

出國報告（出國類別：開會）

出席「信天翁與水薙鳥保育協定
(ACAP)」諮詢委員會第14次會議
會議報告

服務機關：海洋委員會海洋保育署

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摘要

信天翁與水薙鳥保育協定（Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels, ACAP）第 14 屆諮詢委員會(AC14)於 113 年 08 月 12 日至 16 日在秘魯首都利馬 Jose Antonio Meraflores 飯店舉行，AC14 會議前於同地辦理相關工作小組會議。08 月 04 日辦理海鳥混獲資料工作坊，08 月 05 至 07 日舉行第 12 屆海鳥混獲工作小組會議(SBWG12)，並接續於 08 月 08 至 09 日舉行第 8 屆海鳥保育狀態工作小組會議(PaCSWG8)。我國代表團由海保署郭庭羽科長、外交部王佩珍科長、方肇頤薦任科員及學者國立臺灣大學丁宗蘇教授代表與會，出席締約方包括阿根廷、澳洲、巴西、智利、厄瓜多、紐西蘭、秘魯、南非、西班牙、英國和烏拉圭等共 11 國；觀察員包括我國、美國、納米比亞、國際鳥盟（BirdLife International, BLI）和國際人道協會（Humane Society International, HSI）等。

本次會議更新了拖網漁業、底棲延繩釣漁業、遠洋延繩釣漁業、圍網漁業及小型家計型漁業等的最佳實踐建議（Best Practice Advice, BPA），並制定 ACAP 與各區域性漁業管理和保護組織的參與策略，以後續提交會員大會爭取推動資金，亦持續鼓勵各締約方落實 BPA 及提供數據。我國亦藉觀察員聲明，表達我國一直以來致力於解決海鳥混獲問題，並在多個區域性漁業管理組織（RFMOs）配合推動避鳥繩、支繩加重及夜間投網等忌避措施。也加強相關研究專案，並與英國皇家鳥類保護協會（RSPB）及國際鳥盟（BLI）合作，編撰海鳥識別手冊，提升觀察員識別能力。將持續支持 ACAP，與之合作推動國際海鳥保育措施，保障信天翁和水薙鳥等海鳥族群存續。

ACAP 遴選小組宣布，現任澳洲代表 Jonathon Barrington 將於 2025 年 7 月起擔任 ACAP 執行秘書。會議也決議第 8 屆會員大會(MoP8)預計於 2025 年 5 月 19 日至 23 日於紐西蘭召開，第 15 屆諮詢委員會議(AC15)則預定於 2026 年 5 月辦理。納米比亞於會議中表達主辦 AC15 之意願，但該國尚未正式向 ACAP 提出申請，故主辦方未定。

壹、目的

信天翁與水薺鳥保育協定(ACAP)是一項多邊協定，旨在透過協調國際行動，減輕對信天翁及水薺鳥等海鳥族群的生存威脅，以保護被列入 ACAP 名單中的 31 個海鳥物種。ACAP 於 2001 年 06 月 19 日在澳洲坎培拉開放簽署，並於 2004 年 02 月 01 日生效。目前協定有共有 13 個締約方—阿根廷、澳洲、巴西、智利、厄瓜多、法國、紐西蘭、挪威、秘魯、南非、西班牙、英國和烏拉圭，協定總部位於澳洲塔斯馬尼亞州霍巴特(Hobart)。

ACAP 每三年召開一次會員大會(Meeting of Parties, MoP)，由締約方參與並通過決議，此三年期間會有海鳥混獲、族群及保育狀態等工作小組會議(Working Group)針對視各項海鳥保育議題提出建議，各建議會提報至諮詢委員會(Advisory Committee, 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大會討論。

本次第 14 屆諮詢委員會(AC14)及其下第 12 屆海鳥混獲工作小組會議(Seabird Bycatch Working Group, SBWG)及第 8 屆族群及保育狀態工作小組會議(Population and Conservation Status Working Group, PaCSWG)，於秘魯利馬舉行，與會者除了 11 個締約方外，我國、美國及納米比亞以觀察員身分參與，此外亦有國際非政府組織，國際鳥盟(BirdLife International, BLI)和國際人道協會(Humane Society International, HSI)出席。

本次會議重點討論「信天翁與水薺鳥族群及保育狀況」、「信天翁與水薺鳥之生物學分類」、「海鳥混獲」、「忌避措施的最佳實踐建議(BPA)」及「與各區域漁業管理及保育組織合作」等。臺灣為遠洋漁業大國，公海漁業實力雄厚，漁船遍布三大洋，而 ACAP 保護之海鳥物種分布與我國漁船在高緯度漁業作業區域多所重疊，為避免混獲海鳥，接軌國際海鳥保育行動，參與 ACAP 會議，深化與各國合作交流，不僅能展現我國對國際海鳥保育的重視與承諾，更能即時掌握國際保育相關措施與作為，提前因應降低衝擊，以達兼顧海洋自然生態永續及遠洋漁業發展之雙贏。

貳、過程

海保署於 05 月 23 日召開籌備會議，確認由海保署、外交部及學者國立臺灣大學丁宗蘇教授等 4 名人員組團參加，並於 07 月 11 日以電子郵件方式向 ACAP 秘書處完成報名。ACAP 秘書處於會議前將相關會議報告及資訊報告(information paper) 公布於官網，供與會者先行下載參閱，為使代表團人員出席 AC14 暨相關工作小組會議前，充分掌握會議各議程涉及我國之相關議題，並利與其他國家代表交流及經驗分享，於 08 月 01 日召開行前會議，由海保署、漁業署、外交部、學者國立臺灣大學丁宗蘇教授、國立臺灣海洋大學郭庭君助理教授及南華大學葉裕民副教授等共同與會。針對海鳥混獲忌避措施、海鳥混獲與忌避措施使用之監測技術、我國三大洋海鳥混獲情形及海鳥保育情形等議題，確認細節及正確數據資料，提供與會 ACAP 人員相關資訊。

一、海鳥混獲資料工作坊

考量工作小組會議涉專業學術領域討論，由國立臺灣大學丁宗蘇教授代表參加。丁宗蘇教授原定預計於 113 年 08 月 03 日深夜抵達秘魯利馬，參與隔日會議，惟受到聯合航空班機取消影響，被迫更改航班，故緊急聯繫 ACAP 會議主席 Dr. Michael Double，協助讓我方代表以線上方式參與 113 年 8 月 4 日之海鳥混獲資料工作坊。

此工作坊旨在持續解決 ACAP 海鳥混獲指標報告中遇到的挑戰，並更新 ACAP 的海上威脅優先事項，以提供 ACAP 參與區域漁業管理組織（RFMO）策略所需的資訊；亦為工作小組會議開始前的會前會，以讓參與者複習國際間關於海鳥混獲資料收集的資料格式、資料主要項目、資料紀錄方式、資料報告，以希望能夠整合各國所蒐集之資料，共同為全世界海鳥保育做出最佳努力，參加人數約 50 人。

本次工作坊，對於資料格式、項目、紀錄、與報告等方面，並沒有大幅更動，但藉由工作坊討論，將「應對指標(Response indicators)」訂為為數據收集的最高優

先事項，因為這類數據和報告相對簡單，且能成為 ACAP 長期可靠的衡量標準，並強調各締約方應盡可能蒐集混獲率、漁業作業努力量及其他詳細混獲數據，以提出報告。另也提醒參與者，ACAP 的資助項目中，有可支持完成「應對指標」和「狀態指標(State indicators)」報告之經費。

工作坊共針對海鳥混獲工作小組提出以下點建議，

1. 考慮優先收集有關在國內及 RFMO 漁業中實施海鳥混獲忌避措施的簡易反應數據(Response data)。
2. 繼續鼓勵各方在可能的情況下報告有關海鳥混獲的詳細資訊，尤其是海鳥混獲率和漁業作業努力量。
3. 考慮進行 ACAP 資助的項目，以支持忌避措施落實推動，以及完成混獲率和漁業作業努力量的數據報告。
4. 為 ACAP 及其締約方審視及確定海上的優先保育行動，並尋求 AC 的採納。
5. 審視並更新優先順序框架中使用的完整漁業清單，更新每個漁業的評分，並為 ACAP 或各締約方確定可於高優先漁業進一步採取的可能行動。
6. 繼續審視並改進優先順序過程，以確定 ACAP 高優先漁業。

工作坊將建議提交給 SBWG12，SBWG12 將進一步審議這些建議，並可能向 AC14 提出任何適當的建議。本次工作坊成功地延續了 SBWG11 的討論，並就如何改進 ACAP 海鳥混獲數據報告和指標提出了具體建議。這些建議將為 ACAP 未來的工作提供重要參考，並有助於更好地保護信天翁和水雜鳥。

二、第 12 屆海鳥混獲工作小組會議(SBWG12)

(一)08 月 05 日會議

SBWG12 於 113 年 08 月 05 日開始為期 3 天，目的在於持續改善海鳥混獲措施，包括解決數據報告和指標方面的挑戰、審查和更新保育行動優先順序、更

新 BPA、加強措施實施，以及加強與 RFMOs 的溝通協調等。

然丁宗蘇教授因聯合航空航班取消所致，延至 113 年 08 月 05 日方才能搭機前往美國紐約紐華克機場，再轉機至秘魯利馬，故 SBWG12 第一天會議因班機行程，無法參與。

(二)08 月 06 日會議

本次 SBWG12 會議共約有 60 餘人參加。主要主席為 Igor Debski，並共同主席 3 人，分別為 Sebastián Jiménez、Dimas Gianuca 及 Megan Tierney，其他參與人員以方形座位安排面對面討論。出席人員主要為英語系國家及西語系國家，討論語言主要為英文及西文，英文發言大多速度較緩慢，西文發言則語速較快。現場提供即時翻譯之耳機，翻譯英文及西文。

8 月 6 日會議具體討論議題項目包括：(1)底層延繩釣漁業中的海鳥混獲減緩措施；(2)遠洋延繩釣漁業中的海鳥混獲減緩措施；(3)家計型和小型漁業；(4)圍網漁業中的海鳥混獲減緩措施。相關文件摘要內容如下：

1. 第 6 號文件：ACAP 減緩底延繩漁業對海鳥影響的忌避措施和 BPA

本文件建議有以下重點：(1)適當加重設置：使用適合的支繩加重，使釣鉤快速沉入水中，減少海鳥接觸誘餌的機會；(2)主動驅鳥：使用避鳥繩有效驅離海鳥，防止其接觸釣鉤；(3)夜間投繩：在夜間進行漁業活動，減少海鳥風險；(4)區域和季節性關閉：封閉重要的覓食區域，如繁殖季節中的海鳥殖民地附近，有效減少意外死亡。此為一般最佳措施；(5)支繩加重：西班牙裝置被視為 BPA，每 40 公尺至少 5 公斤。建議智利系統裝置應符合西班牙系統標準。此為下鉤期間的最佳措施；(6)在夜間設置延繩釣，有效減少白天覓食海鳥的意外死亡；(7)避鳥繩設計應包括適當的高度和拖曳能力，以最大化空中覆蓋；(8)內臟和丟棄物應在下鉤前

和下鈎期間保留在船上，以避免海鳥聚集；(9)起鈎期間的最佳措施是避鳥裝置(BED)，水平支撐結構有效防止海鳥進入揚繩區域。

此文件及報告引起廣泛討論，主要是討論現行措施的有效性，例如目前的加重設置、驅鳥方法(如避鳥繩)及夜間作業等措施在不同地區和作業環境中的有效性如何？是否存在不同的實施效果？討論主要結論包括：(1)針對特定區域和季節的漁業活動關閉需要平衡漁業利益與海鳥保護的需求。(2)推廣新技術，也要注意其成本效益、操作便利性及可能的應用障礙，以促進更多漁船採用。(3)需要針對小型船隻設計特定的應對措施。(4)各國在減緩海鳥影響方面的經驗和 BPA 有所不同。可互相借鏡。

2. 第 7 號文件：ACAP 減緩表層延繩漁業對海鳥影響的忌避措施和 BPA 審查

本文件建議，減少遠洋延繩釣中混獲海鳥的最有效方法是同時使用以下三種最佳措施：支繩加重、夜間放繩和避鳥繩。或者，使用已評估的鈎鈎保護裝置或水下餌設置裝置。鈎鈎保護裝置在達到規定的深度或浸泡時間之前，將餌鈎的尖端和倒刺包覆起來，而水下餌設置裝置則在船尾部署包裹好的餌鈎，並在預定的深度釋放餌鈎。這些裝置在大多數海鳥的潛水範圍之外的深度釋放餌鈎，以避免或減少海鳥在下鈎時接觸餌鈎並被鈎住的風險。

同時使用這三種 ACAP 推薦的忌避措施可優化延繩釣作業中的降低海鳥混獲效果。雖然這三種推薦的措施均被證明是有效的，但單獨使用時各有局限。即使支繩加重，也有一段時間鈎子是可以被鳥接觸到的。單獨使用夜間下鈎對於夜行性鳥類和明亮月光條件下減少海鳥誤捕效果較差。單獨使用避鳥繩通常無法保護餌鈎超出繩索的空中範圍。因此，同時使用這三種 ACAP 推薦的海鳥誤捕忌避措施可以彌補這些限制。

此文件及報告引起不少討論，主要在交流各手段在技術應用上的成

本及效益，並討論這些技術在不同船型及漁具配置上的適配性與推廣可能性，並且探索如何利用科技手段來加強執法力度，確保各項措施得以落實

3. 第 8 號文件：更新忌避措施簡介單

在 SBWG9/AC11 會議上，同意採用新的簡介設計，並確定了夜間設置、遠洋延繩支繩加重和釣鉤保護裝置的簡介。在 FAO 的資助下，這三份說明書已被翻譯並在 ACAP 網站 (www.acap.aq/link/mtgfs) 上以英語、法語、西班牙語、葡萄牙語、印尼語、日語、韓語、簡體中文和繁體中文發佈。下一個更新優先項是延繩釣避鳥繩說明書，以及介紹性說明書和起鉤期間船員安全的說明書。後兩份在 SBWG10 期間進行了審查並最終確定，翻譯成上述八種語言並由該領域的母語專家進行校對。根據 SBWG10 的討論，釣鉤保護裝置說明書也進行了更新。一份更新的遠洋延繩釣避鳥繩(適用於小於 35 公尺)的說明書已經在附件 1 中呈現給 SBWG 進行審查。在 SBWG10 上，提出了三份額外的說明書：改良圍網、拖網廢棄內臟和排放管理，以及遠洋延繩釣的水下投餌設置裝置。未來優先事項：底延繩釣支繩加重、拖網繩索撞擊及拖網漁網纏繞。

4. 第 10 號文件：南大西洋遠洋延繩釣漁業中減緩海鳥混獲的保護與管理措施成效

ICCAT 生態系統與混獲分會 (SC-ECO) 評估現有南大西洋遠洋延繩釣漁業中的保護與管理措施 (CMMs)，這些措施旨在減緩海鳥混獲。我們比較了 ICCAT 的現行規範與 ACAP 的 BPA，並參考了釣鉤保護裝置 (HSDs) 的替代效果。使用生態風險評估方法 (EASI-Fish)，分析大西洋中四種受威脅信天翁和信天翁物種的五個種群。結果顯示，若更新 CMMs 以符合 BPA，海鳥死亡率可能降低 43%至 75%。若強制同時應用三項 CMMs 或使用釣鉤防護裝置，海鳥死亡率則可能降低 83%至 96%。這些修改預計不會顯著影響目標物種或其他非保留混獲物種的捕獲率。

5. 第 11 號文件：區域行動計劃：減少河口條約區域及其海域漁業對海鳥的互動

河口條約及其海域由阿根廷共和國和烏拉圭東岸共和國於 1973 年簽訂，為兩國在共同使用水域的合作奠定了基礎。海域技術混合委員會是負責進行研究、制定和協調計劃和措施的機構，旨在保護、保存和合理開發生物資源，以及保護海洋環境和共同漁區的生物多樣性。2022 年，該委員會通過了《區域行動計劃：減少海鳥與河口條約區域及其海域漁業互動》（決議 04/22）。本文向 ACAP 提供了有關該行動計劃實施的最新管理和相關措施。

6. 第 12 號文件：不同支繩配重設計在減緩延繩漁業海鳥混獲方面的相對效果

使用貝氏多層次神經元回歸建模，對不同遠洋延繩釣配重設計在減少海鳥混獲方面的效果進行了首次綜合評估。結果顯示，所有配重設計均有超過 97% 的概率顯著減少海鳥混獲。然而，某些配重設計顯著優於其他設計。例如，重量超過 60 克且距釣鉤超過 1 公尺的兩種設計最為有效，減少海鳥混獲的效果比兩種更常用的輕配重設計好約 89%。這些效果和排名，結合其他性能標準，如商業可行性和船員安全，為評估替代混獲管理策略提供有力的依據。

此文件及報告並與會者提問及意見交流。但本研究臺灣有提供觀察員資料，報告者於報告時有提及此資料交流。

7. 第 13 號文件：紐西蘭浮標底延繩釣漁業的減緩海鳥混獲措施開發

此報告以提高浮標底延繩釣漁業餌鉤沉降速度的研究為重點。浮標會降低餌鉤的沉降速度，增加海鳥混獲風險。某些作業緩慢的放線速度還可能限制避鳥繩的覆蓋範圍，增加海鳥混獲風險。該項目針對新西蘭小型漁船的外部加重底棲延繩釣進行了實驗，旨在使餌鉤沉降至五公尺深處。

開發了實驗性裝備，包括「下掛浮標」，並在兩次作業中進行測試。結果顯示，增加重量和使用下掛浮標稍微提高了工作量，但未影響下鉤或起鉤操作。下掛浮標表現良好，簡單易用，並能使餌鉤沉降至海鳥無法觸及的深度。後續研究將記錄推薦裝備在更廣泛作業中的表現，並提供漁民使用的深度記錄儀。

8. 第 14 號文件：海鳥保護漁業工具包

海鳥保護漁業工具包（以下簡稱「工具包」）旨在協助鮪釣業者適應消費者的期望並實施海鳥保護漁業措施。這個工具包經過兩年的開發，通過社會研究過程來與緩解科學專家和最終用戶進行互動，並利用現有證據來定義幾個簡單的分類標準，包括：(1)海鳥海域，(2)海鳥混獲的緩解措施效果，(3)特定漁業的海鳥保護程度，以及(4)措施實施的信心水準。工具包透過考量海域和緩解措施效果來評估漁業的海鳥保護程度。工具包以網頁格式開發，預計在 2024 年 8 月前完成初版。

9. 第 15 號文件：比較使用不同數據收集方法的黑鸛捕捉互動結果

黑鸛 (*Procellaria parkinsoni*) 被評估為在紐西蘭國內漁業中最有可能被混獲的信天翁物種。這些海鳥在紐西蘭東北部繁殖，主要被在該區域作業的底延繩釣漁船混獲。為了收集更多的數據，從 2016 年到 2022 年進行了一項試驗攝影監控計劃。評估了試驗攝影計劃對估算黑鸛捕捉數量的影響。此外，還評估了觀察者和/或攝影機的存在對受保護物種混獲報告的影響。結果顯示，結合觀察員數據和電子監控數據的估算黑鸛混獲數量低於僅使用觀察員數據進行模型擬合的結果。模擬不同比例的影片資料顯示，估算的黑鸛混獲數量存在強烈偏差。目前的混獲模型似乎會過度預測在紐西蘭東北沿海作業的底延繩釣漁船上黑鸛的混獲數量。比較漁民報告的混獲數量與模型估算結果時，兩者在有攝影機存在的情況下對應合理。電子監控的主要好處包括提高漁業事件的監控比例，從而減少偏差，以及

在有攝影機時能更準確地報告混獲的鳥類。

10. 第 16 號文件：在連續拖網漁船上開發網具監控纜繩

ACAP 認為拖網漁業中海鳥的意外死亡仍然是全球性問題，並提供一系列 BPA 來減少這些干擾。然而，由於拖網船的多樣性，這些措施可能不適用於所有船型。這份報告探討了在南極洲磷蝦船使用連續拖網開發的網具監控纜繩措施。由於擔憂海鳥死亡，CCAMLR 在 1991 年禁止使用這些纜繩，但隨著技術的進步和操作方式的改變，部分擔憂可能已經減少。報告總結了在三艘拖網船（包括一艘船尾拖網船和兩艘側拖網船）上的試驗結果，並為 ACAP 提供了相關建議。

11. 第 17 號文件：阿根廷漁業中海鳥的意外死亡：延繩釣漁船對黑眉信天翁和白領信天翁的影響評估

南西大西洋的陸架邊緣是全球生產力和生物多樣性的重要區域。漁業引起的意外死亡被認為是影響海鳥族群的主要海上威脅。這項研究是阿根廷首次分析海鳥意外死亡，考量漁業努力的空間和時間分層，以及隱性死亡數據。對 2005-2009 年間兩種主要海鳥物種進行了潛在年死亡數量的估算：黑眉信天翁為 686 隻（95% CI：582-800），白領信天翁為 2,278 隻（95% CI：1,981-2,606）。研究顯示，主要針對帝王鯛(Kingclip)的延繩釣漁業造成的死亡率比其他兩個針對鱈魚(Skate)和小鱗犬牙南極魚(Patagonian toothfish)高出十倍。44-49°S 的中央陸架水域集中著最高的意外死亡水平。研究強調增加漁業努力的空間和時間覆蓋範圍、改善數據質量及提高保護措施採取的重要性。未來將著重評估多漁業範圍內的死亡影響。

12. 第 18 號文件：降低遠洋商業漁業的混獲：利益相關者對減緩措施的看法

本研究探討了影響商業漁業採用混獲減緩措施（MMs）的因素，特

別是涉及的社會和行為動態，以阿根廷遠洋底拖網漁船為案例。通過對阿根廷主要利益相關者的訪談，發現了三個主要結果：(1)船員對使用減緩措施存在猶豫，但高層主管和漁民的看法不同；(2)主要障礙是認為減少技術和/或技術不便且低效；(3)改善戰略治理措施和促進不同利益相關者之間的合作可提高減少措施的採用率。

13. 第 19 號文件：ACAP 對於遠洋延繩釣漁業支繩加重的建議最低標準

在遠洋延繩釣漁業中，將配重放置在接近釣鉤的位置可以提高餌鉤的下沉速度，從而減少海鳥的攻擊和混獲。目前，ACAP 建議的三種配重標準被認為是 ACAP 減少遠洋長線漁業對海鳥影響的 BPA 之一：(1)鉤子附近 0.5 公尺處附加 40 克或更重的配重；或(2)鉤子附近 1 尺處附加 60 克或更重的配重；或(3)鉤子附近 2 尺處附加 80 克或更重的配重。這些分類基於對餌鉤在不同配重配置下的下沉速度之研究結果 (SBWG7 Doc 07)。然而，現有標準未考慮配重材料的影響，這可能會影響其有效性。定義基於下沉速度的規範可以更靈活地應對材料變化，並解決實施中的挑戰。未來可能需要進一步規範材料使用，以確保配重能迅速將鉤子下沉至海鳥觸及範圍之外。

(三) 08 月 07 日會議

本日會議主要是討論各參加者所提供的各國實際案例，主要是以學術研究為目的，來驗證及檢討各種海鳥混獲減緩措施。具體討論議題項目包括：(1)海鳥混獲減緩措施；(2)ACAP 海鳥混獲數據和績效指標；(3)糧農組織「港口國措施協定」/「海鳥國家行動計畫」；(4)加強 BPA 海鳥混獲忌避措施的實施；(5)海上優先保育行動；(6)工具和指南；(7)SBWG 會議結論。相關會議文件摘要內容如下：

1. 第 1 號資訊文件：鮪漁業混獲管理策略評估的變量

研究顯示，海洋動物因混獲死亡的問題引起了越來越多的關注。該研究彙編了延繩釣、鰹鮪圍網和刺網漁業中易受混獲影響的物種，減少混獲的方法資料庫。這些資料庫可以考量不同混獲減少策略對暴露的物種種群和資源的多物種影響。研究定義了全面的、多物種混獲管理策略評估的關鍵輸入變量，包括：干預措施對捕撈和捕撈死亡率的影響大小；多物種之間的衝突和相互利益；證據的強度，包括實踐中的證據；商業可行性成本；合規可能性；以及捕撈死亡率組成部分的比率。對替代混獲管理策略進行全面評估，能夠模擬不同策略的結果，以確定哪種策略最能達到目標。報告中包含了一份關於全面混獲管理策略評估的決策或決議草案，旨在幫助區域漁業管理組織識別候選因素，以便在措施中可能包含的要素。

遠洋延繩釣漁業中，配重靠近釣鉤能加速餌鉤下沉，減少海鳥混獲。ACAP 建議三種方案：(1) 0.5 公尺處加 40 克，(2) 1 公尺處加 60 克，(3) 2 公尺處加 80 克。研究強調下沉速度應是標準核心，並需考慮配重材料。此外，漁業混獲問題日益受關注，研究彙編了延繩釣等漁業中的混獲物種及減少策略，並提出管理策略評估方法，考量干預效果、證據強度、商業可行性等。電子監控系統（EM）在克服人力觀察偏差、降低賄賂風險、提供持續監控等方面表現優異，但數據收集不足、監測率低等挑戰依然存在。此文件及報告引起一些討論，主要探討電子監控系統的技術應用成本及效益。

2. 第 2 號資訊文件：ACAP 小額資助 2023-10 進展報告-新概念遠洋延繩釣重型鉤的製造

2023 年 10 月 ACAP 小額資助申請，於 2023 年 9 月 29 日提交，並於 2024 年 2 月 9 日獲批，資金於 2024 年 3 月 9 日開始使用。試驗鉤製造於 2024 年 3 月完成，2024 年 6 月中開始於紐西蘭漁業進行試驗。

3. 第 3 號資訊文件：減少海鳥與網具監測纜繩互動的進度

網具監測纜繩（NMC）對信天翁和水薙鳥有特別的風險。儘管有建議反對使用它，但在全球大多數漁場中仍被廣泛使用。雖然有一些針對該纜繩的緩解措施，如避鳥繩（BSL），但由於 NMC 難以觸及和成本，導致搜索、實驗和改進比尾纜複雜得多。本文的目標是研究減少此類纜繩導致的死亡率的忌避措施，並與船員合作：探究製造 NMC 的新材料的潛力。評估在後勤和船員接受度方面，如何配置 BSL 以有效覆蓋纜繩進水點並減少纜繩纏繞。從 2015 年至今，在 296 天的捕撈中，進行了 673 次海鳥與 NMC 的互動調查。分別記錄了鋼纜和 DynIce 纜繩的 886 次和 293 次碰撞。期間，鋼纜和 DynIce 纜繩的碰撞率分別為每小時 6.45 次和 3.01 次。此外，本研究提出了一種針對 NMC 的 BSL 新設計，該設計滿足上述目標，但仍需在減少死亡率方面進行測試。

4. 第 4 號資訊文件：評估西南大西洋高緯度底拖網漁業海鳥互動：西班牙和烏拉圭間的合作研究

西南大西洋高緯度海域底拖網漁業對遠洋海鳥構成威脅，尤其是信天翁和水薙鳥。此區域超出國家管轄範圍，是全球唯一未被任何區域漁業管理組織（RFMO）涵蓋的重要高緯度海漁業區。儘管該區域對 ACAP 名單上的海鳥物種具有重要意義，對於其與海鳥的互動了解仍非常有限。基於 2023 至 2024 年的科學觀察員數據，此報告旨在評估南西大西洋高緯度漁業中海鳥的互動。在三次漁業航次中（兩次烏拉圭船、一則西班牙船），對拖網船上的拖網纜線進行觀察。共進行了 88 次漁業作業，其中 50 次作業對拖網纜線進行觀察，覆蓋 66.7 小時的拖網時間（總拖網時間為 490 小時）。觀察確認與拖網船相關的 ACAP 名錄物種，包括黑眉信天翁、白頸海燕、南極巨海燕、南皇家信天翁、北極巨海燕和北皇家信天翁。共記錄了 180 次（2.7 次碰撞/小時）與拖網纜線的碰撞，其中五隻鳥被歸類為死亡。目前觀察的漁業努力仍然有限，無法得出結論。預計研究將在 2025 年繼續，增加觀察力度，評估對海鳥的影響，並在 2026 年向 SBWG13

