attend all relevant meetings as per RFMO Interaction Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to update Mitigation Fact Sheets using new simplified format in a phased approach: 1) complete fact sheets for pelagic LL line weighting and hook-shielding devices, 2) line weighting safety practices 3) updated advice on bird scaring lines for pelagic and demersal LL, and 4) fact sheets dealing with ACAP Best Practice measures.</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 3.4	Sci Officer, Exec Secretary				10,000			New fact sheet on improving safety when using branchline weighting (either as separate fact sheet or as part of line weighting fact sheet). Opportunity of FAO funding with timeline.

Task No.	Topic/Task	Mandate	Officer	2019		2020		2021		Action/Details
				Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Further pursue approaches to improve investigate the barriers and drivers in the uptake of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures (e.g. produce report on lessons from mitigation success stories in commercial fisheries, develop the flagship species approach to raise the profile of seabird bycatch, bycatch mitigation and other conservation measures in fisheries in high-risk areas/ for high priority populations).</li> </ul> <p>Develop communication strategy and products to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reinvigorate advice</li> <li>▪ Communicate with different audiences (e.g. presentations, videos, other multi-media) to include success stories and information aimed at overcoming impediments to implementation</li> </ul> <p>Model bycatch threat to seabird populations to communicate the extinction risk to ACAP Species.</p> <p>Engage with certification schemes, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contributing to reviews of standards on bycatch considerations to encourage these to be informed by ACAP advice.</li> <li>▪ Providing information to Parties and others to enable comment on individual fisheries assessments</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 3.5	Sci Officer, Exec Secretary	10					<p><a href="#">Communication strategy:</a></p> <p>Media <b>secondment</b></p> <p><a href="#">Certification schemes:</a></p> <p>Secretariat to find a suitable <b>seconded</b> or contract to lead the process, working with known experts.</p> <p>Secretariat to ask fishery certification schemes to notify it of new applications and to then pass on notifications to relevant ACAP Parties and/or SBWG members.</p>	



Task No.	Topic/Task	Mandate	Officer	2019		2020		2021		Action/Details
				Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of bycatch indicators and associated data, methodological approaches and reporting required</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 3.7	Sci Officer	20		20	10,000	20		Need for contract support as this is a key element of work (0.25 FTE?)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain bibliography of relevant bycatch information</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 3.14	Sci Officer	5		5		5		
3.5	Assist the Convenor of the Taxonomy WG as required to facilitate the work of the Group	Article X k)								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue the establishment of a morphometric and plumage database</li> </ul>	AC WP Task 1.2	Sci Officer	1		1		1		
3.6	Review, refine and standardise criteria to include new species on Annex 1	AC WP Task 5.3	Sci Officer	3		3		3		
3.7	Review and update any publications not already specified in the Work Programme	AC WP Task 5.4	Sci Officer	5		5		5		
3.8	Implement system of indicators for the success of the ACAP Agreement	AC WP Task 5.5	Sci Officer	5		2		2		
3.9	Review ACAP performance indicators	AC WP Task 5.6	Sci Officer			5		5		
3.10	Manage database of relevant scientific literature	AC WP Task 5.7	Sci Officer	10		10		10		
3.11	Manage directory of relevant legislation	AC WP Task 5.8	Sci Officer	1		1		1		Parties to supply further information as available
3.12	Manage a list of authorities, research centres, scientists and non-government organisations relevant to ACAP	AC WP Task 5.9	Sci & Info Officers	2		2		2		Parties to supply further information as available

Task No.	Topic/Task	Mandate	Officer	2019		2020		2021		Action/Details
				Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	
<b>4</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT</b>									
4.1	Assist Parties in providing training, technical and financial support to other Parties on a multilateral or bilateral basis to facilitate implementation of the Agreement.	Article VIII 14	Sci Officer, Exec Secretary	5		5		5		
4.2	Promote and coordinate activities under the Agreement, including the Action Plan, in accordance with decisions of the Meeting of the Parties	Article X c)	Exec Secretary	15		15		15		
4.3	Liaise with non-Party Range States and regional economic integration organisations to facilitate coordination between Parties and non-Party Range States, and international and national organisations and institutions whose activities are directly or indirectly relevant to the conservation of albatrosses and petrels.	Article X d)	Exec Secretary	15	10,000	15	10,000	15	10,000	Airfares, accommodation, allowances
4.4	Consult with and enter into arrangements, with the approval of the Meeting of Parties, with other organisations and institutions, and as appropriate exchange information and data.	Article XI 2 c), 3 & 4	Exec Secretary	10	15,000	10	15,000	10	15,000	Airfares, accommodation, allowances
4.5	Facilitate the accession of non-Party Range States to the Agreement	Article X d), k)	Exec Secretary	5		5		5		Work with lead Parties and other Parties as needed.
4.6	Assist with the compilation of the triennial implementation report.	Article IX 6 (d)	Exec Sec, Sci Officer			10		10		