報告。

5. 第 5 號資訊文件：巴西國家行動計劃實施 ACAP 協定的最新進展

在巴西，針對瀕危物種的國家行動計劃（PANs）由奇科·門德斯生物多樣性保護研究所（ICMBio）協調，這些計劃通過立法設立，旨在處理物種及其棲息地的威脅。PLANACAP（針對信天翁和水薙鳥的國家行動計劃）自 2006 年啟動以來，顯著改善了立法執行、教育和研究。然而，遵守忌避措施方面仍然是挑戰，且船上觀察員計劃的暫停影響了數據收集。PLANACAP 的第四週期將專注於四個目標：了解和減輕漁業互動、監測離岸項目的影響、處理病原體和氣候變化問題、以及加強公共政策和環境教育，共計 41 項策略行動。顯示了巴西對保護瀕危物種及其環境的持續承諾。

6. 第 6 號資訊文件：智利在評估、減少和控制漁業廢棄物及海鳥混獲方面的經驗

智利自 2012 年以來，開展了對其國內漁業廢棄物和混獲的評估、減少和控制過程。這一過程涉及了監管、研究和控制機構的共同努力，以及與漁業使用者的合作，逐步解決了這一問題。針對海鳥混獲的具體措施，智利在 2014 年、2019 年和 2021 年分別針對工業和家計型延繩釣漁業以及工業拖網漁業制定了相關法規，要求強制使用避鳥裝置、實施良好漁業實踐守則以及在漁獲記錄簿中進行報告等。這些要求根據目標漁業、漁具和漁船類型有所不同。此外，考量海上控制和登記廢棄物及混獲的困難，智利最近引入了強制使用 EMS（圖像錄製裝置（DRI）和電子登記簿系統（SIBE））來監控措施的遵守情況，這些措施根據漁船類型和船隻進行了區分應用，同時維護和增強了科學目的的船上人員觀察程序。迄今為止，取得的結果顯示海鳥混和死亡率顯著降低，證明了適當實施具體減輕措施及其遵守控制可以逐步解決這一問題。

7. 第 7 號資訊文件：減緩智利拖網漁業海鳥混獲措施簡介

在拖網漁船的作業中，海鳥經常因與船上纜繩發生碰撞或纏繞而受傷或死亡。這些纜繩包括拖網纜繩和網傳感器纜繩，後者又稱第三條纜繩。第三條纜繩被認為是海鳥死亡的主要來源，因其水下距離遠且直徑較細。拖網纜線和第三條纜繩的結構和功能各異，如拖網纜繩由鋼製成，以不同編織方式構造，在漁業作業中會因拉伸和伸展而變形。第三條纜繩在網收回階段張力變化大，對於棲息在其附近水面的海鳥風險較高。拖網纜繩和第三條纜繩進入水面的角度不同，拖網纜繩角度較小，第三條纜繩距離較遠。海鳥與拖網船的互動中，分類出三種類型的風險：(1)飛行碰撞、(2)遭繩索抽打和(3)纏繞風險。本文的目的是新增一份針對海鳥與拖網漁業輔助纜繩（如網傳感器纜線或第三條纜繩）碰撞的簡章。最佳實踐建議 (BPA): (1)移除第三纜繩；(2)使用無線探網器；(3)避免第三纜繩在起網期間“抽打”水面，以避免擊中或困住海鳥；(4)使用帶有聚氨酯護套的探網纜繩，避免鳥類被困或纏繞在纜繩中；(5)在漁業操作期間，下網和起網期間，避免將魚類廢棄物和丟棄物倒入海中；(6)使用浮動塊和重物改變探網纜繩進入海中的角度，減少其空中暴露。

8. 第 8 號資訊文件：更新有關利用 EM 裝置改善延繩釣和拖網漁業中遵循避鳥繩措施

Bird-scaring lines (BSL) 是在遠洋表層、底層延繩釣和拖網漁業中，減少海鳥相互作用和混獲的最佳實踐忌避措施。雖然 BSL 已被證實在漁業中成功減少海鳥死亡和餌料損失，但其使用的合規性仍然是一個挑戰。電子監測 (EM) 設備的使用有助於確保在船隻在海上時實施和遵守 BSL 減緩措施。自 2020 年以來，BSL 合規監測設備一直在開發和試驗中，目前正處於最終生產階段，適合市場製造。這種 BSL EM 設備通過持續測量 BSL 在水中拖曳時的張力，並將時間和張力數據無線傳輸。這些設備有潛力涵蓋所有使用 BSL 的船隊，改善全球 BSL 的部署和使用的獨立監測，

並減少在海上面對的漁業觀察員的工作量和潛在的工作健康與安全風險。BSL 合規性監測裝置的工作原理是連續測量 BSL 在水中拖曳時所施加的張力(公斤)。BSL 連接到裝置的張力感測元件，該元件記錄 BSL 施加到其上的張力。因此，拉力由設備內的計算單元以設定的記錄間隔來偵測。這些資訊被轉換為與 BSL 上施加拉力的日期和時間相關的數據點。每個設備包含：直接連接到 BSL 的固定機構；內部電腦（Imvelo 電腦板），配置用於記錄、儲存和傳輸即時、張力和電池狀態資料；獨立的充電電池系統；以及防水外殼。下一步：該技術應用於國內延繩釣和拖網漁業，包括確認漁船在區域漁業管理組織（RFMOs）制定的保育和管理措施下遵守強制性的 BSL 要求。可從這些設備記錄和收集的數據確認漁船日誌關於 BSL 使用的記錄。這款 BSL EM 合規設備已經歷了多次修正，目前已進入最終生產階段，適合市場製造。

9. 第 9 號資訊文件：海鳥與小規模漁船互動：對西南大西洋巴西船隊的生態風險評估

漁業中的意外死亡（混獲）是海洋大型動物面臨的主要威脅之一。西南大西洋是本地和遷徙海鳥的已知熱點區域，同時也是工業和小規模漁業的重要區域。儘管小規模漁業在全球漁業努力中佔有重要地位，但大多數仍然缺乏監控和管理。即使在數據缺乏的情況下，生態風險評估（ERA）也可以用來了解面臨風險的物種，並確定研究和減少影響的優先區域。研究利用漁船日誌、船員訪談和科學調查數據，評估巴西南部 and 東南部小規模鉤釣船隊對海鳥的風險，這些船隊使用底延繩釣、鬼頭刀表層延繩釣和手釣。並繪製了每種漁具類型與海鳥的空間重疊圖，並實施了一項 ERA，包括生產力-易感性分析。結果顯示，巴西小規模漁業可能對海鳥構成相當大的威脅，包括巴西、特里斯坦-達庫尼亞群島或南喬治亞島的繁殖種群中的鰹鳥、軍艦鳥和受威脅的信天翁和水薺鳥，尤其是在巴西西南部，每年可能混獲大量海鳥。此研究強調，儘管缺乏資金和船上觀察員的空

間，仍可以通過使用漁船日誌和訪談，結合海上調查，來評估物種級別的風險，並確定需要改進管理和保護的重點區域。此外，報告中建議大幅改進對小規模漁業的監控，並與操作人員和船員更積極地互動，以便妥善管理和評估對海鳥種群構成的風險。

10. 第 10 號資訊文件：在南非沿海地區進行日間設置延繩釣 Hookpod-Mini 裝置

全球有三分之一的海鳥物種面臨滅絕威脅，約有一半的物種正經歷數量下降。海鳥死亡的主要原因之一是延繩釣的混獲。Hookpod 被設計為一種獨立的忌避措施，無需其他措施如夜間設置或使用避鳥繩。本研究首次在南非水域試驗 Hookpod-mini (HP)，以評估其操作效率，並比較 HP 與鮪延繩釣裝置配置之間的目標物種捕獲率。2023 年 3 月至 6 月期間，在南非沿海的鮪延繩釣船上進行了五次航行和 24 次設置。共設置了 38,216 個鉤，其中 16,927 個配備了 HP，21,289 個配備了 Lumo Leads(LL)支繩加重（控制組）裝置。總體而言，配備 HP 的支線纏繞顯著多於配備 LL 的支線，部分原因是海況湍急。共捕獲 997 條魚（33,423 公斤），包括五種鮪類和五種非目標物種。黃鰭鮪 (*Thunnus albacares*)、大目鮪 (*T. obesus*) 和長鰭鮪 (*T. alalunga*) 是三種最常見的目標物種。單位努力漁獲量 (CPUE) 在 LL 上顯著高於 HP，差異主要歸因於黃鰭鮪。相比之下，非目標物種的 CPUE 沒有顯著差異。然而，按物種分開時，非目標的白皮旗魚在 HP 上的捕獲量高於 LL。未觀察到任何海鳥纏繞裝置或海鳥混獲。

11. 第 11 號資訊文件：圍網漁業中海鳥救援、處理和恢復的安全指南

根據 ATF-Chile 自 2013 年以來在圍網漁中進行的現場判斷，記錄了海鳥在揚網過程中被困在圍網中、纏繞在網架上和纏繞在浮繩上的事件。圍網漁船進行手動和工具輔助的操作來救援和釋放海鳥。然而，在大多數情況下，用於海鳥救援和處理的程序不足，被釋放的海鳥可能受到身體傷

害的風險。手動救援通常涉及以抓住鳥類伸展的翅膀，這可能導致個體肢體脫臼或骨折。處理海鳥時，應記住以下事項：(1)使用毛巾包裹較大的物種；這有助於處理鳥類，確保翅膀折疊在鳥的身體旁，並蓋在頭上以遮住眼睛，以減少其壓力。毛巾也在處理被油污染的鳥類時有用，可幫助吸收部分油污。(2)避免從受傷部位拾起鳥類。(3)避免抓住鳥類的翅膀或腳。避免被啄或被咬。(4)處理鳥類時，牠們可能會排便，所以應穿戴合適的衣物（如易於清潔的防水衣）。(5)如果翅膀受損（骨折），在將鳥類放入容器休息或轉移前，將翅膀固定在鳥的身體旁，以防止鳥在運輸過程中踩到或展開翅膀。(6)在處理過程中，保持鳥喙遠離面部，尤其是處理者的眼睛，並將鳥保持在腰部高度。

甲板上的海鳥容器:處理和將樣本放入容器的指定區域必須確保處理者和樣本的安全，保護它們免受風、雨和油污等元素的影響。因此，管理船上鳥類的推薦工具和程序包括：(1)將受傷的海鳥放入專門用於運送至授權康復中心的容器中。(2)將需要在返回港口前休息的健康海鳥與其他樣本一起放入容器中，然後再釋放回海中。(3)協助船員或觀察員完成鳥類識別表。(4)協助獲取海鳥的形態測量數據（例如，透過觀察員或《ACAP海鳥混獲指南》）。

健康海鳥的正確處理和釋放建議:為了釋放狀況良好的海鳥，確保它們符合特定標準非常重要，例如沒有外傷和羽毛質量良好。在此過程中，處理人員應評估鳥類是否具有以下特徵和考量：(1)可準確的識別物種。(2)無可見傷口。(3)評估企鵝羽毛的 100%防水性。(4)評估海鷗、信天翁、鵜鶘和海鷗羽毛的 80%防水性。(5)確認鸕鶿的羽毛是否可滲透。(6)評估物理狀況，包括翅膀收縮反射、羽毛完整性以及物種特有的行為。

12. 第 12 號資訊文件：圍網漁業中減少海鳥意外捕獲的建議工具箱

此份文件是 2021 年初編制的更新版，針對在圍網漁業中減少海鳥意

外混獲提供建議。文件包括針對圍網漁業訂製的減緩措施，考慮到操作動態、試驗效果評估以及決策者在船上實施的限制和考量。此外，也提供了有關圍網漁業背景的資訊，包括在作業中判斷海鳥混獲熱點。其目標在於作為一個實用資源，傳達特定於圍網漁業的海鳥混獲減緩措施的可行性，綜合了自 2017 年以來確定的各種減少措施，包括感官方法、物理障礙和圍網漁具的結構修改，並涵蓋了甲板上工作人員的 BPA。

13. 第 13 號資訊文件：減少東中大西洋瀕危大型動物的混獲

REDUCE 專案旨在減少東中大西洋 (ECAO) 歐盟工業漁業中的瀕危和受保護物種 (ETPS) 的混獲。於西班牙、法國和葡萄牙的圍網、延繩釣和拖網漁船隊，這些船隊在此生物多樣性熱點區域的混獲問題特別嚴重。REDUCE 將使用跨學科方法來加強漁業監測、了解混獲動態並開發有效的減少策略。主要目標包括：(1)改善混獲數據收集（利用電子監測和機器學習）；(2)評估釋放後的死亡率；(3)通過綜合建模評估混獲風險；(4)量化混獲對 ETPS 種群的影響；(5)與利益相關者合作設計可持續的解決方案。

該專案強調國際合作和能力建設，符合聯合國《BBNJ 條約》和歐盟保護政策的目標。通過試行創新措施和推動海洋空間規劃，REDUCE 致力於改變混獲管理，確保 ECAO 漁業的可持續性，並有望為全球漁業樹立榜樣。

14. 第 14 號資訊文件：促進秘魯南部家計型延繩船隊捕撈鯊魚時降低誤捕信天翁和水薺鳥的忌避措施

秘魯南部針對鯊魚的家計型延繩漁業在作業期間，與來自紐西蘭的海鳥有很大重疊，如薩爾文信天翁、布勒信天翁、查塔姆信天翁、北方巨海燕、黑海燕、白頸風鵬、灰水薺鳥、黑腳圓尾鵬等，以及來自智利的海鳥，如黑眉信天翁、粉腳海燕、白頸圓尾鵬、迪氏圓尾鵬等。因此，本研究測

試了由 ACAP、紐西蘭和巴西推薦的忌避措施，並根據秘魯的實際情況進行了調整，建立了避鳥繩和拖網忌避措施模型，以及妥善處理廢棄物，並在這個漁業中進行測試。我們在延繩釣部署和回收期間記錄海鳥的相對密度、物種組成和行為，使用“危險區域”作為混獲的替代指標。此外，研究還確定針對鯊魚的家計型漁業的特點，包括其特性、操作性和秘魯避鳥繩原型的試驗。研究區位於秘魯南部外海，距離海岸 20 到 180 海里之間。進行 10 次作業，獲得每個捕撈區域（沿海、中間和海洋）中的海鳥物種密度，記錄海鳥在延繩操作期間的行為，以及每個物種進入危險區域的海鳥數量，並得出結論和技術建議。

15. 第 15 號資訊文件：家計型漁業中紐西蘭信天翁和黑眉信天翁的空間重疊：我們應在什麼時間和空間保護哪些區域？

秘魯家計型漁業，如：(1)以硬骨魚為目標的沿海刺網漁業；(2)以鯊魚、劍魚為目標的漂流刺網漁業；以及(3)以鯖魚（*Coryphaena hippurus*）和各種鯊魚為目標的延繩漁業，在空間上與多種來自紐西蘭的信天翁物種，如薩爾文信天翁（*Thalassarche salvini*）、布勒信天翁（*Thalassarche bulleri*）、查塔姆信天翁（*Thalassarche eremita*），以及來自智利南部的黑眉信天翁（*Thalassarche melanophris*）有不同程度的重疊。這些信天翁物種大多被國際自然保護聯盟（IUCN）列為不同程度的受威脅物種。在這個背景下，秘魯海洋研究所（IMARPE）通過其高級捕食者研究辦公室和沿岸及底棲資源研究局，聯合紐西蘭保育部，進行一項研究，分析 2018 年至 2020 年間上述漁業的漁獲努力。漁業努力以刺網漁業的平均作業次數和延繩釣漁業的平均鉤數，並在每個區域以 60 x 60 海里的象限表示，分析漁業與來自紐西蘭和智利南部信天翁的空間重疊情況。研究發現，刺網漁業與這些信天翁之間的重疊程度適中，而延繩釣漁業則與薩爾文信天翁在中部大陸坡（12°-14°S）和薩爾文信天翁、布勒信天翁、黑眉信天翁在南部大陸坡及秘魯-智利海溝（16°30'S-18°S）之間存在較強的重疊。此

外，查塔姆信天翁在南部（17°S-19°S）大陸坡、秘魯-智利海溝及深海平原也存在顯著的空間重疊。

16. 第 16 號資訊文件：秘魯沿海地區鯉魚漁業與信天翁之間的潛在互動區域

信天翁會在南太平洋的秘魯和智利沿海度過繁殖後期，這些地區擁有高生產力。全球範圍內，這些鳥類面臨的主要威脅是與漁業的互動。在秘魯以鯉魚為目標的漁業，是一項具有國家重要性的活動，因為其漁獲物被用於國內和國際市場的消費。此漁業有明顯的季節性，春季和夏季的漁獲量較多。本研究描述 2018 年和 2019 年春季秘魯沿海地區鯉魚漁業與信天翁之間的潛在互動區域。在 10 月至 11 月期間，即鯉魚漁季開始的時候，加拉帕戈斯信天翁會照顧牠們的雛鳥並尋找食物。這種行為發生在鯉魚漁業運作密度較低的區域內，形成了這些海鳥與漁業的潛在互動區域。與此同時，*Thalassarche* 屬的信天翁在 11 月會與秘魯南部的高密度漁業區域互動，由於大部分信天翁會在此時返回智利和紐西蘭的繁殖地，所以互動時間較短。唯一在漁季期間仍會停留的信天翁是薩爾文信天翁。最後，秘魯沿海地區在 10 月和 11 月的鯉魚漁業作業的空間和時間動態，導致不同信天翁物種的潛在互動區域有所不同。

17. 第 17 號資訊文件：2022 年反聖嬰現象和 2023 年聖嬰現象期間秘魯北部蘭巴耶克地區的沿海漁網小型漁業與信天翁和水雜鳥的互動

秘魯北部的蘭巴耶克地區的聖荷西（San José）地區，當地的漁民通常使用漁網來捕撈鯊魚、魔鬼魚和魷魚等軟骨魚類。他們的漁船會在南部的薩拉維里（Salaverry，08°S）和北部的伊耶斯卡斯（Illescas，06°S）之間移動，使用的網目尺寸從 8 吋到 14 吋。皮烏拉南部和蘭巴耶克北部地區被認為是兩個生態系統的過渡區域：赤道表層洋流的溫帶生態系統和秘魯冷流的寒冷生態系統，這裡的高豐度吸引了加拉巴哥信天翁（*Phoebastria irrorata*）、薩爾文信天翁（*Thalassarche salvini*）和白頸風

鷗 (*Procellaria aequinoctialis*)。漁民在收網時通常會觀察到這些信天翁和海燕，因為一旦魚類被解開，會將魚內臟丟入海中，吸引這些海鳥覓食。總體而言，在“反聖嬰現象”（2022 年 6 月至 12 月，平均溫度-1.13°C）期間，加拉巴哥信天翁和薩爾文信天翁的出現頻率比在“聖嬰現象”（2023 年 6 月至 12 月，平均溫度+2.43°C）期間高 25%，而白額風鷗的出現頻率則高 160%。這是因為在“聖嬰現象”期間，熱異常非常高，造成捕食對象豐度下降，海鳥則向南擴散。

18. 第 18 號資訊文件：使用貝葉斯時間序列模型估瀕危信天翁的混獲量

罕見發生的物種混獲死亡情況制定無偏差估計是一項挑戰。使用比率估計器或替代物種的混獲擴展罕見的死亡事件，可能會導致基於未經測試且通常不可測試的假設的高度可變估計。本文利用貝葉斯時間序列模型估算了美國西海岸底拖漁業中的短尾信天翁混獲。最佳模型使用了恆定混獲率，並根據觀察到的努力水平使用普瓦松分佈推斷年預期混獲量及其變異性。全船隊的混獲估算每年變化，並在 2011 年達到高峰（該年唯一觀察到的死亡事件為 1.35 隻鳥）。在整個時間序列中，超過 2 年期內五隻估算混獲量的概率非常低，而在船隊未觀察部分的估算捕獲量在觀察覆蓋率較低和漁業努力較高時更有可能發生。基於貝葉斯模型的方法避免了比率估算器和替代方法中的假設；納入了不確定性，減少了波動，並使混獲估算可以與管理閾值進行比較。這種分析方法為自然資源管理者提供了一個在數據有限的情況下估算混獲量的框架，從而能夠為管理措施和減少策略提供更好的指導。

19. 第 19 號資訊文件：底拖網漁業中使用帷幕系統的最低標準

在 2023 年的南半球夏季和冬季，ATF-Chile 進行了新的實驗，以產生關於底拖網漁業中使用網狀聲納幕布和纜索的減緩措施的最低標準和有效性的證據。這項計劃由 ACAP 的資助和智利中南部漁業協會支持，

旨在開發逐步過程，通過使用網狀聲納幕布和引擎驅動的海鳥干擾器（Bird Bafflers）的綜合系統來減少海鳥與纜繩的碰撞。南太平洋以黑線鱈為目標魚類的底拖網漁船上，於智利中南部的冬季期間監測了 48 次完整的拖網操作（每次約 3 小時，共計 144 小時觀察）。在這段期間，信天翁物種在秘魯涼流系統中分佈較多。綜合幕布系統（CCS）對九種海鳥，包括五種 ACAP 列名的物種，顯示超過 90% 的碰撞減少效果。代表在東南太平洋地區對底拖網漁船有效的使用減緩系統最低標準的首批證據之一。在更高緯度地區的其他漁船隊中，尤其在影響南智利避鳥繩性能的風力條件下，具有顯著的應用潛力。

經過來回討論後，海鳥混獲工作小組建議送交 AC 的工作小組結論如下：

1. 認可《附件 2》中關於減少海鳥於遠洋及底拖網漁業影響之評估更新及 BPA。這些更新提供了更清晰及一致的表述，並反映了 SBWG12 的最新研究成果。儘管此次修改未對 BPA 有實質性變更，但更新了包括發展各種忌避措施選項的參考等。
2. 鼓勵實施在第 5.2 節中確定的底拖網漁業減少意外混獲的研究重點。
3. 認可《附件 3》中關於減少鳥類於底拖延繩釣漁業影響之評估更新及 BPA。這些更新提供了更清晰及一致的表述，並反映了 SBWG12 的最新研究成果。儘管此次修改未對 BPA 有實質性變更，但更新了正在發展的漂浮底拖延繩釣研究，並提升了一致性。
4. 鼓勵實施在第 6.2 節中確定的底拖延繩釣漁業減少意外混獲的研究重點。
5. 認可《附件 4》中關於減少鳥類於遠洋延繩釣漁業影響之評估更新及 BPA。這些更新提供了更清晰及一致的表述，並反映了 SBWG12 的最新研究成果。包括為 BPA 分枝線加重定義沉降速率標準，並提供了針對鉤子上附加或整合重量材料的進一步澄清。
6. 鼓勵實施在第 7.2 節中確定的遠洋延繩釣漁業減少意外混獲的研究重點。

7. 鼓勵各方及其他利害關係者收集替代支繩加重設計的鳥類意外混獲率額外估算。
8. 注意在下一會期進一步完成對於小型及手工漁業的鳥類混獲忌避工具箱（AC11 Doc 06 附件 6）的補充，並公布 ACAP 網站上。
9. 認可呈交第 12 次 SBWG Inf 12 中關於圍網漁業鳥類混獲忌避措施建議工具箱的更新，並將其改編為 ACAP 網站上的忌避措施資源。
10. 注意在圍網漁業作業中海鳥混獲忌避措施的發展成就，並鼓勵各方進行進一步的實驗研究。
11. 同意優先收集有關國內及 RFMO 漁業中鳥類混獲忌避措施實施的簡單回應數據。
12. 鼓勵各方在可能的情况下詳細報告鳥類混獲資訊，特別是鳥類意外混獲率及總漁業作業努力量。
13. 同意由 ACAP 資助的專案發展，以支持有關混獲指標的數據報告。
14. 注意未來的研討會將受益於同步口譯，這將需要工作計劃中的進一步資源。
15. 注意計劃進行會期間過程，以更新 ACAP 觀察員計劃及電子監控數據收集指南。
16. 鼓勵各方合作並分享支持改善混獲忌避措施識別的人工智慧（AI）程序數據。

本次海鳥混獲工作小組會議，對於各類漁撈方式對海鳥意外混獲，並無提出突破性、創新性的忌避措施，大部分是在既有基礎上探討不同忌避措施的效果。關於遠洋延繩釣的忌避措施，本屆會議所提出的建議，亦與之前給大會的建議非常類似，僅在細節地方有所修改，如支繩加重的重量調整。

而海鳥混獲議題討論，過去幾乎都是針對大規模、企業化的商業捕撈，現在有更多的注意轉移到家計型和小規模漁業（Artisanal and Small-scale Fisheries），尤其來自拉丁美洲國家及非洲國家的出席人員對此方面有諸多討論，主要是由於該等國

家的家計型和小規模漁業的從業人員相當多，再加上從業人員來自不同在地社區，處理此相關議題時，往往需將社會、文化層面的在地政治考量納入評估。

為了促進不同利害關係人能更便利地進行忌避措施，「海鳥友善漁業工具包」(Seabird-Safe Fishing Toolkit) 的概念愈來愈加普遍及被接受。同時與會者也希望透過 ACAP 能進一步精進、拓展工具包的內容，並加以推廣。

另會議過程中，有多位曾於討論時提及，我國觀察員資料，是目前較好的幾個國家之一，其他如紐西蘭及日本亦是。因此臺灣應持續精進觀察員資料，展現我國身為漁業大國亦重視海洋保育之良好形象。

三、第 8 屆海鳥保育工作小組會議(PaCSWG8)

(一)08 月 08 日 Joint SBWG12/PaCSWG8 會議

在 2019 年的 AC11 會議中，決議於 AC13 前召開 SBWG 和 PaCSWG 的首次聯合會議，討論需要跨工作小組協調的議題。本次在秘魯利馬舉行的 Joint SBWG12/PaCSWG8 會議，即為 AC14 前的聯合會議。Joint SBWG12/PaCSWG8 聯合會議的目標是優化兩個工作小組之間的互動，共同探討風險評估、新物種列名、優先保育物種、重疊工具和準則，以及其他文件中出現的跨領域議題。舉例來說，PaCSWG 負責監測 ACAP 物種的族群狀態、趨勢和數量，而 SBWG 則負責制定和推廣減少海鳥混獲的最佳實踐建議（BPA）。因此，這兩個工作小組需要共同合作，才能有效地評估漁業對 ACAP 物種的風險，並制定適當的保育措施。

本次會議共約有 50 餘人參加，參加者多彼此之間相當熟識，氣氛融洽，會議由 Marco Favero 擔任主要主席，共同主席尚有 Richard Phillips、Sebastián Jiménez 及 Patrícia Pereira Serafini。主席按照議程，依序討論各文件。流程為先請文件作者做簡要報告後，徵詢出席人員發表意見。具體討論議題項目包括：

1. 風險評估和保育策略：由於漁業活動對海鳥造成威脅，會議檢視海鳥與海上威脅的重疊區域、更新漁業風險評估架構，並探討如何降低漁業活動對海鳥的風險，例如研擬新的海鳥混獲忌避措施。
2. 物種保育狀態和優先保育物種：檢視 ACAP 物種清單，討論候選物種以及是否將新物種列入 Annex 1 保育名錄。此外，會議會檢視 ACAP 優先保育物種的關鍵研究和管理措施，並探討制定 ACAP 優先保育物種策略，包括報告範本和優先漁業等議題。
3. 海鳥混獲數據和 BPA：為減少漁業活動對海鳥的影響，會議討論如何改善海鳥混獲數據的收集和報告方式，並檢視現行 BPA 的定義、標準和實施情況，

例如拖網漁業的海鳥混獲忌避措施。

4. 與區域漁業管理組織 (RFMO) 合作：為有效執行保育行動，會議檢視 ACAP 與 RFMO 互動策略的實施進度，討論與 RFMO 合作的優先行動，並制定 2026-2028 年 ACAP 與 RFMO 互動策略。
5. ACAP 補助計畫和工作計畫：討論 ACAP 補助計畫，包括小型補助金和借調計畫，並審查和討論 SBWG 和 PaCSWG 的工作計畫。

會議相關文件摘要內容如下：

1. 2026-2028 年 ACAP 與區域漁業管理和保育組織互動策略的優先行動方案

文件建議 SBWG12/PaCSWG8 審查這些行動方案，並要求諮詢委員會提供實施這些行動所需的資源。本報告引起相當多的討論，主要圍繞在以下幾點：優先行動方案的適切性和有效性、ACAP 的資源分配、與 RFMO 的合作機制、BPA 的更新和推廣、以及監測和評估機制等。許多討論之前並未獲一致結論，因此在此聯席會議中繼續討論。

2. ACAP RFMO 互動策略回顧

此報告概述了 ACAP RFMO 互動策略的進展，回顧了過去 18 個月 ACAP 如何根據當前策略採取行動，並建議 SBWG12/PaCSWG8 審查附件 1 中的進展報告。本報告同樣引起相當多的討論，討論如何加強與 RFMO 的合作，例如：建立更緊密的溝通管道、分享資訊和最佳實務。