Task No.	Topic/Task	Mandate	Officer	2019		2020		2021		Action/Details
				Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	Time (days)	Funds (AUD)	
<b>5</b>	<b>CAPACITY BUILDING</b>									
5.1	Assist the Advisory Committee and Parties with technical cooperation and capacity building	Article IV (2)	Exec Sec, Sci Officer	20		20		20		
5.2	Support secondments programme to aid capacity building	MoP2	Exec Secretary, Sci Officer	10		10		10		Airfares, accomm, allowances for secondees

**ANNEX 6. DRAFT AC12 AGENDA**

<b>DRAFT AC12 AGENDA</b>	
<b>1. Opening Remarks</b>	
<b>2. Adoption of the Agenda</b>	
<b>3. Rules of Procedure</b>	
<b>4. Report of the Depositary</b>	
<b>5. ACAP Secretariat</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1 Activities undertaken in 2019/2020 intersessional period</li> <li>5.2 Secretariat Work Programme 2019 – 2021</li> <li>5.3 Secretariat Work Programme 2022 – 2024</li> </ul>
<b>6. Agreement's Financial Matters</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.1 Financial Report</li> <li>6.2 Agreement Budget 2022 - 2024</li> </ul>
<b>7. Observer Reports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7.1 Reports from Observers to AC12</li> </ul>
<b>8. Report on the Implementation of the Agreement</b>	
<b>9. Advisory Committee Report to the Seventh Meeting of the Parties</b>	
<b>10. Population and Conservation Status of Albatrosses and Petrels</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.1 Report of the Population and Conservation Status Working Group</li> </ul>
<b>11. Taxonomy of Albatrosses and Petrels</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11.1 Report of the Taxonomy Working Group</li> </ul>
<b>12. Seabird Bycatch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12.1 Report of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group</li> </ul>
<b>13. Joint meeting of the Seabird Bycatch and Population and Conservation Status Working Groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13.1 Report of the joint meeting of the Seabird Bycatch and Population and Conservation Status Working Groups</li> </ul>
<b>14. Advisory Committee</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14.1 Advisory Committee Work Programme 2019 - 2021</li> <li>14.2 Advisory Committee Work Programme 2022 - 2024</li> <li>14.3 Agreement Grant Scheme and Secondment Programme</li> </ul>
<b>15. Indicators to Measure the Success of ACAP</b>	
<b>16. Listing of New Species</b>	

<b>17. Election and Appointment of AC Officers if required</b>
<b>18. Seventh Meeting of the Parties</b> 18.1 Timing and Venue 18.2 Draft Provisional Agenda
<b>19. Thirteenth Meeting of the Advisory Committee</b> 19.1 Timing and Venue 19.2 Draft Agenda
<b>20. Other Business</b>
<b>21. Adoption of Report</b>
<b>22. Closing Remarks</b>

## **ANNEX 7. STATEMENTS FROM OBSERVERS – THE BAHAMAS**

I bring greetings from the Government and people of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. Thank you for welcoming us to these meetings and for allowing our participation.

This, being our first intervention with ACAP, I was happy to see the level of research work that ACAP supports with regard to seabird study and conservation. The Bahamas, as a party of the Convention on Biodiversity that was signed here in Brazil in 1992, we are committed to upholding the tenets of this Convention to preserve global biodiversity.

While the bird species in ACAP's listing may not breed in our waters, a few of these species, can, and have been found In Bahamian waters during migratory periods, searching out food, and taking rest. Certainly other sea birds currently not within the ACAP listing do breed in the Bahamas, and could see some benefit from the best practices presented in the working group meetings.

We in The Bahamas welcome these discussions and learning how, through possible adoption of relevant ACAP best practices and fishing techniques, we can work together in the protection of seabird species.

I will certainly present my report, and recommendations from the information gained here to my government, to assess how best we may support the ACAP conservation efforts. Thank you.

**ANNEX 8. STATEMENTS FROM OBSERVERS – CANADA**

Canada thanks Brazil, local committee members and the ACAP Secretariat for hosting and organizing the meetings of the working groups and the Advisory Committee.