3. 北太平洋的信天翁混獲熱點區域預測

此報告預測了整個北太平洋的信天翁混獲熱點區域，使用超過 1200 隻信天翁的追蹤數據，評估其與遠洋延繩釣和拖網漁業的重疊情況。此文件及報告是基本的 GIS 疊圖分析牽涉到出現於臺灣海域的三種信天翁，也

用到臺灣所提供的漁撈資料及觀察員資料。但本報告並無與會者提出問題及或進行意見交流。

4. 信天翁和水薙鳥的漂筏行為

報告探討信天翁和水薙鳥的「漂筏行為(Rafting behaviour)」，分析不同物種的漂筏行為模式，以幫助評估其面臨的漁業風險。研究使用 GPS 和沉浸數據(immersion data)分析了漂筏行為，研究對象包括漂泊信天翁、黑眉信天翁、灰頭信天翁、淺色背信天翁以及白頰水薙鳥。在繁殖季節，被追蹤的鳥類廣泛地利用了靠近岸邊的水域（距離繁殖區 10 公里內），因此研究建議實施有效的海洋空間規劃，以減輕繁殖區附近沿岸水域的污染和航運等威脅。與會者討論後，認為使用 10 公里的衡量標準是務實的，同時歡迎在其他地區和更廣泛的物種上進行更多研究。

5. ACAP 預防離岸風電場影響海鳥的 BPA

此報告探討了離岸風電場（Offshore Wind Farm，OWF）對海鳥的潛在風險，建議制定關於如何最大限度地避免並減輕離岸風力發電場對海鳥影響的 BPA 來指導離岸風電場的設計，並將其對海鳥的影響納入環境影響評估 (EIA)。BPA 需要根據當地條件進行調整，但應基於一套通用原則來指導 OWF 適用性的評估。鑑於目前對直接及生態系統範圍內的影響在南半球的表現知識基礎薄弱，關於 OWF 的最低要求、評估和實施的 BPA 必須具有預防性，並隨著新訊息的出現定期審查和更新。

此文件及報告引起不少討論，許多國家的代表分別提供其國家內之案例，並且認為離岸風電場會是對保育類海鳥的新興風險。

6. CCSBT 海鳥專案更新

此報告提供了 CCSBT 海鳥專案的最新進展報告。該專案由聯合國糧食及農業組織(FAO)資助，旨在加強 CCSBT 漁業中生態相關物種(ERS)

海鳥保育措施的教育和實施。專案重點關注澳洲、印尼、日本、紐西蘭、南非、南韓和臺灣的 CCSBT 會員國。文件概述了專案目標、合作夥伴 (ACAP 和 BirdLife International)，以及主要活動，包括製作最佳實務指南、船長培訓和電子監測試點計畫。

此文件花了不少時間進行報告，並且引起很廣泛的意見交流。主要意見如下：

- (1) 文件提到了專案活動，例如製作最佳實務指南和船長培訓，但缺乏具體成果和量化指標。與會者討論如何評估專案的有效性，例如追蹤漁民行為改變或海鳥混獲量的減少。
- (2) 報告提及電子監測試點計畫，但未提供詳細資訊。與會者也討論試點計畫的設計，例如目標船隻數量、監測方法、數據收集和分析，以及如何確保數據品質和可靠性。
- (3) CCSBT 海鳥專案獲得 FAO 資金支持，但需要確保專案結束後仍有資源持續推動海鳥保育工作。如何確保長期資金和資源投入，例如建立永續的資金機制或將海鳥保育納入常規漁業管理措施，是很重要的事。

經過來回討論後，本次 SBWG12/PaCSWG8 聯合工作小組建議送交 AC 的工作小組結論如下：

1. 支持開發和使用工具，以分析海鳥和漁業的空間重疊情況。
2. 鼓勵制定用於海鳥與漁業重疊及風險評估分析的 ACAP 指南。
3. 鼓勵提供已知來源的樣本，用於基因分析被漁業捕獲的海鳥，並將基因數據提交到適當的數據庫。
4. 鼓勵締約方提高對家計型漁業和小規模漁業的認識，以更好地了解其對海鳥的影響，並提供實際數據，以協助全球漁業觀察(Global Fishing Watch)進行

這些船隊的遠程檢測。

5. 鼓勵研究人員進行精細規模的追蹤研究，特別是針對數據存在缺口的物種、族群和年齡級，將其數據提交到國際鳥盟(BirdLife International)的海鳥追蹤數據庫，並使其可用於海鳥與漁業的重疊分析和風險評估。
6. 請求秘書處與全球漁業觀察(Global Fishing Watch)達成合作安排規劃，並提交給締約國會議(MoP)核准。
7. 鼓勵締約方共享船隻監測系統(Vessel Monitoring System)的數據，包括與全球漁業觀察共享，並使其公開可用。
8. 鼓勵締約方實施措施，降低「漂筏(Rafting)」的信天翁和水薙鳥的風險，包括減少或禁止航運、重燃油運輸、商業或休閒捕魚以及其他可能在繁殖地周邊水域對 ACAP 物種造成危害的活動。
9. 鼓勵加強與北太平洋區域漁業組織及該區域的非締約國之間的互動。
10. 支持建立一個閉會期間工作小組，制定海上風電場開發及風險評估指南。
11. 鼓勵締約方進一步開發技術，以減輕並監測海上風電場對 ACAP 物種的潛在影響，特別是能夠確定信天翁和水薙鳥飛行高度行為的技術。
12. 鼓勵締約方為保護 ACAP 高優先族群採取行動，並確保有效實施任何現有的族群或物種行動計劃。
13. 支持 SBWG12/PaCSWG8 Doc 03 Rev 1 中列出的優先行動，並支持完成 2026-2028 年區域漁業管理組織參與策略。
14. 支持並向 MoP8 提議，在 2026-2028 年諮詢委員會工作計劃中分配資金，充分實施優先行動。
15. 請求秘書處在 ACAP 秘書處與海洋前線聯合技術委員會之間建立合作安排，作為區域漁業管理組織參與策略的一部分，並提交給締約國會議核准。
16. 支持在諮詢委員會工作計劃中分配核心資金，用於設計和翻譯海報，提醒漁

船上的人員防範禽流感，並在處理鳥類時注意安全。

本次聯席會議，主要是探討高優先度海鳥的風險評估及關注重點。其重點主要是風險的空間分析及評估，及受衝擊的海鳥族群。報告及討論內容主要在海鳥分布預測模式的執行，加上漁業活動的分布，進行空間地圖交疊，以找出海鳥混獲的高風險海域。這部分在方法學上基本上沒有問題，最大的挑戰是在用來預測分布的實證資料不足，很多地區的海鳥分布資料不足，會進而影響分布預測結果的準確性。

其中北太平洋的信天翁混獲風險評估(Joint SBWG12/PaCSWG8 Doc 11)，牽涉到出現於臺灣海域的三種信天翁，同時也用到臺灣所提供的漁撈資料及觀察員資料。在南方黑鮪保育委員會的進度報告(Joint SBWG12/PaCSWG8 Inf 15)亦有引用我國觀察員資料。相關討論對於我國皆屬中性或偏正面的評論。

離岸風場對海鳥的衝擊及風險，是近年新興的議題，也是臺灣積極發展綠能產業後，所正在面對的衝擊及風險。有許多出席專家針對此議題發表意見及建議，並希望 ACAP 多於此議題有所投入，我國後續可將 ACAP 提出之 BPA 作為借鏡。

(二)08 月 09 日會議

族群和保育狀況工作小組 (PaCSWG) 負責監測和評估協定涵蓋物種的族群趨勢、保育狀況和面臨的威脅。PaCSWG 會議定期召開，讓專家、研究人員和決策者齊聚一堂，討論最新研究結果、保育挑戰和未來行動。本次 PaCSWG8 約有 40 餘人參加，會議由召集人 Marco Favero、Richard Phillips、Sebastián Jiménez 和 Patrícia Pereira Serafini 分項主持。

PaCSWG8 的主要目標是審查和討論影響 ACAP 物種的族群和保育狀況的關鍵議題，並為這些海鳥的保育提供科學建議。會議具體目標為審查 ACAP 物種的族群狀態和趨勢，特別關注新出現的威脅，例如高致病性禽流感 (HPAI)，並評估和更新現有的保育措施，包括最佳實務準則和其他線上資源，以找出數據缺口和研究優先順序，以善對 ACAP 物種及其面臨威脅的了解。

最後，則是向 ACAP 諮詢委員會報告會議結果和建議，以便在 AC14 中進一步討論和採取行動。會議進行方式是逐序討論議程文件與資訊文件，先由主持人摘要報告內容，再開放討論。具體討論議題項目包括：(1)ACAP 物種評估的更新和審查，包括更新 IUCN 紅皮書狀態。(2)影響 ACAP 物種的陸地和海洋威脅，特別關注塑膠污染、HPAI 等問題。(3)數據缺口和監測需求，包括族群數據和追蹤數據的缺口。(4)最佳實務準則和其他線上資源，包括更新現有準則和開發新的 HPAI 應對指南。(5)新興保育問題和未來工作計畫，包括 2023-2025 年和 2026-2028 年的工作計畫草案。會議相關文件摘要內容如下：

1. 第 3 號文件：紐西蘭大規模監測和追蹤計畫的最新發展

紐西蘭棲息著世界上很大一部分的鸕形目海鳥。鑑於這項責任，紐西蘭制定並維持了大規模的監測和追蹤計畫，旨在更好地了解族群動態、分佈和趨勢。我們分析了 1945 年至 2024 年期間的 184 個族群數量和 11 個選定的鸕形目類群的 1,151 個軌跡，(1)以貝氏廣義線性混合迴歸模式估計長期族群趨勢（年增長率），(2)根據這些類群的長期族群趨勢審查當前 IUCN 紅皮書狀態，(3)產生全年分佈圖來增進這些類群的海上分佈資訊。結果發現，73% 的重點類群在監測期內有令人擔憂的下降趨勢，其中二年一次繁殖者和一年一次繁殖者的下降率最大。單一類群和該群落的下降率都無改善（例如，1990–2010 年平均價值 = -1.07% 平均價值 2010 年後的平均價值 = -0.84%）。鑑於這些結果，某些物種可能需要更改其 IUCN 紅皮書地位（例如，澳洲信天翁和薩爾文信天翁可能需要被列為 CR，而南方皇家信天翁可能需要被列為 EN）。全年分佈圖顯示紐西蘭鸕形目海鳥群落幾乎利用了各大洋，並且所有類群都廣泛利用公海。此外，全年分佈圖提高了關鍵目標受眾（例如漁業管理者）的資料可及性。雖然我們趨勢評估的數據是相對簡單且不完善，結果應與其他資料（例如族群統計數據）一起解釋；然而，我們的工作強調了紐西蘭鸕形目海鳥群落令人擔憂的狀況，以及改善其當前下降趨勢的全球責任。

2. 第 4 號文件：應對新威脅：高致病性禽流感對信天翁之風險評估

野生動物疾病風險分析（DRA）是一種工具，旨在提供訊息支持決策和行動，以減少疾病風險，保護野生動物族群及其生態系統。通過了解疾病風險，保育人士和野生動物管理者可以調整策略，以減少對瀕危物種的負面影響。近年高致病性禽流感病毒的全球擴散對全球海鳥族群，包括某些 ACAP 物種，產生了顯著影響。因此，進行 DRA 以評估這些病毒對鸕形目鳥類的威脅，能夠及時透過具體行動和策略實現應變和預防，特別是對於那些尚未受到高致病性禽流感影響的地點和物種而言，顯得尤為重要。此外，DRA 還將旨在識別知識缺口，這些缺口限制了預防策略的設計和實施，以及提示需要針對性研究的領域。在全面 DRA 進行之際，我們在此提出一份緊急 DRA，重點關注由 ACAP 高致病性禽流感 H5N1 小組起草的信天翁物種，並徵求 ACAP 專家的建議和反饋。我們的目標是提供一個寶貴資訊，既能向 ACAP 利益相關者提供風險訊息，又能以疾病動態變化或新資訊來及時調整保育策略。

3. 第 5 號文件：請求意見回饋及未來合作：鸕形目海鳥面對高致病性禽流感 H5N1 的處理指南

近期高致病性禽流感病毒的全球擴散對全球海鳥族群，包括某些 ACAP 物種，造成了顯著影響。儘管世界動物衛生組織（WOAH）/聯合國糧食及農業組織（FAO）動物流感專家網絡、南極科學研究委員會（SCAR）等機構發布了若干建議和針對野生動物專業人士的一般生物安全指南，現有指南過於廣泛，可能不足以制定針對 ACAP 物種的具體地點應對計劃。為了解決這一問題，在 AC13 會議上成立了一個由流行病學、疾病風險評估和管理領域專家組成的會間小組，旨在為 ACAP 提供有關持續高致病性 H5Nx 禽流感疫情的建議。自 2023 年 7 月以來，該小組一直積極參與審查和更新《高致病性禽流感（HPAI）H5N1 全球大流行期間處理信天翁和海燕的指南》。本文旨在擴大這些已發布指南的影響力，並鼓勵 PaCSWG 專

家審查本小組於 2023 年 11 月正式向 ACAP 提交的建議，並提供反饋以進一步完善此指南。

4. 第 1 號資訊文件

這份文件報告了南大西洋探測犬(SADD)計畫在福克蘭群島利用探測犬進行穴居海鳥調查的進展。該計畫獲得了 ACAP 的資助，並派員前往紐西蘭學習相關經驗。報告重點介紹了紐西蘭保育犬計畫(NZCDP)的訓練方法和成功案例，並展示了探測犬在海鳥調查中的效率和準確性。報告指出，探測犬能夠快速、有效地找到海鳥巢穴，並能發現人類調查可能遺漏的巢穴。未來計畫包括將目標物種擴展到白眉信天翁，並評估利用熱成像無人機校準探測犬搜索結果的可行性。

5. 第 2 號資訊文件

這份文件摘要報告了烏拉圭海岸外海信天翁和海燕攝入塑膠的物種間差異。研究分析了 107 個鳥類胃部樣本，發現水薙鳥的塑膠攝入率(62.86%)遠高於信天翁(4.17%)。其中，南方皇家信天翁和灰背信天翁的塑膠出現率高達 100%。研究還發現，體型較大的物種傾向於攝入更大、表面積更大的塑膠碎片。研究結果表明，塑膠攝入的物種間差異可能與消化道形態、覓食技巧、體型、與漁船的互動以及空間分佈有關。

6. 第 3 號資訊文件

這篇文獻回顧了風對海鳥運動、行為、能量學和生活史的影響。文章指出，風對海鳥的影響存在時空尺度差異。文章首先介紹了產生影響海鳥運動和生態的風現象的主要大氣過程。然後討論了海鳥翅膀形態和飛行模式與風的關係，並建立了一個概念模型來解釋拍翅和滑翔海鳥的行為差異。文章最後提出了 12 個未來研究的重點問題，包括量化風對不同飛行模式和物種能量消耗的影響、風對海鳥覓食效率的影響以及風對海鳥適應全球變

化的影響等。

7. 第 4 號資訊文件

這篇文章調查了南喬治亞島信天翁和大型海燕羽毛中的汞濃度。研究發現，不同物種間以及同一物種雌雄個體間的汞濃度存在顯著差異。漂泊信天翁的汞濃度最高，黑眉信天翁和北方巨鸕次之，南方巨鸕和白眉鸕最低。雌鳥的汞濃度普遍高於雄鳥。研究還發現，漂泊信天翁羽毛中的汞濃度與其碳穩定同位素值呈正相關，這可能反映了亞熱帶水域中較高的汞暴露。與過去幾十年的數據相比，漂泊信天翁和黑眉信天翁的汞污染呈現上升趨勢。

8. 第 5 號資訊文件

報告了在巴西南部海岸發現一種新型巴貝斯蟲(*Babesia sp.*)感染海鳥的案例。研究分析了 18 種海鳥的 220 個組織樣本，僅在一隻大西洋黃鼻信天翁的血液樣本中檢測到巴貝斯蟲。基因序列分析顯示，該巴貝斯蟲與感染其他鳥類的已知巴貝斯蟲譜系存在差異，屬於一個新的變異株。這是首次在鸕形目海鳥中發現巴貝斯蟲感染，這一發現擴展了人們對巴貝斯蟲宿主範圍的認識。

9. 第 6 號資訊文件

本摘要報告了 2013 年至 2022 年間，在巴西南部採集的鸕形目海鳥血液和組織樣本，進行血液寄生蟲分子調查的結果。研究共分析了 171 份樣本，所有樣本均未檢測到瘧原蟲屬和白血球孢子蟲屬寄生蟲。然而，一隻黑眉信天翁和一隻馬恩島海燕的樣本中檢測到血液變形蟲屬寄生蟲。基因序列分析顯示，這些寄生蟲與 GenBank 中現有的已知譜系沒有 100% 的相似性，表示可能存在新的血液變形蟲譜系。

10. 第 7 號資訊文件

這份文件提供了紐西蘭坎貝爾島南方皇家信天翁的最新種群研究更新。根據 2023 年至 2024 年的最新調查結果，自 2005 年至 2009 年的調查以來，南方皇家信天翁的種群數量下降了約 27%。為了更好地了解造成這種下降的原因，研究人員重新開始對該物種進行繫放，並部署了 35 個 PTT 和 30 個 GLS 標籤，以了解可能對其構成威脅的漁業範圍。

11. 第 8 號資訊文件

這份文件提供了紐西蘭斯奈爾斯群島南方皇家信天翁的最新種群研究更新。研究顯示，自 1992 年至 2024 年的研究期間，成年信天翁的存活率一直在下降，並且自 2010 年代後期以來呈現高度的年際變動(0.84-0.94)，某些年份的成年信天翁存活率估計值低於 0.9，令人擔憂。與成年信天翁存活率下降形成對比的是，研究棲地的築巢配偶數量在研究期間的大部分時間裡都呈現逐漸增加的趨勢。然而，這一數字在 2023 年似乎有所下降，並在 2024 年大幅下降了 27-35%，某些研究地點的降幅甚至更大。

12. 第 10 號資訊文件

本文件報告了亞南極地區首次記錄的高致病性禽流感(HPAI)H5N1 亞型病例，發生在南喬治亞島的鳥島。HPAI H5N1 的傳播對許多野生鳥類和哺乳動物種群產生了巨大影響。報告也描述了 HPAI 在鳥島的爆發情況、受影響的鳥類物種，以及為應對疫情而採取的監測和管理措施。

經過來回討論後，海鳥混獲工作小組及海鳥保育工作小組聯席會議建議送交 AC 的工作小組結論如下：

1. 支持建立一個會期間工作小組，負責識別並應用適當的方法來分析各種 ACAP 物種或族群的數量趨勢，並將此項任務納入 2026-2028 年諮詢委員會工作計劃
2. 鼓勵研究評估海洋環境中塑膠和微塑膠對 ACAP 物種的暴露、發生率及影

響。

3. 鼓勵進一步研究寄生蟲和病原體在 ACAP 物種中的分佈及其影響。
4. 敦促各締約方：(1)增加研究人員對 ACAP 建議的認識；(2)制定特定地點的保育因應計劃；(3)加強對高致病性禽流感 H5N1 的早期檢測監測工作。
5. 鼓勵各締約方確定 ACAP 物種的飛行高度，可能包括開發新調查技術。
6. 鼓勵負責 ACAP 物種繁殖族群的各締約方和分布區國家實施優先監測計劃，以增加對其族群規模、趨勢和人口學的了解。
7. 鼓勵 ACAP 各締約方及其他相關方展開已確定的優先追蹤研究。
8. 鼓勵數據持有者將其追蹤數據提交至國際鳥盟(BLI)海鳥追蹤數據庫，以便進行 ACAP 物種與漁業之間重疊的多物種分析及提升報告指標性。
9. 鼓勵數據持有者將其基於陸地的指標數據提交給秘書處進行彙整報告。

此 PaCSWG8 會議僅舉行一天，目的主要是探討管鼻目海鳥的族群現況、風險來源，以及繁殖地問題，其重點是關注除了混獲以外的威脅，包含海洋廢料、重金屬污染、外來脊椎動物、寄生蟲、禽流感等，及討論因應之保育措施。但因昨日聯席會議進度嚴重落後，導致本日前 1 個半小時，仍在討論前一天 SBWG12 與 PaCSWG8 joint 聯席會議未完成的內容。會中提及帶有禽流感的海鳥，可能會對處理動物的觀察員產生健康風險，因此有一些預防措施。海保署目前尚未有相關宣導資訊及措施，未來可參考。

四、第 14 屆諮詢委員會議(AC14)

(一) 代表團長會議

08 月 11 日下午 6 時召開代表團長會議，依循往例，欲參與會議之觀察員代表需於場外等待，經會員國代表團團長一致同意後，使得進入參與。本次參與代表團長會議的觀察員包括我國、納米比亞及美國。

會議提及，如何在混獲及海鳥保育措施推動上，與各區域漁業管理組織 (RFMOs) 進行更有效合作的策略將會是 ACAP 接下來的工作重點，因此與會者初步討論應如何加強這些合作，並預計在正式會議提出相關優先行動。另外，討論是否需要選舉新任 ACAP 官員時，主席表示包括 ACAP 諮詢會議、海鳥混獲工作小組、族群保育狀態工作小組和分類工作小組之現任主席及副主席等之任期仍未結束，且主席並未接獲人員提出欲卸任，因此不需進行人員選舉，現任官員將繼續履行其職責。

會議亦討論到，為了提高正式會議進行的效率，可能需要特別針對 AC 的工作計畫、預算和溝通策略等較複雜的主題進行會議間的分組討論，澳洲、紐西蘭及英國代表皆表示願意參與分組討論的規劃和執行。另外秘書處說明，本次會議秘書處將提議討論修訂 ACAP 諮詢委員會議事規則，藉由統一非國際組織和國際組織申請觀察員身份的申請期限等，減少申請方及秘書處的行政作業程序，讓會議組織更有效率。阿根廷和巴西等國家表示支持該修訂提案，並期待後續進一步討論。

最後主席提醒，AC15 會議預計在 2026 年舉行，呼籲締約國考慮並提供下次會議的潛在舉辦地點，並說明 AC 會議的地點不必一定由締約國提供，像是 2006 年巴西第一次辦理 AC2 會議時，當初尚未成為締約方。同時與會者也特別感謝各工作小組成員的努力，表示他們夜以繼日地工作，並順利完成了高品質的工作小組報告。

(二) 08 月 12 日會議

AC14 會議由主席 Mike Double 和副主席 Tatiana Neves 共同主持，本次共有十一個締約方參與會議，分別是阿根廷、澳洲、巴西、智利、厄瓜多、紐西蘭、秘魯、南非、西班牙、英國和烏拉圭。而我國、納米比亞、美國，以及國際鳥盟 (BirdLife International, BLI) 和國際人道協會澳洲分會 (Humane Society International, HSI)，以觀察員身份出席會議。

地主國秘魯外交部主權、界限和南極事務(Sovereignty, Limits and Antarctic Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)總司長 Elvira Velázquez Rivas Plata 大使首先致歡迎詞。她表示希望此次會議成果豐碩，並強調秘魯非常榮幸主辦 AC14 會議，秘魯致力於實現並維持 ACAP 物種的有利保護狀況，這對健康的生態系統至關重要。她指出，考慮到 ACAP 物種面臨的保育危機以及氣候變遷、生物多樣性喪失和污染，三重的全球環境緊急情況，此保育議題的迫切性越發顯著。Velázquez 大使讚揚 ACAP 通過其全面的方法應對這一系列挑戰，包括持續進行科學研究、族群監測、鼓勵國家和區域層面的行動、能力建構和提高大眾認知。她還提及，ACAP 透過與多個國際組織的互動，成功影響了海鳥混獲減輕措施及其他保護海鳥的政策採納。她強調 ACAP 的工作與當前與生物多樣性保護相關的新興國際協議密切相關，並對 ACAP 為秘魯能力建構和保育網絡發展所提供的協助表達感謝。

另外，秘魯海洋研究所 (Research in Demersal and Coastal Resources, Peruvian Marine Research Institute, IMARPE) 底層和沿海資源研究部主任 Edward Barriga Rivera 也在會議開幕中致詞，代表 IMARPE 所長 Jorge Paz Acosta 海軍上將和 IMARPE 其他成員向 AC14 致以問候。他強調，秘魯非常重視信天翁和水雉鳥的保護，並預祝此次會議圓滿成功。

主席代表 ACAP 諮詢委員會向 Elvira Velázquez Rivas Plata 大使和 Edward Barriga Rivera 先生以及地主國秘魯致謝。接續由秘書處說明會議及會場注意事項、確認本次議程，並進入議題討論。

1. 議事規則(Rules of Procedure)

每屆會議中，議事規則的確認和可能修訂都是一個必要的步驟，以確保會議能夠順利進行。這些規則通常涵蓋與會者的發言順序、決策機制、觀察員的參與規則等。

本次 AC14 會議，秘書處提交了一份文件（AC14 Doc 27），提議對議事規則第 3 條進行修訂。具體來說，第 3.3 條規定了國際組織作為觀察員參加委員會會議的程序，而第 3.5 條則規定了非國際組織的程序。然而，由於這兩個程序的時間表不同，導致處理效率上的問題，增加秘書處和締約方的工作量，並且非國際組織在安排參加會議時的時間非常有限。文件提議將第 3.5 條中的時間表調整為與第 3.3 條一致。這一提議獲得 AC 各締約方代表同意，通過議事規則的修訂，並採納新版本議事規則。此舉旨在提高流程的效率，確保國際組織和非國際組織的參與程序更加一致。

2. 協定託存報告(Report of the Depositary)

根據「保護信天翁和水雜鳥協定」(ACAP)，澳洲為該協定的保管國。保管國的職責包括維護協定文件的完整性，協助處理成員國的加入和退出事宜，並向締約方報告相關情況。澳洲作為保管國，提交了年度報告，概述了與協定的法律地位相關的活動和進展。報告指出，協定的成員國繼續穩定，並沒有新國家在最近一年內加入或退出協定。然而，保管國表示，仍在積極與一些潛在新成員進行接觸，以促進協定的進一步擴展。

3. 2023/24 年閉會期間開展的活動(Activities undertaken in 2023/24 intersessional period)

ACAP 秘書處概述在 2023/24 年會議間期內所進行，支持 AC 工作計劃的各項活動，其中一項重點是規劃和籌辦第 14 屆諮詢委員會（AC14）及工作組會議，會議中秘書處也特別感謝 AC 主席、副主席、各工作小組召集人

以及地主國秘魯 IMARPE 同仁的協助。

秘書處說明藉由 2023 年小額補助和借調計劃(Small Grants and Secondments round)的推動，也促進了幾項與海鳥保育相關的關鍵項目。此外，秘書處還積極參與了多個國際會議，與全球各地的權益相關者互動，以進一步推動 ACAP 的使命。這些國際事務努力還包括與非締約方之信天翁與水薺鳥棲息地國家的接洽，例如與韓國、日本和墨西哥的同仁進行了討論，鼓勵該國考慮加入 ACAP。我國亦發言表示，透過鼓勵更多非締約方和觀察員成為協定締約方相當重要，因為藉此可更有助於 ACAP 與各區域性漁業管理組織（RFMOs）的互動。

秘書處也投入了大量時間和資源來慶祝 ACAP 成立 20 週年，這包括製作了一份以三種不同語言呈現，詳細且精美的 20 周年紀念手冊。該手冊強調了 ACAP 的成就以及持續存在的保育挑戰，並在墨西哥恩塞納達(Ensenada, Mexico)舉行的第七屆信天翁與水薺鳥國際會議中，作為主題演講的一部分進行展示與宣傳。

另外，秘書處還努力更新合作安排，例如與塔斯馬尼亞州成長部門的諒解備忘錄（MoU），雖然過程中遇到了一些延遲。澳洲代表詢問了該更新的狀況，秘書長解釋，此備忘錄正在審查和協商中，以便符合內部程序。秘書處向各締約方保證，最終版本將很快準備好供其批准。

會議中也針對 ACAP 的持續溝通策略進行了討論與更新，數個締約方強調透過有效地溝通，能夠提高外界對 ACAP 物種保育危機的認識，因此將相關行動更新到溝通策略當中。而紐西蘭代表介紹了"Seabird-Safe Fishing Toolkit"（海鳥安全漁業工具包），這是一項針對漁業管理者的資源，旨在改善混獲緩解措施的意識和實施。

總體而言，秘書處的努力得到了廣泛認可，數個締約方表達了對秘書處在會議間期內對協定保育目標重大貢獻的感謝。

4. 協議的財務事項(Agreement's financial matters)

在 AC14 會議中，財務事項為討論的核心之一，涉及的議題包括預算管理、資金流向、以及未來的財務需求。秘書處在會議中詳細說明了協議的財務狀況，並討論了如何確保 ACAP 在未來能夠持續運作和實現其保護目標。秘書處提交的財務報告，內容涵蓋 ACAP 的收入來源、資金使用情況、以及在各項目的資金分配等。

ACAP 收入來源主要來自於各締約方的會費貢獻，而各成員國對 ACAP 的資金需求表示支持，並承諾按時繳納會費，然而某些國家仍然面臨著經濟挑戰，導致會費繳納有所延遲。秘書處建議這些國家盡快解決相關問題，以確保協議的財務穩定性。除了成員國的會費貢獻，會議中還提到了來自各方的自願性捐款及資助項目，秘書處特別感謝包括我國在內的一些國家及組織慷慨的自願性捐款，自願性捐款資金主要被用於支持 ACAP 的小額資助計畫、海鳥保護措施的研究與實施，以及與國際保護組織的合作專案。

秘書處在報告中強調，未來幾年 ACAP 將面臨更大的資金需求，特別是在以下幾個方面：1.科學研究與數據收集：隨著更多的海鳥物種被納入保護範圍，研究和數據收集的需求將大幅增加。這些工作需要持續的資金投入，以確保能夠有效監測海鳥的生態狀況並實施保護措施。2.國際合作與能力建構：ACAP 未來計劃擴展與其他國際保護組織和區域漁業管理組織的合作，將會需要更多的資源來支持相關跨國專案。3.運營成本的增加：隨著 ACAP 的活動範圍擴大，日常運營成本預計也將增加。秘書處建議成員國考慮在未來提高會費標準，以應對不斷上升的運營需求，並提醒各締約方，在某些項目上的支出需要更靈活地進行調整，以應對未來可能出現的資金需求。

5. 分類工作小組報告(Report of the Taxonomy Working Group)

首先，部分締約方代表對於信天翁和水薙鳥的物種分類標準提出疑問。他們指出，基於不同的分類學標準，某些物種在不同的國際分類體系中可能

被劃分為不同的類群，這在實際保育工作中會造成困擾。例如阿根廷和智利的代表，提到該地區部分信天翁物種的分類問題，這些物種在全球的保護名單中位置不明確，導致當地的保育措施難以具體實施。

其次，澳洲和紐西蘭的代表指出，隨著分子遺傳學技術的進步，許多物種的分類需要重新評估。這些技術包括 DNA 分析和基因組學研究，這為物種的劃分提供了更為精確的科學依據。特別是澳洲代表提到“皇家信天翁”（Royal Albatross）的分類爭議，呼籲應用最新的遺傳學研究來解決現有的分類困境。這些代表希望 ACAP 能夠支持更多的基礎研究，為國際保育計劃提供科學數據。

此外，秘魯的代表特別關注分類學不確定性如何影響保護工作，因為不同的分類可能導致某些物種未能受到應有的保護。他們提到，在其國內，因物種分類的不同，保育法規在執行上出現了困難，並希望藉由國際會議來統一標準，使保護措施更加一致。

在討論過程中，會議成員也強調了統一分類的重要性，這有助於各國在保護物種時的協調合作。為了解決分類上的分歧，多位代表建議成立一個專門的小組來進行進一步的討論和研究，並建議 ACAP 與其他相關的國際分類學機構進行更多合作，以確保分類標準的科學性和一致性。

總結來說，在本討論議題中，各締約方代表們普遍認同分子遺傳學技術的重要性，以及統一分類標準對於保育工作的急迫需求。會議最終決定將進一步加強在分類研究領域的國際合作，並確保未來的分類標準能夠更加精確和具體，從而提升物種保護的效果。

6. 新增物種名錄(Listing of new species)

這項議題的焦點是對海鳥物種的保護現狀進行審視，以確認它們是否符合列入 ACAP 保護名錄的條件。專家們依據最新的科學研究成果和種群數據，對某些物種的保護需求進行了評估。會議成員提到，新增物種的決策需

要依賴充足的科學證據和數據支持。秘書處強調，在決定是否將新物種列入名錄時，應考慮其保護狀態、棲息地面臨的威脅，以及各國在保護這些物種方面的執行情況。這樣可以確保每個新增物種都能獲得合理且有效的保護措施。

本次會議並未新增物種列入附錄一的提案。諮詢委員會也另外重申，任何未來的提案應在締約方會議結束後立即提交給諮詢委員會，以便工作小組和諮詢委員會在下一屆締約方會議前有足夠的時間進行考慮。

7. ACAP 觀察員報告(Reports from Observers attending AC14)

主席邀請各觀察員代表報告閉會期間所進行的海鳥保育發展和活動，依序為美國、納米比亞、我國、國際鳥盟（BirdLife International, BLI），及報告。

納米比亞發言中強調，該國已遵循並實施了一系列與信天翁及水薺鳥相關的保護措施，這些措施均符合多個區域性漁業管理組織（RFMOs）提出的要求。未來納米比亞的國際合作部門將負責推動申請成為 ACAP 締約方的批准程序，並表示此程序可能會在接下來的兩週內完成。

美國的觀察員報告著重於自 AC13 以來的各種保護活動，尤其是國內法規的強化和多項國際合作倡議。另外美國也提到了在觀察系統和數據收集方面的進展，這些數據為海鳥混獲的保護提供了寶貴的資源。

我國報告了自上次會議以來在保護海鳥混獲問題上的持續努力，並強調了與區域漁業管理組織的合作，持續推動我國遠洋漁船的避鳥繩（Tori lines）使用，支繩加重和夜間餌料投放等措施，以減少海鳥混獲風險。同時說明了在提升觀察員知能，以及與國際保護組織的合作，例如與皇家鳥類保護學會（RSPB）和 BLI 的合作。

BLI 在報告中讚揚了 ACAP 20 年來為保護信天翁與水薺鳥所做的努力和成就。該組織強調了其與 ACAP 的長期合作，尤其是在海鳥混獲和全球海

鳥保護方面的貢獻，並重申了繼續合作的承諾，表示將努力推動更多國際合作，以減少對信天翁和水薙鳥的威脅。

HSI 的報告著重於與 ACAP 的合作，並同樣慶祝 ACAP 成立 20 周年。HSI 特別提到，他們針對遠洋延繩漁業開發重型鉤 (Heavy Hook) 的項目，獲得了來自於我國自願捐款支持的小型補助計劃 (Small Grants Programme) 資助。該組織強調了在保護海鳥混獲方面的重要進展，並對未來的合作抱有期待。

AC14 歡迎觀察員的聲明，並感謝觀察員參與此次會議。澳洲 (作為保管國政府) 和南非也對觀察員參與會議並提供寶貴的信天翁和水薙鳥保育資訊表示感謝，並共同表示支持納米比亞加入 ACAP。

(三) 08 月 13 日會議

1. 海鳥混獲工作小組報告(Report of Seabird Bycatch Working Group)

本項議程前，阿根廷代表針對福克蘭群島議題提出了聲明，而英國代表也回應了相關內容，具體內容收錄於 ACAP 報告附錄。

接續由 SBWG12 共同主席 Dr. Sebastián Jiménez 說明工作小組報告(AC14 Doc 12 Rev 1)，強調各國在減緩海鳥混獲方面的最新研究和最佳實踐建議(BPA)。報告涵蓋了對拖網漁業、底延繩漁業和遠洋延繩漁業中混獲忌避措施更新，並提出了進一步的研究建議，尤其是針對支線加重設備的設計與使用。

AC 討論後同意了 SBWG12 更新後的 BPA，並鼓勵各方採取優先研究措施來減少拖網漁業、底延繩漁業和遠洋延繩漁業中海鳥混獲。也強調各方需蒐集不同的支繩加重設計的海鳥混獲率數據，並在下一次會議時呈現相關的標準化格式數據。

會議討論也提及，應強化各國間溝通協調，以加強對沿岸和近海漁業的了解，並為 Global Fishing Watch 提供可靠數據進行分析。同時，AC 請秘書處

盡快與 Global Fishing Watch 展開合作，並進一步提供利用 ACAP 資金支持的專案，協助完成有關混獲指標的數據報告。各國代表也被鼓勵分享漁船監控系統（VMS）數據，以增進公開透明度。

紐西蘭的創新研究在浮動底延繩釣漁業方面取得進展，尤其是「懸掛浮球」技術，這種技術被視為減少混獲風險的有效手段。與會者對紐西蘭的研究表示讚賞，並認為這項技術能為其他國家提供寶貴的借鑒。

英國代表指出，報告中有一項關於海鳥混獲的研究圖表非常直觀地展示了使用 BPA 對降低混獲率的效果，並建議該圖表可用於向 RFMOs 進行推廣。紐西蘭分享了有關西太平洋漁業管理組織(WCPFC)海鳥保護措施的最新進展，該國於 WCPEC 相關會議中對漁業管理中的不確定性提出建議，並將相關研究成果發佈在 WCPFC 網站上，這些研究進一步促進了全球範圍內的混獲忌避措施發展。

秘魯代表介紹與紐西蘭在家計型延繩釣漁業中的合作計畫，並感謝 ACAP 小型贊助計劃的支持，表示該研究為秘魯首次對於該漁業類型進行海鳥混獲忌避措施研究，不僅取得顯著成果，深化締約方間的交流，還為日後的保育合作奠定了基礎。其他國家如巴西、智利和烏拉圭也提到區域合作的重要性。

智利代表特別強調了圍網漁業對海鳥混獲的潛在影響，並表示希望能增加相關研究，以減少這類漁業對海鳥的負面影響。AC 同時鼓勵各國進一步發展相關技術，例如設法了解信天翁與水薙鳥的飛行高度，以後續減少離岸風場對海鳥的影響。

最後，AC 總結了針對 ACAP 高優先物種的保育行動，並強調應加強對這些物種現有行動計劃的實施，並呼籲各國採取行動來解決這些時間緊迫的海鳥保育問題。

2. 族群和保育狀況工作小組報告(Report of Population and Conservation Status Working Group)

首先由 PaCSWG8 共同主席 Dr. Marco Favero 說明工作小組報告內容，該報告總結了會議期間的討論和建議，並詳述了工作組在會期間的進展。

AC 在更新 AC 工作計劃時，接受 PaCSWG8 建議，成立一個臨時工作小組，負責識別並應用適當方法來分析 ACAP 物種和族群趨勢，並將此任務納入 2026-2028 年 AC 工作計劃。

關於威脅，AC 強調應鼓勵進行更多研究，以評估海洋環境中塑膠和微塑膠對 ACAP 物種的影響。此外，還鼓勵進一步研究寄生蟲和病原體對 ACAP 物種的分布及影響，同時敦促締約方制定具體因應計劃，並加強對 HPAI H5N1 的早期檢測。

關於數據缺口，AC 鼓勵負責 ACAP 物種繁殖族群的締約方和範圍國 (Range States)，實施優先監測計劃以增加對族群規模、趨勢和組成統計學的了解，並進行優先的追蹤研究。也鼓勵數據持有者將其追蹤數據提交到 BLI 的海鳥追蹤數據庫，使 ACAP 物種與漁業重疊的多物種分析得以進行。此外，AC 還同意審查現有的種群狀況指標、繁殖地點狀況及追蹤數據的可用性，並促請數據持有者提交相關數據以確保指標報告的準確性。

來自英國和南非的代表建議，ACAP 的移除指南應該根據最近失敗的移除項目，特別是針對家鼠的移除項目進行審查，該任務已加入 AC 工作計劃。澳洲表示，計劃於 2025/26 年南半球夏季進行赫德島和麥克唐納群島的經營管理調查，以更新當地 ACAP 物種的相關信息。南非則表示，最近在愛德華王子島進行的調查數據，將在未來幾個月內添加到 ACAP 數據庫中。

3. 諮詢委員會議運作(Operation of the Advisory Committee)

主席說明，在此項目下未有文件提交，並邀請與會代表發表評論。澳洲代表提出問題，探討是否可以將部分資金從 2019-2022 年四年期的 AC 工作計劃轉移到未來 2026-2028 年的三年期工作計劃中。秘書處解釋，儘管 AC 可決定將過去年度的剩餘資金轉用於新的 AC 工作計劃活動，且 AC13 已同意將部

分不再列入 2023-2025 年工作計劃中的項目資金轉移到新項目中，但 AC 工作計劃的撥款在預算中具有特殊地位。不同於其他撥款，AC 工作計劃的支出和承諾以現金核算，並將延續至隨後的年度，用於已同意的任務，ACAP 的做法並不是將資金移除轉用於其他撥款。英國代表對此表達贊同，並補充指出，撥款 4 中包括來自特別基金的自願捐款，其用途由捐贈者決定。另外，澳洲進一步提出，第一屆締約方會議（MoP1）通過的第 1.5 號決議已經 20 年，建議在 MoP8 上請 AC 進行審查，並起草一份更新的決議草案，供 MoP9 進一步審議。諮詢委員會對此建議表示同意。

4. SBWG12/PaCSWG8 聯合工作小組報告(Report of the Joint meeting of the Seabird Bycatch and Population and Conservation Status Working Groups)

SBWG 共同主席 Dr. Megan Tierney 說明 SBWG12/PaCSWG8 聯合工作小組報告(AC14 Doc 13)，共提出 16 項建議，供 AC 考慮納入其工作計劃中。

AC 討論了海鳥與海上威脅的重疊問題，並同意支持開發和使用工具來分析海鳥與漁業的空間重疊情況，認為這對於更好地了解海鳥混獲的範圍和風險非常重要。此外，同意制定 ACAP 的指導方針，以進行海鳥與漁業重疊和風險評估的分析，也呼籲成員國分享船隻監控系統數據（例如船舶監控系統，VMS），並將數據公開，以利後續與 Global Fishing Watch 合作，進一步了解家計型和傳統漁業對海鳥的影響。

美國代表在會議中強調了其在 RFMOs 中的相關行動，並表示願意與 ACAP 其他成員國合作，共同推動更新 RFMOs 中的海鳥混獲忌避措施。關於工作小組提出藉由成立閉會期間工作小組，以制定離岸風電開發的風險評估和指導方針的建議，也被 AC 同意，此外，AC 鼓勵各締約方進一步發展相關技術，以減輕風電對 ACAP 物種的潛在影響，尤其是如能發展關於了解信天翁和水雜鳥飛行高度行為的技術，將有助於更準確地了解離岸風場對這些物種的影響。

在高優先保護族群方面，AC 強烈呼籲締約方採取行動保護 ACAP 所關注的物種，並確保現有的行動計劃能夠得到有效執行。同時指出，這些高優先物種的保護工作應會呈現在 AC 報告中，並於 MoP8 上進行報告。

5. ACAP 參與各區域漁業管理及保育組織之策略(ACAP Engagement Strategy with Regional Fisheries Management and Conservation Organisations)

海鳥混獲工作小組的共同主席 Dr. Sebastián Jiménez 提交了 SBWG12/PaCSWG8 聯合小組報告，並引用了報告第五議程項下的建議。AC 在更新 AC 工作計劃時，通過了該議程的內容，並同意支持 2026-2028 年區域性漁業管理和保育組織（RFMCO）參與策略的優先行動，同時也提議將資金分配納入工作計劃。

美國代表則表示，該國於今年 6 月在 IATTC 的生態系統與混獲工作小組會議上提出的海鳥行動計劃已經取得成果。美國也對 ACAP 和 BLI 在海鳥行動計劃的貢獻表示感謝，並期待與 ACAP 成員和其他單位合作，在 ICCAT 和 WCPFC 等 RFMOs 更新海鳥混獲忌避措施。

Sebastián Jiménez 還說明了 AC14 Doc 20，該文件概述由閉會期間通信小組(Intersessional Correspondence Group, ICG)制定的修訂版 ACAP 與 RFMCO 合作策略。他感謝 ICG 和秘書處的貢獻，並提出了修訂後的優先行動清單（詳 AC14 Doc 20 ANNEX 1）。英國代表建議，ACAP 成員應考慮可各自執行的行動促使 RFMCO 採納 ACAP 建議，同時也強調集體合作行動的價值。

AC 認為，該策略應指導 ACAP、ACAP 官員、非政府組織（NGO）以及締約方和秘書處的行動。此外，表格 1 中的模板需針對其他 RFMOs 和保育組織修訂，並將該策略提交 MoP8 以供認可。

BLI 感謝 ACAP 和 ICG 的努力，並強調 ACAP 締約方應通過透明和有效的海鳥混獲忌避措施報告，為其他組織樹立榜樣。AC 同意在策略中新增此一行動，即通過在 RFMCO 中呈現高標準的忌避措施和混獲監測報告，以促進資

訊透明度。

HSI 特別提到 CCSBT，指出該委員會的管理措施可能導致海鳥混獲數量逐年增加，預計到 2029 年，每年可能有多達 20,900 隻海鳥被捕撈。HSI 建議，應讓 MoP 意識到此嚴重性，並設法讓 CCSBT 願意在確保作業漁船能充分實施有效的忌避措施前，暫停增加總可捕撈量。

(四) 08 月 14 日會議

1. 諮詢委員會提供給會員大會之報告(Advisory Committee reports to the MoP)

主席說明在第 13 屆諮詢會員會決議設立閉會期間工作小組，針對如何精進諮詢委員會(AC)向會員大會(MoP)提交之報告方式進行討論，工作組建議應將原本大型報告文件，改為針對能夠凸顯特定重要問題的短篇報告，以助於更有力、有效地向 MoP 傳達相關重要訊息，同時主席也向所有工作小組及對於本議題作出貢獻的人員們表達感謝。AC 各代表對這種新的報告形式表示歡迎，認為它將能幫助 MoP 更加關注當前 ACAP 物種面臨的保護危機。

本次會議討論的文件包括 AC14 文件 10、16、17 和 18，此外還有議程項目 8 和 9.2 中提到的 AC14 文件 15 和 19。包括本次 AC14 報告等各項文件，後續將於閉會期間進行修改及更新，最終提交給至 MoP。

HIS 表示，提高 AC 報告的影響力相當重要，因為依據其參與 ACAP 各工作小組的觀察，仍然有族群面臨整體數量下降的趨勢；紐西蘭代表認為，文件 18 中有敘述明確的繁殖地保育行動，同時近年 ACAP 在與 REMOs 的溝通合作及漁業管制措施推動也有所進展，然而可更加強調關鍵保育行動，取得各方注意，並願意承諾真正採取行動；澳洲代表認為，報告文件中應提醒 MoP 留意 H5N1 等禽流感病毒以及離岸風場對於海鳥的威脅與影響，他強調 ACAP 締約方大都致力於發展可再生能源，並希望在實際行動中找到一些兼顧保育及開發正面案例，作為成功示範。ACAP 可利用閉會期間研擬相關指引提交至 MoP；英國及秘魯代表則表示，儘管研究具有價值，但更為重要的是在政治和

政策層面採取行動，並要清楚呈現缺乏行動或行動不足的後果。此外，AC 決議在報告中融入更多的交流工具，例如圖表和案例研究，以增強訊息的影響力，並經檢報告內容，避免文件過長降低可讀性，使讀者更加易於理解和關注關鍵訊息。

接著主席說明 AC14 文件 19，該文件總結了締約方和秘書處根據第六次締約方會議（MoP6）所訂定之指標，所進行的能力建構與拓展活動。然而，文件指出每年報告系統中的問題 3 設計不夠理想，該問題旨在評估每年由締約方組織的能力建構活動數量，不過由於報告稀少，且內容經常無法反映實際活動數量，未能有效運作。因此秘書處針對文件提議了三種解決方案，並請藉由本次會議討論，以決定向 MoP 提出哪一種方案。經討論後決定將修正問題 3，以獲取與能力建構指標相關資訊，但同時 AC 也提出質疑，表示真正關注的是締約方之間的跨國能力建設，而非僅限於各國國內活動，因此認為可將僅關注國內活動的能力建構的相關指標移除。

主席還總結了文件 19 中的其他涉及秘書處進行的能力建構活動議題，並提到在議程項目 15.4 的討論中介紹了與 ACAP 小型補助金和人員借調計畫相關的內容。諮詢委員會對能力建設在促進國內能力和國際合作方面所發揮的作用表示歡迎，這有助於 ACAP 締約方及其他相關方之間分享知識與經驗，並且這種合作正是 ACAP 的一大優勢。AC 建議，可以將一些成功案例作為動態範例提交給 MoP，展示這些國際合作的成果。

2. 協定執行報告(Report on the Implementation of the Agreement)

秘書處說明報告草案（AC14 Doc 15）是根據締約方提供的個別執行報告彙編而成，這些報告也以資訊文件的形式提供。然而，只有少數締約方按時提交了報告，僅有六個國家的報告被納入資訊文件，分別是阿根廷（AC14 Inf 02）、澳洲（AC14 Inf 03）、巴西（AC14 Inf 04）、紐西蘭（AC14 Inf 05）、秘魯（AC14 Inf 06）和英國（AC14 Inf 07）。因此，AC14 Doc 15 中的總結基

於不完整的資訊，導致報告的實用性受到限制。

數名 AC 成員提到，他們的報告提交過晚或即將完成，並會儘快提交。一些成員國則提到，在提交過程中遇到技術困難，還有的國家表示難以從相關政府機構獲取所需的資訊。AC 對於報告不完整的狀況表示失望，認為這導致了總結資訊的效用大幅下降。秘書處請求仍未提交報告的國家儘快提交。主席也承諾，將致函未參加本次會議的挪威和法國，傳達相同的請求。此外，秘書處還提醒與會者根據《MoP5 文件第 27 號修訂版》第 2.1.2 段的規定，締約方若想獲得 ACAP 資助，必須在前一年提交年度報告。

阿根廷建議，在向 MoP8 提交協定執行報告時，應參考加上 ACAP 生效 20 周年的手冊，並提供其線上連結。烏拉圭則評論，當慶祝協議成就時，應當同時考慮每個締約方的投入，並特別表彰 ACAP 官員的辛勤工作，因為大多數 ACAP 官員都是來自締約方的政府官員。

3. 同意小型補助金和借調計畫(Agreement Small Grant Scheme and Secondment Programme)

秘書處針對本議題之資訊文件進行說明，總結了在過去三年中頒發的補助金和借調計畫，其中包括一些因 COVID 疫情延遲的項目。執行秘書感謝所有參與審核補助申請的工作組成員以及補助小組的成員，並指出許多工作小組所展示的報告都是由 ACAP 補助金和借調計畫資助的研究成果。也特別提到，2023 年的補助金由 ACAP 資金和來自 Abercrombie & Kent 慈善機構、我國及英國的慷慨捐款共同資助。此外，這些項目的摘要已經在 ACAP 網站上發布。

諮詢委員會強調了小型補助金和借調計畫在能力建設和海鳥保育研究方面的成功。各個補助金受領者（包括 HSI、秘魯和南非）對已完成或正在進行的項目表示感謝。厄瓜多爾指出，2019 年授予一位厄瓜多爾申請人的借調計畫由於各種原因延誤多年，但預計很快將會啟動。最後秘書處補充，2024 年度借調和小型補助金的申請將於 2024 年 9 月開放。

4. 諮詢委員會 2023-2025 及 2026-2028 工作計畫(Advisory Committee Work Programme 2023-2025 & 2026-2028)

諮詢委員會 2023-2025 及 2026-2028 工作計畫在 SBWG12、PaCSWG8 以及 SBWG12/PaCSWG8 聯合會議期間皆進行了審查，並接續在 AC14 進一步討論。由於 2023-2025 工作計畫到 2025 財政年度僅剩 10 個月，故僅做了少量增修。2026-2028 工作計畫與 2023-2025 工作計畫相比，主要變更包括增加與區域漁業管理及保育組織（RFMCO）互動的預算，此係根據 2024 財政年度的實際支出所做出的調整。額外的資金將使 ACAP 能夠參與四個鮪魚 RFMO 保育管理措施（CMM）審查程序，而此為 ACAP RFMCO 參與策略中的優先行動。

5. 秘書處 2023-2025 及 2026-2028 工作計畫(Secretariat Work Programme 2023-2025 & 2026-2028)

主席說明，秘書處會在每次會後檢查工作計劃，並將諮詢委員會分配的額外任務納入其中。目前已新增與 RFMOs 討論合作安排，以及新任執行秘書交接的相關工作，其他具體的任務仍在整理中，將在提交給 MoP 前完成。隨後，主席邀請大家對文件 24 和 25 提供意見，但無有發言意見，故秘書處工作計畫草案通過。

6. 第 15 屆諮詢會員會議(Fifteenth Meeting of the Advisory Committee)

在討論第 15 屆諮詢委員會（AC15）的時間和地點時，主席首先提到曾在代表團長會議上簡單討論過可能的會議地點，但當時沒有國家表態願意主辦。接著，主席開放給各方發言。阿根廷提醒，範圍國（Range States）也可能被考慮作為會議的舉辦地點，接著主席宣布會議的暫定時間為 2026 年 5 月。

納米比亞隨後表示他們願意主辦 AC15，並且已經向國內的管理高層提出請求，但目前仍在等待回覆。主席對此表示感謝，並期待收到正面的回應。接

著，我國也表達了對主辦 AC15 的興趣，並表示如果沒有其他國家願意主辦，我國可考慮承辦。主席對此表示，ACAP 樂見有多個選擇作為備案，並感謝各方的積極參與。

7. 第 8 屆會員大會(Eighth Meeting of Parties)

第 8 屆締約方會議 (MoP8) 預計於 2025 年 5 月 19 日至 23 日，由紐西蘭主辦，確定地點紐西蘭代表表示尚未確定。會議中審查了由 MoP7 主席、AC 主席及秘書處共同準備的 MoP8 議程草案 (AC14 Doc 26)。經過修訂後的議程草案將在 MoP8 之前提交給締約方以供締約方提出建議。

8. 其他事務(Other Business)

阿根廷報告了有關新任執行秘書的選拔進程。他表示招聘小組已經做出了決定，目前報告正在翻譯中，很快會發送給各方。也特別感謝了團隊成員 Mark 和 Igor，並提到小組克服了跨時區的困難和其他挑戰進行了多次會議。選拔過程中有 9 名優秀候選人參加，最終小組選擇了他們認為最適合的候選人。隨後祝賀 Jonathan Barrington 成為下一任的執行秘書，並邀請他發表感言。

新任執行秘書 Jonathan 感謝各方的信任，讓他有機會接任 ACAP 執行秘書的職位。他表示，將在現任秘書 Christine Bogle 卸任前，向她學習這個重要的角色。Jonathan 也提到，這是他作為澳洲代表參加的最後一次諮詢委員會會議，並對所有委員會成員和與會者表達了祝福，期望在未來的委員會會議中繼續與大家合作。

(五) 08 月 16 日會議

諮詢委員會逐項確認會議報告，包含討論並修正報告文字或內容，以後續提交會員大會。經修改確認草稿後，所有報告通過。

會議結束前，由主席發表談話，他首先感謝所有諮詢委員會成員為推進信天翁與水雉鳥保育協定（ACAP）所付出的努力，並對此次會議完成的各項重要報告感到欣慰，表示將在締約國會議（MOP）中進行報告。接著，感謝納米比亞、美國及我國參與此次會議，並在協定推動上作出寶貴貢獻。同時，也特別期待納米比亞能在未來的 AC15 會議上，給出對於是否成為締約方的積極回應。接著提到非政府組織（NGOs）在協定中的重要性，並多次提到 BLI 和 HSI 對於協定財務和知識貢獻，並感謝他們長久來與 ACAP 合作。

主席也對技術人員、口譯員以及秘書處表達感謝，提到秘書處在選擇會場及會議安排方面，付出了許多努力，讓會議得以順利進行，以及感謝秘書處在整理報告方面的高效率。此外，主席也再次對地主國秘魯的熱情款待致謝，讚賞其文化和活動，並表示這次會議將成為與會者們的難忘回憶。隨後，對於大會達成的各項成果，進行回顧，認為此次會議在審查工作小組報告、對締約國會議的建議，以及報告的整理上取得了重要進展。最後強調，將在 MoP8 中強調保育危機及實施保育行動的重要性，傳遞 ACAP 所提供的解決方案，呼籲各方支持各項解決方案和工作計劃。

主席發言後，副主席表達贊同主席的評論，數個代表團也表示支持。副主席代表自己及諮詢委員會成員對主席表示感謝，感謝他專業地引導此次會議，以及他在會期間的付出與領導，隨後在全體與會者的鼓掌聲中，主席宣布本次 AC14 會議圓滿結束。