As a reminder, three ACAP-listed species (Short-tailed Albatross, Black-footed Albatross and Pink-footed Shearwater) are protected under Canada's Species At Risk Act. Canada recognizes that without the continued collaborative work of Parties, Range States, the attending APEC member economy and Non-Governmental Organizations to mitigate the bycatch of albatrosses and petrels, it is unlikely that Canada will achieve the conservation and recovery goals for the three species.

## **ANNEX 9. STATEMENTS FROM OBSERVERS – NAMIBIA**

Desmond Tom, on behalf of the Namibian Government, thanked the Secretariat for the invitation and sponsorship to attend this important meeting of AC11 (as well as the SBWG & PaCSWG). He also thanked the Federative Republic of Brazil for hosting this meeting in Florianopolis, Santa Catarina.

Progress on acceding to ACAP

1. Cabinet endorsement by the different Ministers in Parliament.
2. Input from the Attorney General's Office regarding ACAP.
3. The documents are currently with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources-Policy Planning and Economic Directorate (PPE). It is up to the Ministry (PPE) to take it to Parliament for approval and further ratification. The main reason why the Ministry has halted the process of acceding to ACAP was to do a Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) and weigh the benefits and costs of becoming a party to ACAP. It is hoped that, even though albatrosses and petrels do not breed in Namibia, Namibia will gain in terms of conservation of our seabird species.

Other progress made regarding seabird conservation:

1. National Plan of Action for Seabirds was recently finalised. (Regulations passed: use of Bird Scaring Lines).
2. ATF-Bird Life international: training of observers and Fisheries personnel in Seabird Identification and Bycatch and ATF is also planning to train fisheries scientists to handle the bycatch database. The plan is for the Namibian government to take this task on and independently report on seabird bycatch.
3. Both the Hake demersal trawl and Longline fisheries are currently in the process of going through MSC certification.

Hopefully with this progress made, Namibia will accede to ACAP soon.



**ANNEX 10. STATEMENTS FROM OBSERVERS – CHINESE TAIPEI**

Chinese Taipei thanks the Brazil government for hosting the 11th meeting of the Advisory Committee of ACAP in this beautiful island and thanks to Secretariat for their hard work to arrange these working group meetings and Advisory meeting.

We are pleased to attend this meeting as observer and would like to express our appreciation to the ACAP to adopt Resolution 6.8 last year.

Chinese Taipei, with our tuna longline fishing vessels operating in the three oceans that might interact with those albatross and petrels. We have taken measures in accordance with the resolutions/recommendations adopted by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations to request our fishing vessels to take measures, such as the best practice to mitigate the seabird bycatch. In addition, we deploy observers onboard to collect bycatch information, sharing these information and analysis with RFMO. Meanwhile, the National Plan of Action to reducing seabirds incidental catch by longline fisheries is adopted in 2006 and revised in 2014.

In April 2018, a new agency, the Ocean Conservation Administration, Ocean Affairs Council has established. Hence, this Agency will cooperate tightly with Fisheries Agency to conserve seabird populations. We together look forward to having more cooperation with ACAP in the future.

## ANNEX 11. STATEMENTS FROM OBSERVERS – USA

The United States thanks the Secretariat and Brazil for organizing and hosting this 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Advisory Committee of ACAP. The United States supports and encourages ACAP's role as the international expert body on the conservation needs of imperiled albatrosses and petrels, and notes the progress on key issues related to seabird bycatch mitigation, eradicating non-native species on breeding sites, and monitoring of the short-tailed albatross population.

During the working group meetings, U.S. participants have shared information on these issues, such as the seabird bycatch mitigation efforts in U.S. trawl and pelagic longline fisheries that were described in information papers for SBWG9 and the updates provided to PaCSWG5 related to the Laysan and Black-footed Albatross colonies on Midway Island. We benefit from the information shared in the papers submitted to the Working Group meetings, which provide opportunities to collaborate with colleagues from the various regions to enhance each other's work to more efficiently attain goals that we share with respect to seabird conservation. And in relation to work toward the shared goals, the United States would like to thank AC Chair, Nathan Walker, for his helpful participation in the workshop on the pelagic longline fisheries in Hawaii. We would also like to thank Peru for initiating steps that may lead to Peru submitting a proposal to revise IATTC's Resolution C-11-02 on seabird bycatch mitigation measures.