參、心得及建議

參與本次 ACAP 會議，充分展現我國在國際海鳥保育合作中的潛力與挑戰。首先，建議可持續鼓勵、支持國內專家學者參與 ACAP 的 Intersession Group 及各工作小組，不僅能有效貢獻臺灣的相關研究資料，亦能加強國際間合作交流，提升我國在海鳥保育議題上的能見度與影響力。

ACAP 許多相關會議重點議題，皆會涉及農業部漁業署遠洋漁業相關業務，因此，強烈建議漁業署評估派員參與，或委派參與實際研究與資料蒐集之相關領域專家學者代表出席會議，除進一步強化我國與各 ACAP 成員的合作，亦可提前瞭解 ACAP 欲與各區域漁業管理組織措施，提前研擬因應配套措施，降低對於我國遠洋漁業產業衝擊，兼顧遠洋漁業發展與海鳥保育措施落實。

我國於 2022 年首次自願性貢獻 2 萬澳元，支持 ACAP 進行混獲相關的小型計畫，該筆經費已由 ACAP 秘書處分配於資助 Nigel Brothers 用於進行遠洋延繩釣重型魚鉤研發，預計可對於減少海鳥混獲具顯著貢獻。此次會議中，ACAP 秘書處及 Nigel Brothers 皆對我國的貢獻表示感謝，未來應考慮持續自願性捐款支持 ACAP，以提升我國在 ACAP 框架中的重要性與影響力。

自 2019 年首次以觀察員身分參與 ACAP 會議以來，我國已參與四次 AC 會議及一次 MoP 會議。未來可評估考慮爭取辦理 AC 相關會議或工作坊，規劃中長期參與 ACAP 的深化策略，藉此展現我國對國際海鳥保育議題的重視，促進實質合作的可能性。



圖一、AC14 與會人員合照



圖二、ACAP AC14 會議現場討論與交流情形




圖三、我方代表團與 ACAP 主席、副主席及執行秘書合影



圖四、我方代表與遠洋延繩釣重型鉤計畫主持人 Nigel Brothers 合影

肆、附錄


- 一、 AC14 會議日程表
- 二、 AC14 與會名單
- 三、 AC14 會議報告

 <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels</p>	<p>Fourteenth Meeting of the Advisory Committee <i>Lima, Peru, 12 – 16 August 2024</i></p> <p>Meeting Schedule</p> <p><i>Advisory Committee Chair, Secretariat</i></p>
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Provisional Schedule, Fourteenth Meeting of the ACAP Advisory Committee (AC14)		
Time	Agenda item / Activity	Venue
SUNDAY 11 August		
18.00 – 20.00	Heads of Delegation Meeting	Plenary room
MONDAY 12 August		
08.30 – 09.00	Registration	Plenary foyer
09.00	1. Official Opening	
09.30 – 10.30	Coffee break	Plenary foyer
10.30	1. Housekeeping	
10.45	2. Adoption of the Agenda	
11.00	3. Rules of Procedure	
11.30	4. Report of the Depositary	
11.40	5.1 Activities undertaken in 2023/24 intersessional period	
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch	Restaurant
14.00	6.1 Financial Report	
14.30	6.2 Agreement Budget 2026-2028	
15.00	10.1 Report of Taxonomy Working Group	
15.30 – 16.00	Coffee break	Plenary foyer

Provisional Schedule, Fourteenth Meeting of the ACAP Advisory Committee (AC14)		
Time	Agenda item / Activity	Venue
16.00	16. Listing of new species	
16.10	7.1 Reports from Observers attending AC14	
16.30	11.1 Report of Seabird Bycatch Working Group	
17.30	Adjourn	
<i>tbc</i>	<i>tbc</i>	<i>tbc</i>
TUESDAY 13 August		
09.00	11.1 Report of Seabird Bycatch Working Group (continued)	
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break	Plenary foyer
11.00	12.1 Report of the Joint meeting of the Seabird Bycatch and Population and Conservation Status Working Groups	
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch	Restaurant
14.00	13.1 Report of Population and Conservation Status Working Group	
15.30 – 16.00	Coffee Break	Plenary foyer
16.00	14. ACAP Engagement Strategy with Regional Fisheries Management and Conservation Organisations	
16.30	15.1 Operation of the Advisory Committee	
16.45	9.3 Process for the review of AC reports to MoP	
17.00	9.2 Indicators to Measure the Success of ACAP	
17.30	Adjourn	
WEDNESDAY 14 August		
09.00	9 1 Advisory Committee reporting to the MoP	
09.45	8. Report on the Implementation of the Agreement	
10.15	15.4 Agreement Small Grant Scheme and Secondment Programme	
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break	Plenary foyer
11.00	15.2 Advisory Committee Work Programme 2023-2025	

Provisional Schedule, Fourteenth Meeting of the ACAP Advisory Committee (AC14)		
Time	Agenda item / Activity	Venue
11.30	15.3 Advisory Committee Work Programme 2026-2028	
12.00	5.2 Secretariat Work Programme 2023 - 2025	
12.15	5.3 Secretariat Work Programme 2026 - 2028	
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch	Restaurant
14.00	19.1 AC15 timing and venue	
14.15	19.2 AC15 Draft Agenda	
14:30	18.1 MoP8 timing and venue	
15.00	18.2 MoP8 Draft Provisional Agenda	
15.30 – 16.00	Coffee Break	Plenary foyer
16.00	17. Election and appointment of AC Officers (if required)	
16.15	20. Any Other Business	
16.30	Adjourn	
THURSDAY 15 August		
<i>tbc</i>	<i>Review of draft AC14 Report Excursion</i>	<i>tbc</i>
FRIDAY 16 August		
09.00	21. Adoption of Report	
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break	Plenary foyer
11.00	21. Adoption of Report (continued)	
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch	Restaurant
14.00	21. Adoption of Report (continued)	
15.30 – 16.00	Coffee break	Plenary foyer
16.00	21. Adoption of Report (continued)	
17.15	22. Closing Remarks	
17.30	Close of Meeting	

 <p>Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels</p>	<p>Fourteenth Meeting of the Advisory Committee <i>Lima, Peru, 12 – 16 August 2024</i></p> <p>List of Meeting Participants</p> <p>Secretariat</p>
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**Agreement on the Conservation of
Albatrosses and Petrels**

**REPORT OF
THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF
THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

*Lima, Peru
12 - 16 August 2024*

LIST OF ACRONYMS

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
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum
BLI	BirdLife International
BMIS	Bycatch Mitigation Information System
BPA	Best Practice Advice
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CCSBT	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
CMM	Conservation and Management Measure
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
DOC	Department of Conservation (New Zealand)
EM	Electronic Monitoring
HPAI	High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza
HSI	Humane Society International (Australia)
IAC	Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles
ICG	Intersessional Correspondence Group
IMARPE	Instituto del Mar del Perú
IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
IOC	International Ornithological Congress
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
NPOA	National Plan of Action
MoP	Meeting of the Parties (MoP1, MoP2 etc. refer to the first, second etc. Session of the Meeting of the Parties)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
PaCSWG	Population and Conservation Status Working Group (PaCSWG1, PaCSWG2 etc. refer to the first, second, etc. meetings of the PaCSWG)
SBWG	Seabird Bycatch Working Group (SBWG1, SBWG2 etc. refer to the first, second, etc. meetings of the SBWG)
SBT	Southern Bluefin Tuna
RFMO(s)	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation(s)
RFMCO	Regional Fisheries Management and Conservation Organisations
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
TWG	Taxonomy Working Group
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

USA	United States of America
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WG(s)	Working Group(s)
WG-IMAF	Working Group on Incidental Mortality Associated with Fisheries

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1 OFFICIAL OPENING AND OPENING REMARKS

- 1.1 The Fourteenth Meeting of the Advisory Committee (AC14) to the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) was held in Lima, Peru, from 12 – 16 August 2024, with Dr Mike Double as Chair and Mrs Tatiana Neves as Vice-chair.
- 1.2 Eleven Parties were represented: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, New Zealand, Peru, South Africa, Spain, the United Kingdom (UK) and Uruguay.
- 1.3 In addition, two Range States, Namibia and the United States of America (USA), and one APEC Member Economy, Chinese Taipei, participated as Observers.
- 1.4 BirdLife International (BLI) and Humane Society International Australia (HSI) 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 welcoming speeches by Ambassador Elvira Velásquez Rivas Plata, Director General of Sovereignty, Limits and Antarctic Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru, and by Mr Edward Barriga Rivera, Director General of Research in Demersal and Coastal Resources, Peruvian Marine Research Institute.
- 1.7 Ambassador Velásquez welcomed all participants to AC14 and expressed her hope that the meeting would be fruitful. She stated that Peru was pleased to host AC14 and was committed to the objective of achieving and maintaining a favourable conservation status for ACAP-listed species, something which was essential to a healthy ecosystem. The situation was more urgent in view of the conservation crisis facing ACAP species and the triple global environmental emergency of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.
- 1.8 Ambassador Velásquez praised ACAP's work in addressing this challenge through its comprehensive approach, including ongoing scientific research and population monitoring, as well as encouraging national and regional endeavours, capacity building and awareness-raising.
- 1.9 She noted that through its engagement with a range of international bodies, ACAP had managed to influence the adoption of seabird bycatch mitigation measures and other policies related to seabird conservation. ACAP's work was also highly relevant to new and emerging international agreements related to biodiversity conservation. Finally, she expressed Peru's gratitude for the assistance given to Peru in capacity building and the development of networks.
- 1.10 Mr Barriga brought greetings from the President of the Board of Directors of IMARPE (Instituto del Mar del Perú), Adm Jorge Paz Acosta, and others at IMARPE. He stated that the hosting of AC14 was a great event for Peru. Peru was committed to the conservation of albatrosses and petrels and aware of

the importance of these species. He expressed his best wishes to AC14 and his hope that it would be a successful meeting.

- 1.11 On behalf of the Advisory Committee, the AC Chair thanked Ambassador Velásquez and Mr Barriga for their words and good wishes for the meeting. The Chair commented that the main outcomes expected from the meeting were: to renew and update our Best Practice Advice; to prepare our Advisory Committee reports to the Meeting of the Parties; to develop recommendations on how to progress the work of the Agreement; to carefully consider the Advisory Committee Work Programme for the final period of the current triennium as well as for the coming triennium; and to discuss and update ACAP's Regional Fisheries Management and Conservation Organisations (RFMCO) Engagement Strategy.

2 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

- 2.1 The draft agenda was adopted by the meeting and is provided in **ANNEX 3**.

3 RULES OF PROCEDURE

- 3.1 The Executive Secretary introduced **AC14 Doc 27** which proposed Amendments to Rule 3 of the Rules of Procedure for the Advisory Committee. Rule 3.3 sets out a procedure to be followed by international bodies for requesting admittance as observers to Committee meetings, while Rule 3.5 sets out a procedure for non-international bodies. The timelines for the two procedures are different. This is not efficient, requiring duplication of effort on the part of the Secretariat and Parties, and allowing very little time for the non-international bodies to finalise their arrangements for attendance. This paper proposed that the timeline in Rule 3.5 be adjusted to that in Rule 3.3. The Advisory Committee agreed to this amendment and adopted the Rules of Procedure (**ANNEX 4**).

4 REPORT OF THE DEPOSITARY

- 4.1 Australia tabled the Report of the Depositary Government to the Agreement ([AC14 Doc 06](#)), which indicated that there had been no new accessions or notifications to the Agreement since its last report to AC13, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, 22 – 26 May 2023.

5 ACAP SECRETARIAT

5.1 Activities undertaken in 2023 - 2024 intersessional period

- 5.1.1 The Executive Secretary introduced [AC14 Doc 07](#) which provided a report on activities undertaken by the Secretariat during the 2023 - 2024 intersessional period. The Secretariat provided support for a range of tasks in the Advisory

Committee Work Programme. The planning and organisation of the current Advisory Committee and Working Group meetings was the main focus of recent months. The Executive Secretary extended thanks for help received in this lengthy process from the AC Chair and Vice-chair, the Working Group convenors and Peruvian colleagues from IMARPE. Other key activities included the implementation of the 2023 Small Grants and Secondments round, representation at a range of meetings, and discussions on the renewal of cooperation arrangements.

- 5.1.2 Another task which dominated the Secretariat's work in the first half of 2024 was the preparation of the brochure to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Agreement. The Executive Secretary thanked Parties and Observers who contributed to this informative and beautifully illustrated document, which is available in all three ACAP languages, in print and in electronic format on the [ACAP website](#). The brochure summarises ACAP's achievements and ongoing challenges. These were highlighted as part of a keynote address by the Executive Secretary at the Seventh International Albatross and Petrel Conference in Ensenada, Mexico in May 2024.
- 5.1.3 The Executive Secretary provided administrative support to the Recruitment Sub-committee selected by MoP7 to carry out the process to recruit the new Executive Secretary, who would take up the position in July 2025.
- 5.1.4 The Secretariat, as well as the ACAP officials, represented ACAP at a large number of international meetings, which are listed in the Secretariat report and which are discussed in the Joint Working Group paper **SBWG12/PaCSWG8 Doc 04 Rev 1**. ACAP's engagement with Regional Fisheries Management and Conservation Organisations is also discussed in **SBWG12/PaCSWG8 Doc 03 Rev 1**, and in **AC14 Doc 20**, discussed under Agenda Item 14.
- 5.1.5 The Executive Secretary took the opportunity to make liaison visits to Ecuador and Peru before and after attendance at international meetings. Both visits provided the opportunity to hold roundtable meetings with representatives from a range of government institutions, coordinated by the AC members of those countries.
- 5.1.6 The Advisory Committee noted the substantial amount of intersessional work which took place and thanked the Secretariat for the report.
- 5.1.7 Australia noted that the MoU with the Tasmanian Department of State Growth was overdue for renewal. The Executive Secretary advised that the Department of State Growth had decided to alter the nature of the arrangement to better align with internal processes. As such, the draft cooperation arrangement needed to be renegotiated and comprehensively scrutinised by the Department's legal team, as well as studied carefully by the Secretariat. This had delayed the renewal of the MoU. The Department of State Growth had advised that the final version would soon be ready for the Secretariat to send to ACAP Parties and seek their approval.
- 5.1.8 Ecuador enquired about progress with any new accessions to the Agreement as a result of the Secretariat's attendance at international meetings. The Executive Secretary outlined engagement with non-Party Range States,

encouraging them to attend ACAP meetings and to consider joining the Agreement. This included discussions in the margins of meetings with colleagues from Republic of Korea, Japan, Mexico and others.

- 5.1.9 The Advisory Committee noted that both ACAP Parties and the Executive Secretary should be active in engaging non-Parties, to encourage accession to the Agreement.
- 5.1.10 Chinese Taipei stated that it was important to allow non-Parties and Observers to become Parties to the Agreement as they can strengthen engagement with RFMOs.
- 5.1.11 The Communications Advisor presented an update on the ACAP Communications Strategy in document [AC14 Doc 21](#). Communications were identified as critical to highlighting the conservation crisis facing ACAP species, as well as supporting and helping achieve ACAP's conservation objectives. The Strategy identifies ACAP's target audiences and the most effective communications channels and key messages to convey. It also provides a clear direction for ACAP's future communications approaches. Adequate resourcing and investment in communications are needed if the implementation of the ACAP Communications Strategy is to be effective.
- 5.1.12 The Advisory Committee thanked the Communications Advisor and Intersessional Communications Group for their work, and stressed that the Communications Strategy is for the whole Agreement. It should therefore be presented to the MoP and in future to the AC as a standalone agenda item rather than as part of the Secretariat agenda item.
- 5.1.13 Uruguay suggested that more effort needed to be made to highlight the contribution of cooperating Range States and organisations to the ACAP cause.
- 5.1.14 New Zealand echoed earlier comments about the importance of this work and recalled the Seabird-Safe Fishing Toolkit, which targets fisheries managers, and the social research that was undertaken to understand the requirements of this primary audience, noting there is high degree of willingness to share these resources.
- 5.1.15 Peru suggested it would be helpful to improve how key information is conveyed to the decision-makers within Governments and organisations.
- 5.1.16 Chile advised it is in the process of discussing a new fishing law and among the provisions incorporated there is one that seeks to ensure that the granting of fishing rights or licenses be associated with the obligation to know the conservation measures, including measures to avoid the bycatch of seabirds. In this way, it is expected that owners of fishing vessels, in addition to being responsible for paying fishing licenses, carry out an ecologically responsible activity that is compatible with the objectives of ocean conservation. Chile will report any progress in this matter at the next meeting.
- 5.1.17 The meeting discussed the focus of the Communications Strategy, and the role of national initiatives. It was noted that many Parties have not fully adopted ACAP Best Practice Advice (BPA) on mitigating seabird bycatch.

- 5.1.18 The Intersessional Communications Group updated its Terms of Reference (**ANNEX 7**) to reflect the next steps in implementing the Communications Strategy.

5.2 Secretariat Work Programme 2023 - 2025

- 5.2.1 It was agreed that following the meeting, the Secretariat Work Programme for the current triennium (**AC14 Doc 24**) would be amended to align with changes to the 2023 - 2025 Advisory Committee Work Programme, to reflect any changes and additions requested by the Advisory Committee for action by the Secretariat.

5.3 Secretariat Work Programme 2026 - 2028

- 5.3.1 It was agreed that following the meeting, the Draft Secretariat Work Programme for 2026 - 2028 (**AC14 Doc 25**) would be amended to include any additional items requested by the Advisory Committee for action by the Secretariat in its 2026 - 2028 Work Programme. The amended Draft Secretariat Work Programme would be presented to MoP8 for approval.

6 AGREEMENT'S FINANCIAL MATTERS

6.1 Financial Report

- 6.1.1 The Executive Secretary introduced the 2024 Provisional Financial Report ([AC14 Doc 08 Rev 2](#)) and confirmed that the audited financial statements for the 2024 financial year would be distributed to ACAP Parties in accordance with Financial Regulations 10.2 and 11.3. She noted that the provisional report was based on the most recent report presented to the Parties, which covered the period to the end of December 2023 and did not capture most of the expenditure related to the preparations for AC14, nor to the Small Grants payments made at the beginning of 2024.
- 6.1.2 As set out in Attachment 1 of the document, seven Parties had paid their contributions in full. Six Parties had outstanding payments. Parties that were more than one year behind in paying their budget contributions on the date of opening of AC14 were not eligible to vote at AC14.
- 6.1.3 The Executive Secretary highlighted voluntary contributions towards the AC Work Programme from Abercrombie & Kent Philanthropy, Chinese Taipei, and the UK, and expressed thanks for this valuable support.
- 6.1.4 The Executive Secretary highlighted the ongoing valuable help given to the Secretariat by the Tasmanian Government, through the Department of State Growth.
- 6.1.5 Several Parties advised the meeting that they were prioritising payments of their contributions and hoped to soon be in a position to pay them.

6.2 Agreement Budget 2026 - 2028

- 6.2.1 The Executive Secretary introduced a draft budget for the Agreement for the 2026 - 2028 triennium (**AC14 Doc 09**), prepared in accordance with Regulation 3.1 of the Finance Regulations. The Draft Budget includes a statement of the significant financial implications for the triennium in respect of proposed work programmes. It was based on zero real growth and, as it was based on a current assessment of inflation, the figures were likely to change in the final version put forward to MoP8. MoP7 had asked the Executive Secretary to prepare at least three versions of the Budget – one for zero nominal growth, one for zero real growth (inflation adjusted) and one for better than zero real growth (including costs above inflation). The Executive Secretary accordingly planned to prepare the requested three drafts for the MoP, plus an additional version with costs in between zero nominal growth and zero real growth.
- 6.2.2 In presenting the Draft Budget, the Executive Secretary stressed that the Financial Regulations assign no role to the Advisory Committee in the preparation of the Budget, but the MoP does regularly ask the Advisory Committee to review the proposed allocation of funds to the Advisory Committee Work Programme. The amounts assigned for AC meetings were also of interest to the Advisory Committee.
- 6.2.3 The Executive Secretary advised that if MoP8 chose a zero nominal growth budget scenario (continuing with contributions at 2021 level), all discretionary activities were likely to suffer a significant reduction in funding. Furthermore, any proposals for increased expenditure (beyond adjustments for inflation) from the Advisory Committee or from Parties were likely to require a better than zero real growth budget to be adopted by MoP8.
- 6.2.4 The Advisory Committee thanked the Executive Secretary for the Draft Budget.
- 6.2.5 The United Kingdom suggested that the Advisory Committee needs to stress the consequences of zero nominal growth and zero real growth budgets to the MoP, especially since, unlike for the current triennium, savings would no longer be available to supplement the 2026 – 2028 Budget.
- 6.2.6 The Advisory Committee noted that Advisory Committee meeting costs were largely fixed, with only the Work Programme allocation being discretionary. As Small Grants and Secondments are funded from the Work Programme allocation, they would be impacted the most by any shortfall in funding.
- 6.2.7 An intersessional group including Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and the Executive Secretary was formed to consider these issues. It was agreed that the group should prepare a briefing paper for the AC Chair prior to MoP8. The paper will emphasise the value of Small Grants and Secondments, and describe the consequences for capacity building, and the Advisory Committee Work Programme, if anything less than a real growth scenario was to be adopted by MoP8.

7 OBSERVER REPORTS

7.1 Reports from Observers to AC14

- 7.1.1 Statements from Namibia, the USA, and Chinese Taipei described developments and activities which had occurred since AC13 and are attached as **ANNEX 10, 11 and 12** respectively.
- 7.1.2 Statements were also presented by BirdLife International and Humane Society International Australia, highlighting their collaboration with ACAP and congratulating the Agreement on its 20-year anniversary. Statements from these Observers are provided in **ANNEX 13 and 14** respectively.
- 7.1.3 AC14 welcomed the Observer statements and thanked the Observers for their participation in the meeting.
- 7.1.4 Australia (as Depositary Government) and South Africa expressed their appreciation for the participation of Observers who contribute valuable information on the conservation of albatrosses and petrels, and were united in offering their support to Namibia with its process of acceding to the Agreement.
- 7.1.5 HSI acknowledged a voluntary contribution from Chinese Taipei to the Small Grants Programme which funded a HSI proposal on the development of a heavy hook for use in pelagic longline fisheries.

8 REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

- 8.1 Argentina made a statement, which is provided in **ANNEX 15**.
- 8.2 The UK made a statement in response, which is provided in **ANNEX 16**.
- 8.3 The Science Officer presented the Draft Implementation Report [AC14 Doc 15](#). She explained that this report was drawn from information provided by Parties in their individual Implementation Reports, which are available as Information Papers. Very few Parties provided their Implementation Reports on time and only six were able to be included as Information Papers (reports by Argentina [AC14 Inf 02](#), Australia [AC14 Inf 03](#), Brazil [AC14 Inf 04](#), New Zealand [AC14 Inf 05](#), Peru [AC14 Inf 06](#) and the UK [AC14 Inf 07](#)). This meant that the summaries included in **AC14 Doc 15** were based on incomplete information. Several AC members stated that their reports were submitted too late or were almost finished and would be submitted soon. Some reported technical difficulties in the process and others had problems securing input from all their relevant government agencies.
- 8.4 The AC expressed disappointment at the incomplete availability of reporting, as this meant the summary of information was considerably less useful than it could be. The Secretariat requested that the outstanding reports be submitted as soon as possible. The AC Chair undertook to write to Norway and France (not represented at this meeting) to convey the same message. The Secretariat also reminded the meeting of the provision in [MoP5 Doc 27 Rev 1](#) (paragraph 2.1.2) that for an eligible Party to receive sponsorship to attend meetings it needs to have submitted its annual report for the previous year.

- 8.5 Argentina suggested that the report to MoP8 on implementation of the Agreement could include a reference to (and an online link to) the ACAP brochure celebrating 20 years since the entry into force of the Agreement. Uruguay commented that in celebrating the achievements of the Agreement and considering the input of each Party, the MoP should also acknowledge the considerable work of ACAP officials, most of whom are officials from the Parties.

9 ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORTS TO THE MEETING OF PARTIES

9.1 Advisory Committee Report to MoP8

- 9.1.1 This Agenda Item was considered under Agenda Item 9.3

9.2 Indicators to Measure the Success of ACAP

- 9.2.1 The Science Officer presented [AC14 Doc 19](#). This document summarised capacity building and outreach activities by Parties and the Secretariat against indicators agreed by MoP6. Question 3 in the annual reporting system was designed to assess the number of capacity building activities per year by Parties, but was not functioning well, because reporting was scarce and often did not reflect the true number of events. Conversely, a question in the triennial Implementation Report on a similar topic (training activities) did receive some useful reporting from Parties.
- 9.2.2 The document asked the AC to recommend to the MoP one of three possible approaches for addressing this problem:
- i) change Question 3 to a simple Yes/No question with no information collected about individual activities;
 - ii) remove Question 3 from the reporting form altogether;
 - iii) derive relevant information on capacity building indicators by amending an existing question on this topic in the triennial Implementation Report.
- 9.2.3 The Advisory Committee expressed a preference for the third proposal, but also questioned whether capacity building was suitable as an indicator, given that it was inter-Party capacity building that was of interest. Therefore, the AC agreed that capacity building indicators, which focus on domestic activities, could be removed.
- 9.2.4 The Science Officer also summarised the other information in **AC14 Doc 19**, which referred to capacity building activities undertaken by the Secretariat (see also **AC14 Inf 01** and discussion under Agenda Item 15.4 about the ACAP Small Grants and Secondments Programmes).
- 9.2.5 AC14 welcomed the way capacity building fostered both national capacity and international cooperation, enabling the sharing of knowledge and activities between ACAP Parties (and others) – a key strength of ACAP. Some good news stories could be presented to the MoP as examples of this dynamic.

Several current ACAP officials had benefitted from ACAP grants and/or secondments earlier in their careers.

9.3 Process for the review of AC reports to MoP

- 9.3.1 The AC Chair presented agenda items 9.1 and 9.3 together. He recalled that an intersessional group had been set up by AC13 to consider improvements to AC reporting to the MoP. The intersessional group proposed preparing several shorter papers each focused on specific issues. The combined content of these shorter papers was very similar to that which was previously included in a smaller number of very large papers. The new structure made it easier to get the message across in a more impactful way. The Chair thanked all who had participated in the intersessional group and contributed to the outcomes.
- 9.3.2 The papers were presented to the AC as drafts which would require further updates before presentation to the MoP. The updates would be carried out intersessionally. Outcomes from the current AC meeting would be added, and AC members would have a chance to propose any further changes. In addition to **AC14 Doc 15** and **AC14 Doc 19** discussed under Agenda Item 8 and 9.2 respectively, the documents presented were: [AC14 Doc 10](#); [AC14 Doc 16](#), [AC14 Doc 17](#), and [AC14 Doc 18](#).
- 9.3.3 The AC welcomed the new structure for AC reporting to the MoP and agreed that this would be helpful in drawing the MoP's attention to the urgency of the current conservation crisis facing ACAP species. It was suggested that ACAP's communications messages could also be woven into the reporting to the MoP in a more prominent fashion to further highlight the key messages and importance of this work. This was particularly important in conveying the importance of implementing Best Practice Advice in relation to seabird bycatch mitigation, and stressing the serious problem of lack of compliance even once mitigation measures were mandated. Other key messages that could be highlighted even more starkly included the numbers of breeding pairs lost from each population or species (through declines in numbers) and pinpointing some key actions for High Priority Populations. Specific examples could be drawn from papers presented to the Working Groups, for example **PaCSWG8 Doc 03**. The MoP should be alerted to emerging threats to ACAP species that risked getting worse over the coming triennium (for example, from HPAI and the potential impact of offshore wind farms), and the need to address these challenges. The AC recommended that ACAP's priority conservation actions should be emphasised at the MoP (and perhaps highlighted in summary form at the beginning of each relevant document). A key message needed to be that research was valuable, but it was essential that this be followed up by action at the political and policy levels. The consequences of lack of action, or insufficient action, needed to be presented starkly so as to be clear. Additional communications tools could be incorporated into the messaging (for example, graphics and case studies). There was agreement that some lists appended to documents were not necessary and the additional length of the documents made them less reader-friendly.

10 TAXONOMY OF ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS

10.1 Report of the Taxonomy Working Group

- 10.1.1 The Convenor of the Taxonomy Working Group (TWG), Mark Tasker, introduced the report of the TWG ([AC14 Doc 11](#)) and thanked the other members of the group for their continued engagement.
- 10.1.2 **AC14 Doc 11** reported on progress with: a photographic catalogue to attempt to improve field identification of the Wandering Albatross complex *Diomedea exulans sensu lato*; a sequence gap analysis for ACAP species along with evaluation of sequence availability for three commonly used markers for species detection; and updating non-ACAP Procellariiformes taxonomy to reflect the latest IOC checklist. TWG also undertook a third Assessment of Taxonomic Status of Buller's Albatross *Thalassarche bulleri* and concluded that new evidence is not enough to support a split of this species (as the new evidence was based on a small sample size). One study indicated that Balearic *Puffinus mauretanicus* and Yelkouan *P. yelkouan* shearwaters were the same species, but the IOC had not taken a decision as yet.
- 10.1.3 Spain mentioned that experts on the Balearic Shearwater *P. mauretanicus*, who have been in contact with the Taxonomy Working Group, have submitted a reply for publication, presenting arguments against merging the two species.
- 10.1.4 The TWG Convenor also noted that most world lists now call Wandering Albatross *Diomedea exulans* 'Snowy Albatross' to avoid confusion with the other three species (Tristan, Antipodean, Amsterdam) in the "Wandering Albatross" complex. Embracing this common name for *D. exulans* would have no legal consequences to the Agreement, as Annex 1 uses scientific names.
- 10.1.5 The Advisory Committee noted the progress of the TWG, thanked them for their intersessional work and maintaining vigilance across taxonomic literature, and thanked the Convenor for presenting the Working Group's report.
- 10.1.6 New Zealand advised of ongoing research into Antipodean Albatross *Diomedea antipodensis*, and confirmed there is confusion around Wandering albatrosses in bycatch reports with the common name often used for all wandering-type *Diomedea* albatross species. For example, it was noted that genetic identification revealed that it is the Antipodean Albatross *D. antipodensis* that is most frequently caught in Australian pelagic longline fisheries, and not *D. exulans*.

11 SEABIRD BYCATCH

11.1 Report of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group

- 11.1.1 Argentina made a statement, which is provided in **ANNEX 17**.
- 11.1.2 The UK made a statement in response, which is provided in **ANNEX 18**.
- 11.1.3 The Co-convenor of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group (SBWG), Dr Sebastián Jiménez, introduced the report of the Twelfth Meeting of the Seabird

Bycatch Working Group (SBWG12) held from 5 to 7 August 2024. SBWG12 considered 19 Working Documents and 19 Information Papers. The report ([AC14 Doc 12 Rev 1](#)) outlined intersessional progress against the SBWG Work Programme, as well as discussions and advice resulting from SBWG12, including updated Best Practice Advice. The Co-convenor noted no Working Document had been presented about the Best Practice Advice definition and criteria, but that SBWG12 had stressed the importance of the criteria and a suggestion had been made to create a simpler, stand-alone, clearly explained document on the criteria.

11.1.4 The AC thanked the SBWG Convenors, Vice-convenors and the Secretariat for preparing this report, and took note of it when developing the AC Work Programme. The AC agreed to:

11.1.5 Seabird bycatch mitigation in trawl fisheries

- i. Endorse the updated review and Best Practice Advice for reducing the impact of pelagic and demersal trawl fisheries on seabirds contained in ANNEX 2 of **AC14 Doc 12 Rev 1**. These updates provide improved clarity and consistency in the document and reflect the latest research presented to SBWG12. Whilst the changes do not make any substantive change to Best Practice Advice, they include reference to various mitigation options under development for net monitoring cables, when the use of these cables cannot be eliminated.
- ii. Encourage implementation of the research priorities for bycatch mitigation in trawl fisheries identified in Section 5.2 of **AC14 Doc 12 Rev 1**.

11.1.6 Seabird bycatch mitigation in demersal longline fisheries

- i. Endorse the updated review and Best Practice Advice for reducing the impact of demersal longline fisheries on seabirds contained in ANNEX 3 of **AC14 Doc 12 Rev 1**. These updates reflect the latest research presented to SBWG12. Whilst the changes do not make any substantive change to Best Practice Advice, they update research under development for floated demersal longlines and provide improved consistency.
- ii. Encourage implementation of the research priorities for bycatch mitigation in demersal longline fisheries identified in Section 6.2 of **AC14 Doc 12 Rev 1**.

11.1.7 Seabird bycatch mitigation in pelagic longline fisheries

- i. Endorse the updated review and Best Practice Advice for reducing the impact of pelagic longline fisheries on seabirds contained in ANNEX 4 of **AC14 Doc 12 Rev 1**. These updates provide improved clarity and consistency in the document and reflect the latest research presented to SBWG12. These changes include defining a sink rate criterion for best practice branch line weighting and providing further clarification around the use of weight attached to, or integrated into, the hook as well as weight materials.

- ii. Encourage implementation of the research priorities for bycatch mitigation in pelagic longline fisheries identified in Section 7.2 of **AC14 Doc 12 Rev 1**.
- iii. Encourage Parties and other stakeholders to collect additional estimates of seabird bycatch rates of alternative branch line weighting designs.
- iv. Note that the SBWG Convenors and leads for each gear type would convert all three advice documents to a more user-friendly and standardised format for consideration at SBWG13.

11.1.8 Artisanal and small-scale fisheries

- i. Note the further progress made to populate the seabird bycatch mitigation toolbox for artisanal and small-scale fisheries (**AC11 Doc 06 ANNEX 6**) and plans to complete the process during the next intersessional period, following which it would be made available on the ACAP website.
- ii. Note that the SBWG Convenors would combine all mitigation research priorities for consideration at SBWG13, which would align with the process of standardisation and improvement of the consistency amongst the Best Practice Advice documents for each fishing gear type.

11.1.9 Seabird bycatch mitigation in purse seine fisheries

- i. Endorse the updated Toolbox for seabird bycatch mitigation advice in purse seine fisheries presented in **SBWG12 Inf 12**, which would be reformatted as a bycatch mitigation resource on the ACAP website.
- ii. Note the achievements in the development of seabird bycatch mitigation measures for purse seine fishing operations and encourage Parties to conduct further experimental studies.
- iii. Note the potential to develop material in **SBWG12 Inf 11** into ACAP guidelines.

11.1.10 ACAP performance indicators: seabird bycatch data workshop

Regarding ACAP indicators and data collection:

- i. Prioritise the collection of simple Response data on the implementation of seabird bycatch mitigation in domestic and RFMO fisheries.
- ii. Encourage Parties to report detailed information on seabird bycatch where possible and, in particular, on seabird bycatch rates and total fishing effort.
- iii. Develop an ACAP-funded project to support data reporting concerning bycatch indicators.
- iv. Note that future workshops would benefit from simultaneous interpretation, which would require further resources in the ACAP Budget.

Regarding observer and electronic monitoring:

- i. Note that an intersessional process was planned to update ACAP data collection guidelines for both observer programmes and electronic monitoring.
- ii. Encourage Parties to collaborate and share data from Artificial Intelligence (AI) programmes that support improved bycatch mitigation identification.

11.1.11 FAO IPOA-Seabirds

- i. Encourage Parties to implement national or regional plans of action to address seabird bycatch and provide updates at each SBWG meeting.
- ii. Encourage those Parties who had not yet developed national plans to do so urgently.

11.1.12 Enhancing implementation of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures

- i. Endorse ACAP promotion of the Seabird-Safe Toolkit, including through the ACAP website, to enhance efforts to adopt ACAP best practice mitigation measures.
- ii. Note the incorporation into the AC Work Programme of the study of the human dimension of bycatch and the uptake of bycatch mitigation measures. Such studies can help in communication aimed at increasing the uptake of mitigation measures.

11.1.13 Priority at-sea conservation actions: review of priority actions and report back on pre-meeting workshop

- i. Endorse the at-sea conservation priority actions identified for ACAP and ACAP Parties (ANNEX 5 of **AC14 Doc 12 Rev 1**).
- ii. Note the staged approach proposed to update the priority at-sea conservation actions, starting with Party and Range State and APEC Member Economy Observer fisheries, followed by non-Party fisheries and RFMO fisheries.
- iii. Request that Parties and Range State and APEC Member Economy Observers review and update the list of fisheries relevant to them to be used in the prioritisation framework, update the scores for each of these fisheries and identify further possible actions for ACAP or ACAP Parties for high priority fisheries.
- iv. Note the potentially serious fisheries interactions with seabirds in the unregulated high seas area of the southwest Atlantic.
- v. Encourage Parties and others to provide papers to SBWG describing fishing activity and any other relevant information on this area of the southwest Atlantic.

- 11.1.14 Tools and guidelines: mitigation factsheets
- i. Support the update of the remaining Mitigation Fact Sheets to the new simplified format in a phased approach in accordance with the prioritisation identified by SBWG12.
 - ii. Note progress with the updated Mitigation Fact Sheet on pelagic longline fisheries bird scaring lines (vessels <35m).
- 11.1.15 Points made by meeting participants during the presentation of the SBWG report are summarised below.
- 11.1.16 In regard to ACAP Best Practice Advice, there was discussion on how best to distinguish the latest version and clarify the changes between versions. The date could be more clearly highlighted at the top of the document and a summary of changes could be provided as an annex (perhaps separately to the main document). Convenors and gear leads will consider this during the planned intersessional work to update all three BPA documents to a more user-friendly and standardised format. This work will be conducted intersessionally and considered at SBWG13. A version control section and a clear description of the changes made each year would be incorporated in the proposed new format.
- 11.1.17 In relation to seabird bycatch mitigation in trawl fisheries, HSI observed that this BPA document was the first time that “continuous trawl” had been referred to specifically in this forum and noted that further information on seabird interactions in these fisheries might be available from CCAMLR. Marco Favero as the Co-convenor of the CCAMLR Working Group on Incidental Mortality Associated with Fisheries (WG-IMAF) commented that he would table ACAP’s BPA in WG-IMAF and seek relevant further information from CCAMLR on this continuous trawl fishery.
- 11.1.18 New Zealand was congratulated on its significant work related to floated demersal longlines, through the development of a “dropper float”, together with adjustments to line weighting and bird scaring lines.
- 11.1.19 AC14 noted that discussions on pelagic longline fisheries were one of the most important items in the SBWG agenda. The UK highlighted **SBWG12 Doc 10** as a particularly valuable paper, containing a figure that very clearly showed the benefits of using ACAP’s BPA, and this figure could be useful as a clear summary of the different outcomes if ACAP’s BPA is not implemented in full. The UK considered that the figure was useful because it conveyed two main messages – that ACAP BPA implementation secures the best results in mitigating seabird bycatch, and that using only two out of the recommended three measures is substantially less successful. Others considered that the figure might be too simple for use in communicating with ACAP’s key audiences, but that a short paper with similar graphics could be prepared and presented to, for example, the RFMOs currently undertaking reviews of their Conservation and Management Measures (CMM) on seabird bycatch mitigation (see Agenda Item 14). Australia stressed that the current reviews underway by tuna RFMOs (ICCAT, IOTC, WCPFC, and IATTC) covering three ocean basins presented a unique opportunity for ACAP to influence the

outcomes across a broad range of fisheries, with the potential to harmonise the relevant CMMs with each other and with ACAP BPA. There was agreement that the way to communicate ACAP's message depended on the audience (as also highlighted in the Communications Strategy, see **AC14 Doc 21** and paragraph 5.1.11). A simplified outline would be useful for more political audiences, while more detailed material is required for technical audiences.

- 11.1.20 New Zealand advised that, in leading the current review of the WCPFC's seabird measure, it had prepared advice for the WCPFC clearly conveying the uncertainties around some techniques under consideration (**WCPFC-SC20-EB-WP-11**). This advice was now available on the WCPFC website (<https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/23054>). This could contribute to a range of products that communicate information on the effectiveness of bycatch mitigation methods to different audiences.
- 11.1.21 The increased focus (in the BPA) on sink rates was welcomed, and it was suggested that seeking CCAMLR's guidance on sink rate measurement guidelines might be useful, although it was also noted that CCAMLR's guidance (developed for demersal fisheries) might not be directly relevant for pelagic longline fisheries. There was agreement to establish an intersessional group to investigate the measurement of sink rates for pelagic longlines (see **ANNEX 7**).
- 11.1.22 As regards artisanal and small-scale fisheries, Peru commented that it was thanks to an ACAP small grant (and collaboration with New Zealand) that the research described in **SBWG12 Inf 14** had been possible, since it is the first onboard seabird bycatch mitigation project in the artisanal longline fisheries. As a further development of cooperation, IMARPE (Peru) had just signed a cooperation arrangement with New Zealand's Department of Conservation (DOC) about the seabirds shared between the two countries. The UK commented that under this agenda item there were four excellent information papers **SBWG12 Inf 14**, **SBWG12 Inf 15**, **SBWG12 Inf 16**, and **SBWG12 Inf 17** that had all involved some degree of international cooperation. Referring to paper **SBWG12 Inf 09** about small scale Brazilian fisheries the UK stated it was interested in exploring a cooperation arrangement with Brazil, similar to those between New Zealand and Chile, and New Zealand and Peru. Brazil thanked the UK for its offer of collaboration. Brazil already has experts in the SBWG group, but hoped that it would be able to include others from the Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change. Uruguay commented on existing regional cooperation arrangements, such as those between Brazil and Uruguay, Argentina and Chile. Close collaboration between Brazil and Uruguay also took place in ICCAT. Chile commented on the importance of giving attention to small-scale fisheries, which were sometimes neglected in research when in fact those fisheries could have a significant impact on seabird populations, especially in Chile, Brazil, Peru and Ecuador. It was very important to include consideration of seabird bycatch mitigation in purse seine fisheries among ACAP's priorities.

- 11.1.23 Chile noted that it would like to increase its research into its purse seine fishery, which was a very important fishery for Chile and Peru. It often had low rates of seabird bycatch, but when it did have bycatch this could be catastrophic.
- 11.1.24 Discussion on the Seabird Bycatch Data Workshop highlighted that some participants found the workshop difficult because of the lack of interpretation. The AC Chair agreed that ACAP workshops should be inclusive and able to foster communication between all participants.
- 11.1.25 Under the agenda item on Enhancing Implementation of Best Practice Seabird Bycatch Mitigation Measures, AC highlighted the innovative paper (**SBWG12 Doc 18**) from an Argentinian researcher, written from a social science perspective, with research carried out in Australia thanks to an ACAP secondment. The paper gave ACAP new ideas about how to communicate ACAP's message to fishers and other stakeholders in the fishing industry. Another initiative highlighted under this agenda item was the Seabird-Safe Fishing Toolkit developed by Southern Seabird Solutions and Department of Conservation in New Zealand (see **SBWG12 Doc 14** and **SBWG12/PaCSWG8 Inf 12**). The USA commented that they had supported and co-sponsored the Toolkit in the APEC context and appreciated how it encouraged industry's uptake of seabird bycatch mitigation measures in pelagic longline fisheries.
- 11.1.26 Another issue covered by the workshop immediately preceding SBWG12 related to priority fisheries for conservation action for ACAP species. The AC warmly welcomed Namibia's advice that it would be able to provide some data on relevant fisheries very soon once the finalisation of Namibia's NPOA was completed. Chile reiterated that all purse seine fisheries need to be included in the assessment of priority fisheries. The AC Chair stressed that the table on priority fisheries for conservation actions was part of a package of reporting to Parties at MoP8. The Science Officer commented that a full update would need to be finalised by early 2025, if it was to be presented to MoP8. This timeline was considered too ambitious, but New Zealand suggested that in advance of MoP8 it may be possible to at least address omissions from the current list of fisheries and correct known errors.
- 11.1.27 The agenda item closed with an expression of appreciation for the enormously valuable efforts by the SBWG Convenors and Vice-convenors, both at the meeting and intersessionally.
- 12. JOINT MEETING OF THE SEABIRD BYCATCH AND POPULATION AND CONSERVATION STATUS WORKING GROUPS**
- 12.1 Report of the Joint meeting of the Seabird Bycatch and Population and Conservation Status Working Groups**
- 12.1.1 A Vice-convenor of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group, Dr Megan Tierney, introduced the report of the Joint Meeting of SBWG12 and PaCSWG8 held on 8 and 9 August 2024 ([AC14 Doc 13](#)). She noted that Agenda Item 5 of the

report concerning coordination of activities relating to RFMOs will be presented separately under AC14 Agenda Item 14.

12.1.2 The report covered the discussions and recommendations from the Joint Meeting, which was held to optimise interactions between the two Working Groups on cross cutting issues. The Joint Meeting was convened by PaCSWG Co-convenors Mrs Patricia Serafini and Dr Marco Favero, PaCSWG Vice-convenor Professor Richard Phillips, and SBWG Co-convenor Dr Sebastián Jiménez. In total 11 Working Documents, 16 Information Papers and one additional product were considered by the Joint Meeting under six agenda items, with 16 recommendations being put forward to the AC for their consideration.

12.1.3 The Advisory Committee considered the Joint Meeting's recommendations when developing the AC Work Programme. The Advisory Committee agreed to:

12.1.4 Overlap of birds and at-sea threats

- i. Support the development and use of tools for analysis of spatial overlap of seabirds and fisheries.
- ii. Encourage the development of ACAP guidelines for seabird-fisheries overlap and risk assessment analyses.
- iii. Encourage the provision of samples of known provenance for genetic assignment of seabirds caught in fisheries and submission of genetic data to appropriate data repositories.
- iv. Encourage Parties to improve knowledge of artisanal and small-scale fisheries to better understand impacts on seabirds, and provide ground-truthing data to assist Global Fishing Watch with remote detection of these fleets.
- v. Encourage researchers to conduct fine-scale tracking studies, particularly on species, populations, and age classes, where there are data gaps, to submit their data to the BirdLife International Seabird Tracking Database, and to make the data available for seabird-fisheries overlap analyses and risk assessments.
- vi. Request the Secretariat to develop a cooperation arrangement with Global Fishing Watch, for presentation to the Meeting of the Parties.
- vii. Encourage Parties to share Vessel Monitoring System data, including with Global Fishing Watch, and make it publicly available.
- viii. Encourage Parties to implement measures to reduce risks to rafting albatrosses and petrels, including reductions or prohibitions on activities that may cause harm to ACAP species in waters adjacent to breeding colonies.
- ix. Encourage increased engagement with North Pacific Ocean Regional Fisheries Management Organisations and non-Party Range States in the region.

- 12.1.5 Offshore energy infrastructure developments and associated risks
- i. Endorse the establishment of an intersessional working group to develop guidelines for offshore wind farm developments and risk assessments (see **ANNEX 7**).
 - ii. Encourage Parties to further develop technologies that mitigate and monitor potential impacts of offshore windfarms on ACAP species and in particular, technologies that can determine flight height behaviours of albatrosses and petrels.
- 12.1.6 ACAP High Priority Populations
- i. Encourage Parties to take actions for the conservation of the ACAP High Priority Populations and ensure the effective implementation of any existing Action Plans for the populations or species.
- 12.1.7 Any other business
- i. Endorse the allocation of core funds in the Advisory Committee Work Programme to cover design and translation costs of the poster for fishing vessels to be alert for avian flu and safe when handling birds.
- 12.1.8 The AC strongly supported the need to take action for the conservation of the ACAP High Priority Populations (12.1.6. i) and to reflect this in the AC reporting to MoP8.
- 12.1.9 AC14 thanked Megan Tierney for presenting the Report on behalf of the Joint Meeting, Convenors and Vice-convenors.

13 POPULATION AND CONSERVATION STATUS OF ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS

13.1 Report of the Population and Conservation Status Working Group

- 13.1.1 The Co-convenor of the Population and Conservation Status Working Group (PaCSWG), Dr Marco Favero, introduced the report of the Eighth Meeting of the PaCSWG ([AC14 Doc 14](#)). This report outlined intersessional progress against the Work Programme of the PaCSWG, as well as discussions and advice resulting from the meeting of PaCSWG8 on 9 August 2024.
- 13.1.2 The Advisory Committee considered the PaCSWG8 recommendations when updating the AC Work Programme. The AC agreed to:
- 13.1.3 Population trends of ACAP species
- i. Establish an intersessional group tasked with identifying and applying suitable methods for the analysis of population trends across a range of ACAP species and populations (see **ANNEX 7**).
 - ii. Incorporate this task into the Advisory Committee Work Programme 2026 - 2028.

13.1.4. Threats

- i. Encourage research assessing the exposure to, and incidence and impacts of plastics and microplastics in the marine environment on ACAP species.
- ii. Encourage additional research on the distribution and impacts of parasites and pathogens on ACAP species.
- iii. Urge Parties to: 1) develop site-specific response plans; and 2) increase surveillance efforts for early detection of HPAI H5N1.

13.1.5 Data Gaps

- i. Encourage 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. Encourage ACAP Parties and others to undertake the identified priority tracking studies.
- iii. Encourage data-holders to submit their tracking data to the BirdLife International Seabird Tracking Database to enable multi-species analyses of overlap between ACAP species and fisheries.

13.1.6 Review the agreed indicators for population status, breeding site condition and tracking data availability

- i. Encourage data-holders to submit data that inform ACAP's land-based indicators to the Secretariat to enable the summary indicators to be reported accurately.
- ii. Encourage data-holders to submit their tracking data to the BirdLife International Seabird Tracking Database to enable the summary of indicators to be reported accurately.

13.1.7 The UK and South Africa suggested that the ACAP eradications guidelines should be reviewed in light of recent failed eradications, particularly of House Mouse. The AC agreed to add this specific task to the AC Work Programme.

13.1.8 Australia advised that a management voyage to Heard Island and McDonald Islands is planned for austral summer 2025/26. This will include matters concerning updating information on ACAP species at these locations.

13.1.9 South Africa stated that data from recent surveys on Prince Edward Island will be added to the ACAP database in the coming months.

13.1.10 The AC thanked the PaCSWG and its Convenors for their considerable work and report.

14 ACAP ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY WITH REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS

14.1 The Co-convenor of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group, Dr Sebastián

Jiménez referred the meeting to the report of the Joint Meeting of SBWG12 and PaCSWG8 ([AC14 Doc 13](#)) and the recommendations made under Agenda 5 of that report.

- 14.2 The Advisory Committee took note of Agenda Item 5 in **AC14 Doc 13** when updating the AC Work Programme. Based on recommendations from the joint SBWG12/PaCSWG8 meeting, the AC agreed to:
- 14.3 Coordination of activities relating to RFMOs
- i. Endorse the proposed priority actions as set out in **SBWG12/PaCSWG8 Doc 03 Rev 2** and support the completion of the RFMCO Engagement Strategy for 2026 – 2028.
 - ii. Endorse, and propose to MoP8, the allocation of funding in the Advisory Committee Work Programme 2026 - 2028 to fully implement the priority actions.
 - iii. Request the Secretariat to develop a cooperation arrangement between the ACAP Secretariat and the Joint Technical Commission of the Maritime Front, for presentation to the Meeting of the Parties.
- 14.4 USA noted the updates on seabird-related steps in IATTC, regarding the Seabird Action Plan proposed by USA that was an outcome of the June Ecosystems and Bycatch Working Group meeting. USA expressed appreciation that ACAP and BLI will contribute substantially to this effort. The US delegation to ICCAT and WCPFC would be interested to work with ACAP Parties and others to take steps towards eventual updates of seabird mitigation measures in those RFMOs also.
- 14.5 The SBWG Co-convenor introduced [AC14 Doc 20](#) which outlines a revised ACAP Engagement Strategy with Regional Fisheries Management and Conservation Organisations, developed by the intersessional correspondence group (ICG). He thanked the ICG and the Secretariat for undertaking this review. The ICG reviewed the aims of the current RFMCO Engagement Strategy and the theme-based format of the strategy; and developed an updated list of priority actions which are presented in ANNEX 1 of **AC14 Doc 20**.
- 14.6 The UK suggested that there are roles that ACAP Parties individually can do, and it would be good to provide individual actions to Parties and recognise that there are also collective actions.
- 14.7 The Advisory Committee noted that the strategy should guide the actions of ACAP, ACAP officials and NGOs, as well as Parties and the Secretariat.
- 14.8 The Advisory Committee noted that the Table 1 template in **AC14 Doc 20** would need to be completed for other RFMOs and conservation organisations and agreed to present the overarching Strategy to MoP8 for endorsement.
- 14.9 BLI thanked ACAP and the ICG for their work on the Strategy, and highlighted actions relating to ACAP Parties 'leading by example' in regards to transparency and effective reporting on the implementation of seabird bycatch mitigation measures and seabird bycatch.

- 14.10 The AC agreed that the following action for Parties be added to the Strategy: 'Influence increased transparency and effective reporting in regional fisheries management and conservation organisations by demonstrating high standards in mitigation measure implementation, monitoring and reporting; and seabird bycatch monitoring and reporting'.
- 14.11 HSI expressed particular concern about the CCSBT, whose management procedure allows for progressive increases of total allowable catch (TAC) of Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT). This could result in progressively more albatrosses being caught, potentially an additional 1,900 birds per year and by 2029, a total of 20,900 annually by the fishery. In HSI's view, this needs to be brought to the attention of the MoP, as the conservation crisis will worsen unless a pause in progressive TAC increase occurs until adequately effective mitigation is implemented and proven to be implemented. Around 90% of fishing effort is unobserved in the CCSBT longline sector, obligated to only follow mitigation of overlapping RFMOs, whose measures are inadequate for higher latitudes.
- 14.12 The Advisory Committee reiterated that all ICGs (see **ANNEX 7**) are open to new members.

15 ADVISORY COMMITTEE

15.1 Operation of the Advisory Committee

- 15.1.1 The AC Chair advised that there were no papers submitted under this item and invited any comments. Australia sought views of others on the possibility of switching some funds from the Advisory Committee Work Programme from the 2019 - 2022 quadrennium to the future 2026 - 2028 triennium. At the request of the Chair, the Executive Secretary commented that, while the AC might decide to switch funds remaining from previous years to new activities in the AC Work Programme, and indeed had agreed at AC13 to do this with some funds remaining in the AC Work Programme for projects no longer in the current 2023 - 2025 Work Programme, the Appropriation for the Advisory Committee Work Programme had a special status in the Budget. Unlike the other appropriations, the AC Work Programme is accounted for on a cash basis, as expenditure and commitments are carried forward over subsequent years, to be drawn on for agreed tasks. It is not ACAP practice to remove funds from the AC Work Programme for other appropriations. The UK expressed its agreement with this practice, noting also that Appropriation 4 contained voluntary contributions to the Special Fund, whose use was determined by the requests of the contributor.
- 15.1.2 Australia noted Resolution 1.5 concerning the Advisory Committee, which had been adopted by MoP1, was now 20 years old. Australia suggested that MoP8 could be asked to request the AC to review the resolution during the next intersessional period with a view to developing an updated draft resolution for consideration by MoP9. The AC agreed with this suggestion.

15.2 Advisory Committee Work Programme 2023 - 2025

- 15.2.1 The 2023 - 2025 Advisory Committee Work Programme (**AC14 Doc 22**) was reviewed during the meetings of SBWG12, PaCSWG8, and the Joint SBWG12/PaCSWG8 meeting. It was further discussed by AC14. Bearing in mind that there were only 10 months remaining of financial year 2025, only a small number of additions and changes were made. An updated version of the AC Work Programme for the current triennium was agreed (**ANNEX 5**) as were the Terms of Reference for intersessional correspondence groups (**ANNEX 7**).

15.3 Advisory Committee Work Programme 2026 - 2028

- 15.3.1 A draft 2026 - 2028 Advisory Committee Work Programme (**AC14 Doc 23**) was discussed and amended during the meetings of SBWG12, PaCSWG8, and the Joint SBWG12/PaCSWG8 meeting. It was further discussed by AC14 and a final version was agreed for presentation to MoP8 (**ANNEX 6**). Significant changes from the AC Work Programme of the previous triennium included an increase in the amount allocated for engagement with Regional Fisheries Management and Conservation Organisations, based on the actual expenditure in financial year 2024. The additional funds would allow engagement in the CMM review processes underway in four tuna RFMOs, which are priority actions in the RFMCO Engagement Strategy.

15.4 Agreement Grant Scheme and Secondment Programme

- 15.4.1. The Science Officer presented [AC14 Inf 01](#), which summarised the grants and secondments awarded over the triennium, plus some that had been carried over from previous years (because of delays caused by the COVID pandemic). She thanked all the Working Group members who had reviewed grant applications, as well as the members of the Grants Sub-committee. Many of the papers presented to the Working Groups were the results of studies funded by ACAP grants and secondments. She commented that the grants awarded from the 2023 round were funded both from ACAP funds and generous voluntary contributions from Abercrombie & Kent Philanthropy, Chinese Taipei and the UK. She also noted that summaries of the projects were now being published on the ACAP website.
- 15.4.2 The AC highlighted the success of the Small Grant and Secondment schemes in capacity building, as well as seabird conservation research. Grant recipients (HSI, Peru and South Africa) expressed their thanks for grants received for projects completed or currently underway. Ecuador noted that one secondment awarded to an Ecuador applicant in 2019 had been delayed for various reasons for many years but should be able to get underway in the near future.
- 15.4.3 Calls for applications for the 2024 secondments and small grants round would be issued in September 2024.