The United States would like to report on an item that had not been reported in the Working Group meetings. Pacific Rim Conservation (a non-governmental organization), in partnership with national and state agencies, is working to establish albatross and petrel colonies on high islands in anticipation of continuing losses of breeding colonies in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. The goals of this "[No Net Loss](#)" initiative is to protect as much seabird nesting habitat in the main islands as is being lost because of the effects of climate change; and 2) to establish new breeding colonies of seabird species that are safe from sea level rise and non-native predators. There have already been positive outcomes of this project since its initiation in 2015 such as the successful translocation of multiple cohorts of Laysan and Black-footed Albatrosses, Bonin Petrel, and Tristram's Storm-Petrel chicks to the predator proof area of the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge on O`ahu. Some of these birds that fledged in previous years are already returning to the new colony and additional higher elevation sites on offshore islets are being considered for coming years.

## **ANNEX 12. STATEMENTS FROM OBSERVERS – HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL**

Humane Society International (HSI) appreciates ACAP Parties making its attendance possible at both Working Group meetings and this 11th meeting of the Advisory Committee, and extends a warm welcome to the Agreement's third Executive Secretary Christine Bogle. It is HSI's 6th consecutive attendance at ACAP, clear evidence of our belief in and commitment to international albatross and petrel conservation efforts.

HSI is concerned that despite the decade-long ACAP process directed at securing the conservation status of albatrosses and petrels, PaCSWG5 has reported little or no evidence of this having been achieved. Evidence examined by SBWG9 also demonstrates widespread fisheries bycatch mitigation failings. For these reasons HSI welcomes consideration by SBWG9 to the drivers and barriers of adoption of more effective seabird bycatch mitigation in particular by those fishing industries recognised to be impacting the population status of seabirds such as pelagic longlining and certain trawl fisheries. HSI supports and welcomes the initiatives put forward in SBWG9 to improve ACAP performance and mitigation recommended best practices, especially those pertaining to line weighting and night-setting in pelagic hook fisheries.

HSI urges Parties to acknowledge the obvious need to follow the advice of the ACAP to improve fisheries seabird bycatch mitigation performance. It is necessary for Parties to lead by example in terms of implementing ACAP best practice advice.

The mitigation of seabird bycatch by certain fisheries management instrumentalities such as CCAMLR must be acknowledged as evidence that this goal IS achievable. Likewise mitigation of the land-based threats to seabird populations need to be recognised and applauded. However these conservation gains are severely undermined unless more effective mitigation is to be used and implemented more widely, and then this practice to be further advocated for in international fora such as tuna RFMOs. We welcome discussions held in this meeting towards this goal.

HSI acknowledges the commitment of Parties to conservation of albatrosses and petrels by their participation as members of ACAP. We remain confident the ACAP will continue to consolidate its credibility, effective influence and guiding role for improving international conservation against the greatest immediate threat albatrosses and petrels face, their indiscriminate but avoidable killing by fisheries remaining seemingly indifferent to their impact.

Finally, we take this opportunity to commend Brazil for first class hosting of AC11, and for providing a wonderful venue. I now want to live at Lagoa da Conceição.

Humane Society International  
May 2019

### **ANNEX 13. STATEMENTS FROM OBSERVERS – PROJETO ALBATROZ**

The Projeto Albatroz was born in Santos-SP in 1990, and since then has been studying the interaction of seabirds with fishing to develop conservation measures. It is recognized as a reference in the subject, representing Brazil in national and international meetings.

Besides Santos, the Projeto Albatroz works with five other regional bases in Santa Catarina (Itajaí and Florianópolis), Rio Grande do Sul (Rio Grande), Espírito Santo (Itaipava) and Rio de Janeiro (Cabo Frio), where some of the main fishing ports in the country are located.

Projeto Albatroz has an effective team of onboard observers who carry out work to collect scientific data on the occurrence and interaction of albatrosses and petrels with fishing in the southern and southeastern regions of Brazil.

The accomplishment of this work relies on several stakeholders, in particular Petrobras, that sponsors the Projeto Albatroz through the Petrobras Socioambiental Program. The Albatross Task Force (ATF), Birdlife International and the Royal Society for Protection of Birds (RSPB) are also important supporters of this mission.

The Marine Environmental Education Program 'Albatroz na Escola' is a didactic tool for the dissemination of knowledge about marine biodiversity and presents albatrosses and petrels for primary and secondary education institutions. The 'Albatroz na Escola' offers technical training and didactic material especially developed for teachers and students.

The Program began in 2011 and has already involved more than 20,000 students and 1,000 teachers of public and private educational networks in the regions of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul states. During the second week of AC11 meetings, Projeto Albatroz will be taking 'Albatroz na Escola' to two schools in Florianópolis and 300 students and teachers will participate.