16 LISTING OF NEW SPECIES

16.1 Proposals to list new species on Annex 1

- 16.1.1 There were no proposals for listing of species on Annex 1.
- 16.1.2 The Advisory Committee reiterated that any future proposals be presented to the Advisory Committee immediately after a Meeting of the Parties to allow sufficient time for consideration by Working Groups and the AC ahead of the following MoP.
- 16.1.3 The Secretariat recalled that guidelines for the listing process are available in [MoP5 Doc 21](#).

17 ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF AC OFFICERS

- 17.1 The AC Chair advised the meeting that no AC posts are subject to election at this meeting. All the Committee officer positions will conclude at the end of AC15.
- 17.2 The Advisory Committee acknowledged the significant amount of work that all AC officials undertake for the Agreement and expressed thanks for their dedication.

18 EIGHTH MEETING OF PARTIES

18.1 Timing and Venue

- 18.1.1 The Executive Secretary advised the meeting that as previously noted, New Zealand would be the host of the Eighth Session of the Meeting of Parties, planned for 19 - 23 May 2025.

18.2 Draft Provisional Agenda

- 18.2.1 The draft provisional agenda for MoP8 (**AC14 Doc 26**), prepared by the MoP7 Chair, the AC Chair, and the Secretariat, was reviewed (**ANNEX 8**). The revised draft provisional agenda will be submitted to Parties for their comments in advance of MoP8.

19 FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

19.1 Timing and Venue

- 19.1.1 The Executive Secretary advised that AC15 would be held in May 2026.
- 19.1.2 Namibia advised that Namibian authorities were considering the possibility of hosting AC15 and Namibia would keep the AC informed of the outcomes of those considerations.

19.1.3 Chinese Taipei commented that should no Party or Range State Observer offer to host AC15, then Chinese Taipei would like to explore the possibility of being the host.

19.1.4 The Advisory Committee welcomed the expressions of interest in potentially hosting AC15 and looked forward to receiving further information in due course.

19.2 Draft Agenda

19.2.1 A draft agenda for AC15 was reviewed by the Advisory Committee (**ANNEX 9**) and will be forwarded to AC members for their consideration ahead of AC15.

20 OTHER BUSINESS

20.1 The AC representative of Argentina, Carmen Rivero, as Chair of the Recruitment Sub-committee for the selection of an Executive Secretary to take up the position in July 2025, announced that a selection had been made. Jonathon Barrington of Australia had been selected from a number of excellent candidates. The Sub-committee were confident that Jonathon Barrington was the best candidate and had the necessary qualities for the position. Carmen Rivero thanked the other members of the Sub-committee (Igor Debski, New Zealand and Mark Tasker, UK) for their participation in this undertaking and expressed gratitude to the Secretariat for the collaboration throughout the process, without which the subcommittee's task would have been significantly more challenging.

20.2 Jonathon Barrington expressed his gratitude to the Recruitment Sub-committee for their work and confidence in selecting him to take on the important ACAP Executive Secretary role and responsibilities. He indicated that it would be with some sadness that AC14 would be his last Advisory Committee meeting as Australia's representative and wished all Members the very best in continuing their work to achieve the objective of the Agreement.

20.3 AC14 warmly welcomed the selection of the Executive Secretary designate and wished him all the best for his assignment.

21 ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

21.1 The meeting adopted the report of AC14.

22 CLOSING REMARKS

22.1 In closing the meeting, the Chair thanked all AC members for their contributions to the excellent outcomes. He also thanked non-Party Range States, Namibia and the USA for their participation, as well as Chinese Taipei

as an APEC Member Economy participating as an Observer. He acknowledged NGOs BirdLife International and HSI who also made valuable contribution to the meeting, reflecting their active involvement in the Agreement. The Chair also expressed thanks to the Secretariat, to the host country (Peru), to the hotel and to the interpreters and technicians for their efforts. The Chair highlighted the following outcomes of the meeting: the review (and endorsement) of recommendations from the Working Groups; the consideration of reporting to the MoP and what it should contain; an important message to the MoP about the conservation crisis and the plight of some populations; promotion of a Communications Strategy and a Strategy for engagement with RFMCOs; the importance of adequate funding for the AC Work Programme.

- 22.2 The Vice-chair endorsed the Chair's comments, as did several delegations. She expressed her personal thanks and those of the Advisory Committee to the Chair for his professional steering of the meeting, as well as for his work and leadership in the past intersessional period.

ANNEX 1. LIST OF MEETING PARTICIPANTS

CHAIR	
Dr Michael DOUBLE Mike.Double@aad.gov.au	
VICE-CHAIR	
Mrs Tatiana NEVES tneves@projetoalbatroz.org.br	

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Advisor, PaCSWG Co-convenor	Dr Marco FAVERO CONICET mafavero@icloud.com
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Advisor	Lady Madeleine AMARO GIRALDO Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre (SERFOR)
Advisor	Allan FLORES RAMOS Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre (SERFOR)
Advisor	Dr Javier QUIÑONES Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE)
Advisor	Guillermo RAMOS BARDALEZ Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre (SERFOR)
Advisor	Mrs Cynthia ROMERO Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE)
Advisor	Cussii SEGURA CUELLAR Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP)
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	Chao-Yi FANG Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
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	Pei-Chen WANG Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
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	Dr Helen WADE helen.wade@rspb.org.uk
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HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL (HSI) AUSTRALIA

	Mr Nigel BROTHERS brothersbone1@gmail.com
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SECRETARIAT

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Science Officer	Dr Wiesława MISIAK wieslawa.misiak@acap.aq
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INTERPRETERS

Spanish ↔ English:	Ms Cecilia ALAL Dr Sandra HALE
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ANNEX 2. LIST OF MEETING DOCUMENTS

WORKING DOCUMENTS			
Paper	Title	Agenda Item	Submitted by
AC14 Doc 01	Draft Meeting Agenda	2	Advisory Committee, Secretariat
AC14 Doc 02 Rev 1	Annotated Draft Agenda	2	AC Chair, Secretariat
AC14 Doc 03	Meeting Schedule	2	AC Chair, Secretariat
AC14 Doc 04	List of Meeting Documents	2	AC Chair, Secretariat
AC14 Doc 05 Rev 1	List of Meeting Participants	2	Secretariat
AC14 Doc 06	Report of the Depositary Government on the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (Canberra, 19 June 2001)	4	Australia
AC14 Doc 07	Secretariat Report	5.1	Secretariat
AC14 Doc 08 Rev 2	2024 Provisional Financial Report	6.1	Secretariat
AC14 Doc 09	Draft Agreement Budget 2026 - 2028	6.2	Secretariat
AC14 Doc 10	Draft Advisory Committee Report to MoP8	9.1	AC Chair, Vice-chair, Secretariat
AC14 Doc 11	Report of the Taxonomy Working Group	10.1	TWG
AC14 Doc 12 Rev 1	Report of Seabird Bycatch Working Group	9.2, 11.1	SBWG
AC14 Doc 13 Rev 1	Report of Joint meeting of the Seabird Bycatch and Population and Conservation Status Working Groups	12.1	PaCSWG Convenors, SBWG Convenors
AC14 Doc 14 Rev 2	Report of Population and Conservation Status Working Group	13.1	PaCSWG
AC14 Doc 15	Draft Report on Progress with the Implementation of the Agreement 2022 - 2024	8	Secretariat
AC14 Doc 16 Rev 1	Status of ACAP species, populations and breeding sites. Draft Report to MoP8.	9	Secretariat, Working Group Convenors, AC Chair
AC14 Doc 17	Threats to ACAP species and mitigation actions. Draft Report to MoP8.	9	Secretariat, Working Group Convenors, AC Chair
AC14 Doc 18	ACAP Priority Conservation Actions for 2026 - 2028. Draft Report to MoP8.	9	Secretariat, Working Group Convenors, AC Chair

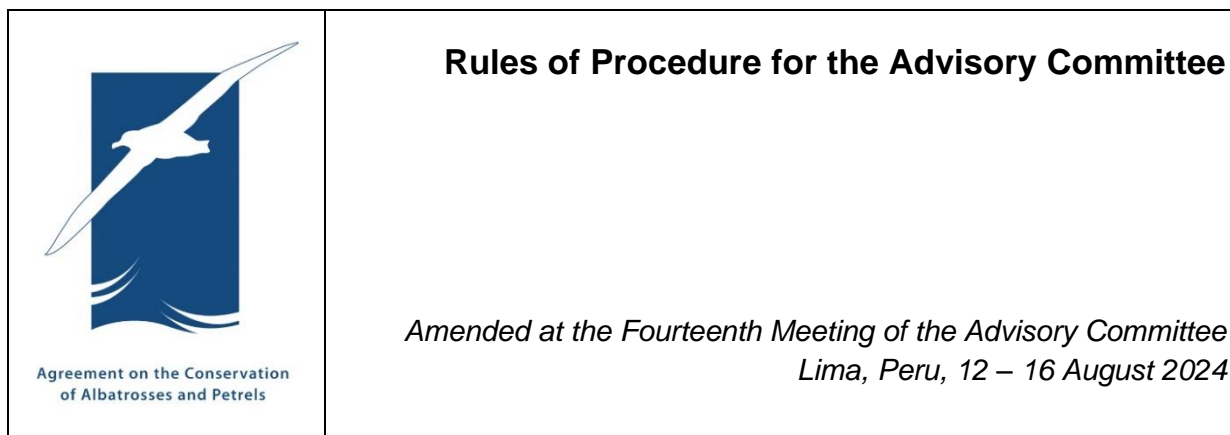
WORKING DOCUMENTS			
Paper	Title	Agenda Item	Submitted by
AC14 Doc 19	Capacity building and outreach. Draft Report to MoP8.	9	Secretariat, AC Chair, Vice-chair
AC14 Doc 20	ACAP Engagement Strategy with Regional Fisheries Management and Conservation Organisations	14	Intersessional Correspondence Group
AC14 Doc 21	ACAP Communications Strategy update	5.1	Secretariat
AC14 Doc 22	Advisory Committee Work Programme 2023 - 2025	15.2	Advisory Committee, Secretariat
AC14 Doc 23	Draft Advisory Committee Work Programme 2026 - 2028	15.3	AC Chair, Vice-chair, Secretariat
AC14 Doc 24	Secretariat Work Programme 2023 - 2025	5.2	Secretariat
AC14 Doc 25	Draft Secretariat Work Programme 2026 - 2028	5.3	Secretariat
AC14 Doc 26	Draft Provisional Agenda – MoP8	18.2	MoP Chair, AC Chair, Secretariat
AC14 Doc 27	Proposed amendments to Rule 3 of the Rules of Procedure for the Advisory Committee	3	Secretariat

INFORMATION PAPERS			
Paper	Title	Agenda Item	Submitted by
AC14 Inf 01	Recent Small Grants and Secondment Programmes supported by the AC	15.4	Secretariat
AC14 Inf 02	2024 Implementation Report - Argentina	8	Argentina
AC14 Inf 03	2024 Implementation Report - Australia	8	Australia
AC14 Inf 04	2024 Implementation Report - Brazil	8	Brazil
AC14 Inf 05	2024 Implementation Report - New Zealand	8	New Zealand
AC14 Inf 06	2024 Implementation Report - Peru	8	Peru
AC14 Inf 07	2024 Implementation Report – United Kingdom	8	United Kingdom

ANNEX 3. AC14 AGENDA

AC14 AGENDA	
1. Opening Remarks	
2. Adoption of the Agenda	
3. Rules of Procedure	
4. Report of the Depositary	
5. ACAP Secretariat	5.1 Activities undertaken in 2023 - 2024 intersessional period 5.2 Secretariat Work Programme 2023 – 2025 5.3 Secretariat Work Programme 2026 – 2028
6. Agreement's Financial Matters	6.1 Financial Report 6.2 Agreement Budget 2026 – 2028
7. Observer Reports	7.1 Reports from Observers to AC14
8. Report on the Implementation of the Agreement	
9. Reporting to the Meeting of Parties	9.1 Advisory Committee Report to MoP8 9.2 Indicators to Measure the Success of ACAP 9.3 Process for the review of AC reports to MoP
10. Taxonomy of Albatrosses and Petrels	10.1 Report of the Taxonomy Working Group
11. Seabird Bycatch	11.1 Report of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group
12. Joint meeting of the Seabird Bycatch and Population and Conservation Status Working Groups	12.1 Report of the Joint meeting of the Seabird Bycatch and Population and Conservation Status Working Groups
13. Population and Conservation Status of Albatrosses and Petrels	13.1 Report of the Population and Conservation Status Working Group
14. ACAP Engagement Strategy with Regional Fisheries Management and Conservation Organisations	
15. Advisory Committee	15.1 Operation of the Advisory Committee

15.2 Advisory Committee Work Programme 2023 – 2025
15.3 Advisory Committee Work Programme 2026 – 2028
15.4 Agreement Grant Scheme and Secondment Programme
16. Listing of New Species
17. Election and Appointment of AC Officers
18. Eighth Meeting of the Parties
18.1 Timing and Venue
18.2 Draft Provisional Agenda
19. Fifteenth Meeting of the Advisory Committee
19.1 Timing and Venue
19.2 Draft Agenda
20. Any Other Business
21. Adoption of Report.
22. Closing Remarks

ANNEX 4. RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE**PART I****MEETINGS, DELEGATES, OBSERVERS, SECRETARIAT****Rule 1: Meetings**

1. The Advisory Committee (hereafter referred to as the 'Committee') shall meet annually, unless decided otherwise by the Committee or instructed by the Meeting of Parties, preferably in association with another event that would reduce the travelling costs of participants.
2. At each Meeting, the Committee shall decide on the date, location and duration of the next Meeting. The Secretariat shall notify Parties of these details not less than 120 days before the next Meeting.

Rule 2: Delegates

1. A Party to the Agreement (hereafter referred to as a "Party") shall be entitled to appoint one member to the Committee (hereafter referred to as the Committee Member) and such other Alternative Representatives and Advisers as the Party may deem necessary. Parties shall submit the names of their Committee Member and Alternate Committee Members and Advisers to the Secretariat through their coordinating authorities prior to the start of each Meeting.
2. Subject to the provisions of Rule 13 paragraph 1, the Committee Member shall exercise the voting rights of that Party. In the Committee Member's absence, an Alternate Committee Member of that Party shall act in the Committee Member's place over the full range of functions.
3. The appointed Committee Member or Alternate Committee Member shall be available for consultation between Meetings.

Rule 3: Observers

1. All signatories to the Agreement, other States which are not Parties, any member economy of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in respect of Article VIII, paragraph 15 of the Agreement, the United Nations, any specialised Agency of the United Nations, any regional economic integration organisation, any secretariat of a relevant international convention, particularly regional fisheries management organisations, may send observers to Committee meetings, who shall have the right to participate but not vote.
2. Any international scientific, environmental, cultural or technical body concerned with the conservation and management of marine living resources or the conservation of albatrosses and petrels may request admittance to Committee meetings. Such participation may include the submission of information documents to the Secretariat for distribution at meetings and participation in the discussions of the Committee.
3. Written applications for attendance from such international bodies (described in paragraph 2) should be received by the Secretariat at least 90 days before the relevant meeting, and circulated forthwith by the Secretariat to Parties. Parties shall inform the Secretariat of their acceptance or rejection of all applications no less than 60 days before the meeting. An applicant shall be permitted to attend as a non-voting observer unless one third of the Parties that respond object to their application.
4. Any other scientific, environmental, cultural or technical body concerned with the conservation and management of marine living resources or the conservation of albatrosses and petrels may request admittance to Committee meetings. Such participation may include the submission of information documents to the Secretariat for distribution to the meeting and participation in the discussions of the Committee.
5. Written applications for attendance from such other bodies (described in paragraph 4) should be received by the Secretariat at least 90 days before the relevant meeting, and circulated forthwith by the Secretariat to Parties. Parties shall inform the Secretariat of their acceptance or rejection of all applications no less than 60 days before the meeting. An applicant shall be permitted to attend as a non-voting observer provided no objection is received.
6. Prior to the meeting, the names of representatives of observers shall be submitted to the Secretariat by the State, agency, organisation or body invited to attend.
7. Seating limitations and the financial capacity of the Secretariat may require that no more than two observers from any non-Party State or organisation be present at Meetings.

Rule 4: Secretariat

1. Unless otherwise instructed by the Parties, the Secretariat shall service the Committee.

**PART II
OFFICERS****Rule 5: Chair and other Officers**

1. The Committee shall elect a Chair and a Vice-chair, from among nominations made

by Committee Members, in accordance with Rule 12. Nominees shall be nationals of an ACAP Party. Should Committee Members wish to nominate a national of another ACAP Party, such nominations shall be in consultation with that Party.

2. After election, the Chair and Vice-chair of the Committee shall hold office until the end of the first Meeting of the Committee following the next session of the Meeting of Parties.

3. The Chair and Vice-chair may be nominated for re-election at the end of a term of office. The Chair and Vice-chair shall not normally hold office for more than three consecutive terms.

4. In so far as it is applicable, this rule shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to all appointments made by the Advisory Committee.

Rule 6: Presiding Officer

1. The Chair shall preside at all Meetings of the Committee.

2. If the Chair is absent or is unable to discharge the duties of Presiding Officer, the Vice-chair shall deputise.

3. In the event that both the Chair and the Vice-chair are absent or unable to discharge the duties of Presiding Officer, the appointed members present shall elect a Chair from amongst the Committee Members and their Alternate Committee Members for the duration of that Meeting.

4. If the Presiding Officer is a member of the Committee for whom no alternate has been appointed or an appointed alternate is not present, the Presiding Officer may vote.

PART III

RULES OF ORDER AND DEBATE

Rule 7: Powers of presiding officer

1. In addition to exercising powers conferred elsewhere in these Rules, the Presiding Officer shall at Meetings:

- a) open and close the Meeting;
- b) direct the discussions;
- c) ensure the observance of these Rules;
- d) accord the right to speak;
- e) put questions to the vote and announce decisions;
- f) rule on points of order; and
- g) subject to these Rules, have complete control of the proceedings of the Meeting and the maintenance of order.

2. The Presiding Officer may, in the course of discussion at a Meeting, propose:

- a) time limits for speakers;
- b) limitation of the number of times the members of a delegation or an observer may

- speak on any question;
- c) the closure of the list of speakers;
- d) the adjournment or the closure of the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion;
- e) the suspension or adjournment of any Meeting; and
- f) the establishment of discussion and drafting groups on specific issues.

Rule 8: Quorum

1. No Committee meetings shall take place in the absence of a quorum. A quorum for Committee meetings shall consist of four Committee Members or one-half of the Committee Members present at the meeting, whichever is the greater.

Rule 9: Right to speak

1. The Presiding Officer shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak, with precedence given to the Committee Members.
2. A Committee Member, advisor or observer may speak only if called upon by the Presiding Officer, who may call a speaker to order if the remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. A speaker shall not be interrupted, except on a point of order. The speaker may, however, with the permission of the Presiding Officer, give way during his speech to allow any participant or observer to request elucidation on a particular point in that speech.

Rule 10: Procedural motions

1. During the discussion of any matter, a Committee Member may call a point of order, and the point of order shall be immediately, where possible, decided by the Presiding Officer in accordance with these Rules. A Committee Member may appeal against any ruling of the Presiding Officer. The appeal shall immediately be put to the vote, and the Presiding Officer's ruling shall stand unless a majority of the Parties present and voting decides otherwise. A delegate calling a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.
2. The following motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the Meeting:
 - a) to suspend the Meeting;
 - b) to adjourn the Meeting;
 - c) to adjourn the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion;
 - d) to close the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion.

Rule 11: Arrangements for debate

1. The Meeting may, on a proposal by the Presiding Officer or by a Committee Member, limit the time to be allowed to each speaker and the number of times anyone may speak on any question. When the debate is subject to such limits, and a speaker has spoken for the allotted time, the Presiding Officer shall call the speaker to order without delay.
2. During the course of a debate the Presiding Officer may announce the list of speakers, and, with the consent of the Committee, declare the list closed. The Presiding Officer may, however, accord the right of reply to any individual if a speech delivered after the list has been declared closed makes this desirable.
3. During the discussion of any matter, a Committee Member may move the adjournment of the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, a Committee Member may speak in favour of, and a Committee Member of each of two Parties may speak against the motion, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote. The Presiding Officer may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this Rule.
4. A Committee Member may at any time move the closure of the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion, whether or not any other individual has signified the wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion for closure of the debate shall be accorded only to a Committee Member from each of two Parties wishing to speak against the motion, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote. The Presiding Officer may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this Rule.
5. During the discussion of any matter a Committee Member may move the suspension or the adjournment of the Meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall immediately be put to the vote. The Presiding Officer may limit the time allowed to the speaker moving the suspension or adjournment of the Meeting.

Rule 12: Taking of Decisions

1. The Presiding Officer shall put to all Committee Members all questions, proposals and actions requiring decisions. Decisions shall be adopted by consensus or, if consensus cannot be achieved, by voting.

PART IV**VOTING****Rule 13: Voting**

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Rule 2, paragraph 2, each Committee Member shall have one vote.
2. Parties which are one year behind in paying their budget contributions on the date of the first day of the Committee meeting shall not be eligible to vote unless the Meeting of Parties have agreed to allow those Parties to exercise their vote in accordance with Rule 20 (paragraph 2) of the Rules of Procedure for the Meeting of Parties.
3. The Committee shall normally vote by show of hands at a meeting, but any Committee

Member may request a roll-call vote. In the event of a vote between Meetings, there will be a postal or email ballot. Voting by email or postal voting shall be coordinated by the Secretariat.

4. At the election of officers, any Committee Member may request a secret ballot. If seconded, the question of whether a secret ballot should be held shall immediately be voted upon. The motion for a secret ballot may not be conducted by secret ballot.

5. Voting by roll-call or by secret ballot shall be expressed by "Yes", "No" or "Abstain". Only affirmative and negative votes shall be counted in calculating the number of votes cast by Committee Members present and voting.

6. If, during the course of a person being elected to a position, no candidate obtains the support of more than half of the Parties present and voting in the first ballot, a second ballot shall be taken between the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the Presiding Officer shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.

7. The Presiding Officer shall be responsible for the counting of the votes and shall announce the result. The Presiding Officer may be assisted by the Secretariat.

8. After the Presiding Officer has announced the beginning of the vote, it shall not be interrupted except by a Committee Member on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. The Presiding Officer may permit Committee Members to explain their votes either before or after the voting, and may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations.

Rule 14: Majority and voting procedures on motions and amendments

1. Decisions, within the limit of the power available to the AC, relating to rules of procedure and financial matters shall be adopted by consensus.

2. Any other decision taken by the AC shall be decided by a two thirds majority of the Committee Members present and voting with the exception of the election of officers which shall be undertaken in accordance with Rule 13.

3. If an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. If the amendment is adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon.

PART V

LANGUAGES AND RECORDS

Rule 15: Working languages

1. English, French and Spanish shall be the working languages of any Committee meeting and working groups.

2. If requested by any Party, speeches made in any of the working languages shall, as feasible, be interpreted into another working language.

3. The official documents of the meeting shall be distributed in the working languages. Information papers will not normally be translated.

4. Interpretation services in a working language shall be provided at a Committee meeting where requested by a Party through the submission of a delegate registration form at least one month prior to the commencement of a Committee meeting.

Rule 16: Other languages

1. A speech may be made in a language other than a working language if the speaker provides for interpretation into a working language. Interpretation by the Secretariat into another working language may be based upon the first interpretation.
2. Any document submitted to the Secretariat in any language other than a working language shall be accompanied by an accurate translation into one of the working languages.

Rule 17: Documents

1. The documents for each meeting of the Committee shall be distributed to the Parties in the working languages by the Secretariat at least 30 days before the opening of the Meeting. If documents are to be translated by the Secretariat, they shall be sent to the Secretariat by those submitting them at least 60 days in advance of the Meeting. Information papers will not normally be translated.
2. At the discretion of the Chair, in exceptional circumstances documents may be accepted after these deadlines, but not later than two weeks before the Meeting. Such documents shall be submitted in all working languages.
3. Wherever practicable, documents will be distributed electronically.
4. A draft agenda shall be adopted by the Advisory Committee for the next meeting. This shall be circulated by the Secretariat 120 days prior to the meeting with a request that any new items for the agenda be notified within 30 days. The Secretariat shall circulate the revised draft agenda at least 60 days prior to the meeting.

Rule 18: Record of the Meeting

1. Records of the Meeting shall be circulated to all Parties in the working languages of the Meeting.
2. Once adopted, amendments to the Records of the Meeting shall not be made without the approval of all Parties attending the meeting. Typographical and minor editorial changes may be made by the Secretariat. A record of any changes made must be maintained by the Secretariat.
3. The Committee and working groups shall decide upon the form in which their records shall be prepared.

PART VI**OPENNESS OF DEBATES****Rule 19: Committee meetings**

1. Subject to seating availability, all Meetings shall be open to the public unless two thirds of the Parties present and voting at the Meeting decide that a session be closed to the public.

PART VII**WORKING GROUPS****Rule 20: Establishment of working groups**

1. The Committee may establish such working groups as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its functions. It shall appoint a Convenor (or Convenors) and Vice-Convenor(s) of each working group and define its terms of reference. The Committee shall reconsider appointments at the first Meeting of the Committee following each session of the Meeting of Parties. It may also define the composition of each working group. The Convenor(s) may co-opt members to the working group.

2. As a general rule, meetings of working groups shall be limited to the Committee Members, Alternate Committee Members, their advisors, members appointed by the Committee and to members co-opted by the Convenor(s) of the working group.

Rule 21: Procedure

1. Insofar as they are applicable, these Rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the proceedings of working groups.

ANNEX 5. ADVISORY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME 2023 – 2025

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, in particular, BirdLife International. 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 MoP7 and revised at AC13. New actions identified at SBWG12, PaCSWG8, joint WG meeting and AC14 are highlighted in blue font. Actions that have been completed or are no longer relevant are crossed out. Any responsible groups or subgroups identified for specific tasks remain open to additional participants.

Topic/ Task	Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments	
			Time	Funds (AUD)		
1. Taxonomy and Annex 1 review						
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	2023-2025	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	2023-2025	2 months	≈ 5,000	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	Respond to proposals (using species assessment template) submitted by Parties.

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
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. Maintain species reference table with scientific and common names across multiple languages.
1.6	Maintain list of candidate species	TWG led by Convenor, AC	Ongoing	1-2 weeks p.a.		Attempt to resolve issues with prioritization. Maintain in line with ACAP/IOC taxonomy. Criteria and scoring for the weighted list of candidate species will be further refined intersessionally via correspondence.
2. Information on status, trends and breeding sites						
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, BirdLife International	Ongoing	8 weeks p.a.	0	Parties to provide new or outstanding data each year. Science Officer to issue reminders each year. Maximise use of existing data (could be suitable for secondments).
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, Intersessional Group (see ANNEX 7)	Ongoing	3 weeks	5,000 (eure)	May require further data portal updates. Consider alternative approaches as required. Review at AC14.

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
2.4	Update ACAP Species Assessments	Science Officer, PaCSWG leads Species Assessments Coordinating Group to oversee updates	Ongoing	6 weeks p.a.	4,000 10,000 (core)	Costs for BirdLife to update maps, possible design update. Reports on progress provided to each PaCSWG meeting. Working with Lead editors.
2.5	Translate updates to Species Assessments and ACAP guidelines into Spanish and French	Science Officer	Ongoing		12,000 14,000 (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. (now task 5.15)	PaCSWG, AC, Science Officer and BirdLife International	2024	1 week p.a.	1,000 (core)	Review at AC14
2.8	Identify and review High Priority Populations for conservation actions.	PaCSWG, Science Officer	Ongoing	1 week p.a.	0	Review at each AC Meeting
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 AC14.
2.10	Review and update best-practice guidelines	PaCSWG, Science Officer	Ongoing	3 weeks p.a.	05,000	Opportunity for secondments and small grants . Funds for translation of HPAI handling guidelines for seabirds on vessels.
2.11	Provide reports on activities to AC meetings	PaCSWG, Science Officer	2023 and 2024	12 weeks	0	

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
2.12	Develop new guidelines for priority issues	SG Subcommittee PaCSWG, Secretariat and experts as required (identify leads)	Ongoing	?	?	Opportunity for secondments and small grants . E.g colony management, acoustic monitoring, remote sensing, seabird-fisheries overlap analysis, spatially explicit fisheries risk assessments. Review at each AC.
2.13	Consider emerging threats to albatrosses and petrels i) Offshore Wind Farm Infrastructure ii) chemical pollutants iii) marine plastic iv) light pollution	PaCSWG, Intersessional Group (see ANNEX 7)	Ongoing	?		Opportunity for secondments and small grants . Develop ways to assess, model, monitor, and mitigate impacts including cumulative impacts on seabirds. Provide relevant information to the bibliographic database. i) Review availability of albatross and petrel flight height data. ii) Develop guidelines for offshore wind risk assessments - intersessional group
2.14	Maintain the ACAP guidelines for working with albatrosses and petrels during the ongoing high-pathogenicity H5N1 avian influenza outbreak	External experts, Lead Patricia Serafini	Ongoing		5,000 (reallocated to 2.10)	Create Expert group see ANNEX 7. Guidelines to cover disease risk assessment for ACAP species, colony risk management and biosecurity regarding the high-pathogenicity H5N1 avian influenza outbreak. Translation costs included under Task 2.5.

Topic/ Task	Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments	
			Time	Funds (AUD)		
3. Seabird Bycatch						
3.1	<p>Continue to implement the RFMO and CCAMLR Engagement Strategy for ACAP (SBWG10-Dec-07-Rev-1 SBWG11-Dec-09 AC14 Doc 20) 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.</p> <p>Refine ACAP specific products on best practice bycatch data collection and reporting, and present to RFMOs.</p>	<p>Individual RFMO co-ordinators, Secretariat, SBWG and AC</p> <p>Individual RFMO co-ordinators, Secretariat, SBWG</p>	Ongoing	<p>a) 18 weeks p.a.</p> <p>b) 18 weeks p.a.</p> <p>c) 2 weeks p.a.</p>	<p>(a+b) 30,000 p.a. (€)</p> <p>From 2025 37,500 p.a.</p> <p>3,000 (€)</p>	<p>a) Travel etc costs for attendance at selected RFMO meetings (less if Party can contribute directly)</p> <p>b) RFMO co-ordinator activities</p> <p>c) Review of process and recommend changes (SBWG)</p> <p>Includes development and dissemination of resources.</p> <p>Translation costs. These guidelines will also be relevant for national (Party) observer programmes.</p>
3.1 a)	Continue with the review and update of the RFMCO Engagement Strategy	Lead Dimas Gianuca and Sebastián Jiménez. Intersessional Group (see ANNEX 7).	AC14 2024-2025		<p>Establish an intersessional group (see ANNEX 7).</p> <p>Engage with IAC (lead Marco Favero, Andres Domingo, Tatiana Neves, Brazil).</p>	

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
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, Megan Tierney, Ed Melvin, Juan Pablo Seco Pon Trawl: Amanda Kuepfer Igor Debski, Verónica Iriarte, Leandro Tamini	Ongoing			Improve consistency between documents. Review evidence on the relative effectiveness, noting regional differences, of different combinations of measures to support Best Practice Advice. Commence wider review of the structure of documents, including version control and documenting version changes.
3.2 a)	Sink rate testing advice	Intersessional Group (See ANNEX 7) Lead: Sebastián Jiménez	2024-2025			To provide guidance on adequate testing methodologies to demonstrate compliance with ACAP sink rate criterion.
3.3	Further development of mitigation advice for purse-seine fisheries. Formalise 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. Finalise ACAP guidelines for removing entangled seabirds from nets (purse seine and trawl). (now Task 3.18)	SBWG, via leads: Cristian Suazo, Joanna Alfaro (Jonathon Barrington to help) Jonathon Barrington, Cristian Suazo, JP Seco Pon, Secretariat	Ongoing	4 weeks	3,000 (euro)	Using the toolbox approach. Costs for translation of advice document or possible in-kind support from Parties. and guidelines, plus guidelines design.

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
3.4	Continue to update Mitigation Fact Sheets using new simplified format in a phased approach: 1) line weighting safety practices 2) updated advice on bird scaring lines for pelagic and demersal LL, and 3) fact sheets dealing with ACAP Best Practice measures.	SBWG, BirdLife International, Secretariat. Leads: Bird scaring lines: Sebastián Jiménez Demersal longline line weighting: Barry Baker Trawl cable, including net monitoring, mitigation: Marcelo Garcia Safe handling of seabirds entangled in nets: Verónica Iriarte	Ongoing	1 week per fact sheet	40,000 15,000 (core , for translation, and for new factsheets)	
3.5	Further pursue approaches to improve uptake of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures. Continue to develop and refine communication strategy and products to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvalidate advice Communicate with different audiences (e.g. presentations, videos, other multi-media) to include success stories and information aimed at overcoming impediments to implementation (now Task 5.13)	SBWG, PaCSWG Secretariat	Ongoing		5,000 (core) for a seconded/contractee to participate in the process	Aimed to help inform the development of future strategies for engagement with fishing fleets. Scope of work dependent on ongoing investigation into enhancing implementation of mitigation measures. Possible secondment to investigate further specific communications areas and to supplement work of any part time consultant that the Secretariat might employ as communications adviser. Note cross over with PaCSWG, communication is important for these matters as well. How to make advice more user friendly to fisheries managers and policy makers to enhance use. (now Task 5.13)

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
	<p>Model bycatch threat to seabird populations to communicate the extinction risk to ACAP Species.</p> <p>Continue to engage with certification schemes, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contributing to reviews of standards on bycatch considerations to encourage these to be informed by ACAP advice. ▪ Providing information to Parties and others sub-group to enable comment on individual fisheries assessments 	Secretariat, SBWG			5,000 (€€€) for a secondee/contractee to continue to provide advice on the process	<p>Will require resources (possible secondment/small grant opportunity). ACAP should respond to relevant opportunities.</p> <p>Secretariat continue to engage, as required, consultant who has already provided advice on this process. A sub-group of SBWG will continue to pursue opportunities to engage with relevant schemes and will indicate when further input from the consultant would be helpful. Secretariat will continue to receive notifications from fishery certification schemes and will share these as relevant with the sub-group.</p>
3.6	Make available and disseminate ACAP advice on improving safety when hauling branch lines during pelagic longline operations.	SBWG, RFMO Leads	Ongoing			Note studies done with 40, 45 and 60g, not presently feasible to test 80g. Completed
3.7	<p>Reporting on bycatch indicators and associated data, methodological approaches and reporting format refined as required</p> <p>Intersessional review to refine indicators</p>	<p>Parties, SBWG, Secretariat</p> <p>Igor Debski to lead initially. AC New Intersessional Group established at AC14 (see ANNEX 7).</p>	Ongoing	20 weeks	10,000 p.a. (€€€€)	<p>Need for contract support as this is a key element of work (0.25 FTE?) Workshop pre SBWG11.</p> <p>Commence work on refined (Response) indicators as endorsed by AC14.</p>

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
3.7 a)	Improve bycatch data collection and reporting.	Megan Tierney to lead. AG New Intersessional Group established at AC14.				<p>Establish an intersessional correspondence group to address key challenges (see ANNEX 7).</p> <p>Possible Secondment.</p> <p>Provide input into data workshops held by Parties if feasible.</p> <p>Commence work refining questions in seabird bycatch data reporting forms, as endorsed by AC14.</p> <p>Develop guidelines on bycatch data analysis to complement existing data collection guidelines</p> <p>Develop a plan and schedule for a wider project to support Parties and Range States with reporting.</p>
3.8	Review and update the prioritisation framework for at-sea threats	SBWG, Parties, New Intersessional Group established at AC14 (see ANNEX 7)	2023-2024 - 2025	1 week	5,000 (eure)	<p>Analysis and update of data relating to threats and mitigation. Possible workshop. i) revise the framework for future use at SBWG11, taking account of risk assessment initiatives recently completed or currently underway. ii) update for MoP8.</p> <p>Identify and score missing Party fisheries to enable a partial update for MoP8 if possible.</p> <p>Develop a plan and schedule for a wider update of the framework.</p>

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
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 Dimas Gianuca	Ongoing		2,000 (€€€ , for translation)	Continued development of the toolbox to provide advice on mitigation options available for artisanal and small-scale fisheries. Good opportunity for secondment . Distribute to SBWG intersessionally. Post updated toolkit on website before AC15. Before posting on website, include introductory text explaining the context, purpose and use of the advice. Engage with IAC (see Task 3.1.a).
3.9 a)	Understand and mitigate the effects on seabirds of small-scale pelagic fisheries, in particular where the mainline is attached directly to surface floats	SBWG	2024-2025			Opportunity for secondments and small grants
3.10	Further development of best practice advice for mitigation in gillnet fisheries.	SBWG	Ongoing	2 weeks		Through liaison with external initiatives. It is anticipated that the first step of this process will be a comprehensive literature review of all gillnet mitigation research across taxa to be compiled for SBWG11, and that ACAP Parties contribute towards this work, as appropriate.
3.11	Review of best practice guidelines for data collection by observer programmes and in the use of Electronic Monitoring for the assessment and monitoring of seabird bycatch	SBWG Lead: Eric Gilman Igor Debski New Intersessional Group established at AC14 (same Group as under 3.7 & 3.8)	Ongoing			Guidelines were developed and last reviewed in 2021. Task 3.1 (RFMO Engagement) will be an important mechanism for dissemination. Commence review, including provision of guidance on seabird bycatch estimation methods. Engage with IAC (see Task 3.1a)

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
3.12	Evaluate the factors that drive or limit success of NPOA Seabirds in reducing the bycatch of seabirds	SBWG	Ongoing	20 weeks		Completed
3.13	Help facilitate and support collaborative seabird impact and risk assessments at various scales.	SBWG	Ongoing			Encourage and help facilitate and support collaborative efforts to undertake seabird bycatch risk and impact assessments, including building capacity to undertake assessments – secondment opportunity. A number of initiatives currently underway. Progress reported at SBWG9, and will inform further actions.
3.14	Maintain bibliography of relevant bycatch information (Also see Task 5.7)	SBWG, Science Officer	Ongoing	1 week p.a.		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	Further understand and mitigate the effects on seabird bycatch in Prepare a review of available information on the nature and extent of seabird bycatch associated with floated demersal longlines, and including ways to increase the sink rate of this gear.	SBWG intersessional group	2023 2024-2025			Opportunity Possible for secondment and small grant

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
3.16	Further development of technologies and techniques for monitoring compliance with seabird mitigation measures.	SBWG	Ongoing		10,000	Opportunity for secondments and small grants . Review current status of monitoring across key fisheries and undertake research on the development technologies and techniques for monitoring compliance, including EM.
3.17	Further development and assessment of pelagic longline branch line weighting or other priority research areas	SBWG	2024-2025			Opportunity for secondments and small grants Includes assessment of the effectiveness of weighted hook designs, and use of non-toxic alternatives to lead when adding weight to the hook.
3.18	Develop guidelines for the safe removal of birds entangled in nets (purse seine, trawl, gillnet).	SBWG, Verónica Iriate, Cristián Suazo, Jonathon Barrington, Juan Pablo Seco Pon, Secretariat, Yann Rouxel	Ongoing	12 weeks	8,000	Standardise procedures and develop infographic guidelines. Costs for development of graphic images, guidelines design, and translation.
3.19	Support the development of an evidence-based Disseminate Seabird-Safe Toolkit for the tuna supply chain by Southern Seabirds Trust	SBWG, BirdLife International	2024-2025			Share resources and provide expert advice.
4. Capacity building, new Parties, organisation of work						
4.1	Provide assistance and capacity building to facilitate drafting and implementation of NPOA-Seabirds	AC, Parties and BirdLife International	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

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
4.2	Continue to develop and implement the strategy for adding further Parties, and engaging with States not Party to ACAP	AC, Parties, Secretariat	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	PaCSWG, SBWG, TWG, AC	Ongoing		0	
4.4	Populate and measure capacity building indicators	Argentina, Australia, Brazil, New Zealand, UK	Ongoing		0	
5. Indicators, priorities, reviews and collective conservation action						
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	2024	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 High Priority Populations	PaCSWG, SBWG, TWG, AC, Parties	Ongoing	16 weeks	0	Intersessional group on High Priority Populations to respond to requests by Parties e.g. the implementation of the Waved Albatross <i>P. irrorata</i> Action Plan.
5.3	Review, refine and standardise criteria to include new species on Annex 1. (now Task 1.6)	PaCSWG, SBWG, TWG, Science Officer	Ongoing	1 week	0	Develop delisting criteria. Update scores as needed (TWG lead).
5.4	Review and update any publications not already specified in the Work Programme	PaCSWG, SBWG, TWG, Secretariat	Ongoing	4 weeks	0	

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
5.5	Implement system of indicators for the success of the ACAP Agreement	Parties, Secretariat, BirdLife International and AC	Ongoing	1 week p.a.	0	Requires reporting by Parties, collation of information by Secretariat (HSI to assist by providing paper). <i>Will now focus on implementation of mitigation for SBWG indicators.</i>
5.6	Review ACAP performance indicators	PaCSWG, SBWG Convenors, Science Officer and BirdLife International	2024	3 weeks	0	Examine ways to improve reporting of implementation of best practice mitigation measures by Parties.
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
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 and other reporting to MoP.	Advisory Committee, Secretariat	2024		0	In accordance with Article IX 6 (d) of the Agreement. <i>Intersessional group (see ANNEX 7) will develop a plan for the number and structure of AC related reports to MoP8.</i>
5.11	Continue to update analysis of overlaps of distributions, and interactions, 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 and CCAMLR.	SBWG, PaCSWG and Parties, BirdLife International	Ongoing	16 weeks	10,000 (grant)	Opportunities for small grants . Assess any capacity building requirements to facilitate regional coordination to better assess bycatch. Increase focus on ACAP High Priority Populations and high-risk bycatch areas.

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
5.12	Support for World Albatross Day	Secretariat, PaCSWG, SBWG, Parties	Ongoing		3,000 p.a (€€€€)	Developing, producing and distributing WAD materials e.g. logo, posters, brochure. Support other means of promoting WAD, e.g. competitions etc.
5.13	Enhance the communication of the conservation crisis facing albatrosses and petrels and of ACAP's effective solutions	Lead Communications Advisor. AC Intersessional Group (See ANNEX 7).			5,000 for a seconded/contractee to participate in the process	Review, develop and implement ACAP's Communications Strategy for AC14.
5.14	Increase understanding of the effects of climate change on albatrosses and petrels.	PaCSWG, SBWG, TWG, Parties, Science Officer	Ongoing			Possible small grant opportunity. Support research and monitoring into the effects of climate change on life history, breeding behaviour and success, breeding habitat condition, and disease prevalence, etc. Identify ways to increase the resilience of albatrosses and petrels to these effects. Cooperative and coordinated international responses are required to address critical research needs.
5.15	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	2024	1 week p.a.	1,000	Review tracking indicators at AC14

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
6. Management of AC work, Secretariat oversight and liaison, and interaction of ACAP bodies						
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 and the Intersessional Group (see ANNEX 7)
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 6. DRAFT ADVISORY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME 2026 - 2028

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, in particular BirdLife International. 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 reflect the amount of time that AC Officials and the Secretariat will spend on these tasks.

Topic/ Task	Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments	
			Time	Funds (AUD)		
1. Taxonomy and Annex 1 review						
1.1	Keep the bibliographic database updated with relevant taxonomy documents	TWG led by Convenor	Ongoing	0.5 week p.a.		Ensure relevant taxonomy papers are added to ACAP's bibliographic database
1.2	Continue to work on ways of visually separating similar ACAP taxa	TWG	2026-2028	2 weeks		This will facilitate the taxonomic process and the identification of bycatch specimens
1.3	Continue the establishment of a morphometric database	TWG led by Convenor	2026-2028	2 weeks		This will facilitate the taxonomic process, the identification of bycatch specimens, and the long-term storage of valuable data
1.4	Maintain a database of site-specific information on the availability of samples relevant to studies of population genetics of ACAP species	TWG	2026-2028	1 month	5,000 (for database development)	Conduct a gap analysis of colonies/sites where there is insufficient genetic information
1.5	Consider taxonomic issues relating to species proposed for addition to Annex 1 of the Agreement	Parties and AC	Ongoing	Variable, depending if there are proposals		Respond to proposals (using species assessment template) submitted by Parties.
1.6	Respond to queries on taxonomic issues relating to ACAP species and keep AC updated on relevant taxonomic issues	TWG led by Convenor	Ongoing	1-2 weeks p.a.		Encourage ongoing harmonisation with CMS and IUCN. Maintain species reference table with scientific and common names across multiple languages.

Topic/ Task	Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments	
			Time	Funds (AUD)		
1.7	Maintain list of candidate species	TWG led by Convenor, AC	Ongoing	1-2 weeks p.a.		Attempt to resolve issues with prioritisation. Maintain in line with ACAP/IOC taxonomy.
2. Information on status, trends and breeding sites						
2.1	Update gaps in population, 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.		Parties to provide new or outstanding data each year. Science Officer to issue reminders each year. Maximise use of existing data (could be suitable for secondments).
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.		
2.3	Assess and update global population trends	PaCSWG Convenors, Science Officer and BirdLife International with other experts as required. Intersessional Group established at AC14.	Ongoing	3 weeks	5,000	May require further data portal updates. Consider alternative approaches as required. Review at AC16.
2.4	Update ACAP Species Assessments	Species Assessments Coordinating Group to oversee updates	Ongoing	6 weeks p.a.	12,000	Costs for BirdLife to update maps. Reports on progress provided to each PaCSWG meeting. Working with Lead editors
2.5	Translate updates to Species Assessments and ACAP guidelines into Spanish and French	Science Officer	Ongoing	2 weeks p.a.	15,000	Opportunity for secondments or in-kind support

Topic/ Task	Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments	
			Time	Funds (AUD)		
2.6	Identify priorities for monitoring of numbers, trends and demography	PaCSWG, Science Officer	Ongoing	2 weeks p.a.		Review and update priorities and reflect on progress against priorities and provide reports to each AC Meeting.
2.7	Identify and review High Priority Populations for conservation actions.	PaCSWG, Science Officer	Ongoing	1 week p.a.		Review at each AC Meeting
2.8	Review and prioritise the threats to breeding sites and identify gaps in knowledge.	PaCSWG, Science Officer	Ongoing	1 week p.a.		Annual updating of priorities by Parties, re-run prioritisation for AC16.
2.9	Update eradication guidelines	PaCSWG, Science Officer, UK, South Africa, USA, Mark Tasker	2026	3 weeks		Required in light of new insights gained from recent attempts to eradicate house mice from islands
2.10	Review and update Guidelines for working with albatrosses and petrels during the high pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) H5Nx panzootic	External experts, Lead Patricia Serafini	Ongoing			Guidelines for ACAP species offering broad recommendations to supplement local or regional risk management and biosecurity regarding the high-pathogenicity (HPAI) H5Nx avian influenza panzootic. Disease risk assessment for HPAI H5Nx for ACAP species to be carried out by the intersessional group.
2.11	Review and update other best-practice guidelines	PaCSWG, Science Officer	Ongoing	3 weeks p.a.		Opportunity for secondments and small grants .
2.12	Develop new guidelines	PaCSWG, Secretariat and experts as required (identify leads)	Ongoing	?	?	Opportunity for secondments and small grants . E.g colony management, acoustic monitoring. Review at each AC.
2.13	Consider emerging threats to albatrosses and petrels i) Offshore Wind Farm Infrastructure ii) chemical pollutants iii) marine plastic	PaCSWG, Intersessional Group established at AC14	Ongoing	2026-2028		Opportunity for secondments and small grants . Develop ways to assess, model, monitor, and mitigate impacts including cumulative impacts on seabirds. Provide relevant information to the bibliographic database.

Topic/ Task	Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments	
			Time	Funds (AUD)		
					i) Review availability of albatross and petrel flight height data. ii) Develop guidelines for offshore wind farm risk assessments (Intersessional Group established at aC14)	
2.14	Provide reports on intersessional activities and working group meetings to AC meetings	PaCSWG, Science Officer	2026 and 2027	12 weeks		
3. Seabird Bycatch						
3.1	Continue to implement the RFMCO Engagement Strategy (AC14 Doc 20) with relevant bodies that manage international fisheries (RFMOs and others) . Relevant Parties to engage and assist RFMOs and other relevant international bodies in assessing and minimising bycatch of albatrosses and petrels.	Parties, Individual RFMO leads, Secretariat, SBWG and AC	Ongoing	18 weeks p.a.	70,000 p.a. (subject to review)	Travel etc costs for attendance at selected RFMCO meetings (less if Party can contribute directly). Several RFMOs are engaging in the review of seabird measures during the early part of the triennium. Reflects cost of attending two meetings per RFMO for six RFMOs, based on 2024 costs. Figure will be kept under review to reflect changing priorities based on progress in RFMO CMM reviews.
3.1.a	Continue to develop and refine ACAP specific products on best practice bycatch data collection and reporting, and present to RFMOs.	Individual RFMO leads, Secretariat, SBWG	Ongoing	2 weeks p.a.	3,000 (for translation)	These guidelines will also be relevant for national (Party) observer programmes. Includes development and dissemination of resources
3.1.b	Continue the review, and update the RFMCO Engagement Strategy at each Joint WG meeting.	Leads: Dimas Gianuca and Sebastián Jiménez.	Ongoing			

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
3.2	Engage with other international bodies concerned with the conservation of species affected by fishing (e.g. IAC, CMS)	SBWG, Secretariat	Ongoing			In order to ensure as far possible any mitigation measures proposed for ACAP species do not adversely affect other species and to pursue mutual gains in species conservation.
3.3	Intersessional review of ACAP Best Practice Advice and Review documents for pelagic and demersal longline, trawl, and purse seine fishing gear	SBWG via leads – Pelagic LL: Sebastián Jiménez Demersal LL: Megan Tierney, Ed Melvin, Juan Pablo Seco Pon Trawl: Igor Debski, Verónica Iriarte, Leandro Tamini Purse seine: Cristian Suazo, Joanna Alfaro	Ongoing		3,000 (for translation of purse seine document)	Complete review and restructure of advice documents to improve readability and consistency between documents; version control; and documenting changes made between versions. Present to SBWG13. Review evidence on the relative effectiveness, noting regional differences of different combinations of measures to support Best Practice Advice.
3.3.a	Sink rate testing advice	Intersessional group established at AC14. Lead: Sebastián Jiménez	2026			Complete guidance on adequate testing methodologies to demonstrate compliance with ACAP sink rate criterion. Present to SBWG13.
3.4	Identify and pursue new approaches to improve uptake of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures.	SBWG, PaCSWG Secretariat	Ongoing			Aimed to help inform the development of future strategies for engagement with fishing fleets. Scope of work dependent on ongoing investigation into enhancing implementation of mitigation measures.
3.5	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: Dimas Gianuca, Javier Quiñones, Gabriel Canani	Ongoing		2,000 (for translation)	Continued development of the toolbox to provide advice on mitigation options available for artisanal and small-scale fisheries. Good opportunity for secondment .

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
3.5.a	Understand and mitigate the effects on seabirds of small-scale pelagic fisheries, in particular where the mainline is attached directly to surface floats	SBWG				Opportunity for secondments and small grants
3.6	Further development of best practice advice for mitigation in gillnet fisheries.	SBWG	Ongoing	2 weeks		Through liaison with external initiatives. It is anticipated that the first step of this process will be a comprehensive literature review of all gillnet mitigation research across taxa to be compiled for SBWG11, and that ACAP Parties contribute towards this work, as appropriate.
3.7	Further understand and mitigate seabird bycatch of floated demersal longlines, including ways to increase the sink rate of this gear.	SBWG Intersessional Group	2026-2028			Opportunity for secondment and small grant
3.8	Further development and assessment of pelagic longline branch line weighting or other priority research areas	SBWG				Opportunity for secondments and small grants Includes assessment of the effectiveness of weighted hook designs, and use of non-toxic alternatives to lead when adding weight to the hook.
3.9	Reporting on bycatch indicators and associated data, methodological approaches and reporting format refined as required. Intersessional review to refine indicators	Parties, SBWG, Secretariat, Intersessional Group established at AC14	Ongoing	20 weeks	10,000 p.a.	Need for contract support as this is a key element of work (0.25 FTE?). To support the reporting of response indicators. Possible secondment . Provide input into data workshops held by Parties if feasible. Complete refinement of simple Response Indicators (SBWG13) Implement plan to support Parties and Range States to complete reporting requirements

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
3.10	Review and update the prioritisation framework data for at-sea threats	Parties and SBWG	MoP9	4 weeks	10,000 (contract to collate information from RFMOs and other States)	Use a staged approach to update the fisheries: 1) Parties and Range State and APEC Member Economy Observers to update information on their fisheries; 2) information on fisheries managed by RFMOs updated using publicly available materials and via MoUs; and 3) a further process would be needed for other States not presently interacting with ACAP. Opportunity for secondment or small grant .
3.11	Review of best practice guidelines for data collection by observer programmes and the use of Electronic Monitoring for the assessment and monitoring of seabird bycatch	SBWG, Intersessional Group established at AC14. Lead: Igor Debski	Ongoing			Complete initial review at SBWG13, including provision of advice on seabird bycatch estimation methods. Task 3.1 (RFMCO Engagement) will be an important mechanism for dissemination.
3.12	Model bycatch threat to seabird populations to communicate the extinction risk to ACAP Species.					Will require resources (possible secondment/small grant opportunity). ACAP should respond to relevant opportunities. Further investigate the human dimension of bycatch and mitigation as a relevant approach to increase the uptake of conservation measures.
3.13	Help facilitate and support collaborative seabird impact and risk assessments at various scales.	SBWG	Ongoing			Encourage and help facilitate and support collaborative efforts to undertake seabird bycatch risk and impact assessments, including building capacity to undertake assessments – secondment opportunity. A number of initiatives currently underway.

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
3.14	Continue to engage with certification schemes by providing information to sub-group to enable comment on individual fisheries assessments	Secretariat, SBWG	Ongoing		5,000 (for secondee/ contractee to continue to advise on the process)	Secretariat continue to engage, as required, consultant who has already provided advice on this process. A sub-group of SBWG will continue to pursue opportunities to engage with relevant schemes and will indicate when further input from the consultant would be helpful. Secretariat will continue to receive notifications from fishery certification schemes and will share these as relevant with the sub-group.
3.15	Further development of technologies and techniques for monitoring compliance with seabird mitigation measures.	SBWG	Ongoing			Opportunity for secondments and small grants . Review current status of monitoring across key fisheries and undertake research on the development of technologies and techniques for monitoring compliance, including EM.
3.16	Continue to update Mitigation Fact Sheets using new simplified format in a phased approach: 1) line weighting safety practices 2) updated advice on bird scaring lines for pelagic and demersal LL, and 3) fact sheets dealing with ACAP Best Practice measures.	SBWG, BirdLife International, Secretariat. Leads: Bird scaring lines: Sebastián Jiménez Demersal longline line weighting: Barry Baker Trawl cable, including net monitoring, mitigation: Marcelo Garcia Safe handling of seabirds entangled in nets: Verónica Iriarte	Ongoing	1 week per fact sheet	15,000 (for translation, and for new factsheets)	

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
3.17	Develop guidelines for the safe removal of birds entangled in nets (purse seine, trawl, gillnet).	SBWG, Verónica Iriate, Cristián Suazo, Juan Pablo Seco Pon, Secretariat, Yann Rouxel	SBWG13	12 weeks	8,000	Standardise procedures and develop infographic guidelines. Costs for development of graphic images, guidelines design, and translation.
3.18	Disseminate Seabird-Safe Toolkit for the tuna supply chain by Southern Seabirds Trust	SBWG, BirdLife International	Ongoing			Share resources and provide expert advice.
3.19	Maintain bibliography of relevant bycatch information (Also see Task 5.7)	SBWG, Science Officer	Ongoing	1 week p.a.		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.
4. Capacity building, new Parties, organisation of work						
4.1	Provide assistance and capacity building to facilitate drafting and implementation of NPOA-Seabirds	AC, Parties and BirdLife International	Ongoing	10 weeks		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, Secretariat	Ongoing			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	PaCSWG, SBWG, TWG, AC	Ongoing			

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
4.4	Populate and measure capacity building indicators.	AC, Parties, Secretariat	Ongoing			Focus on capacity building between Parties, not on domestic activities. Reconsider capacity building indicators in light of discussions at MoP8.
4.5	Identify opportunities to build capacity when considering Small Grant and Secondment applications	PaCSWG, SBWG, TWG, Small Grants sub-committee.	Ongoing			Small Grants and Secondments are a key way that ACAP advances capacity building between Parties and with others.
5. Indicators, priorities, reviews and collective conservation action						
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	2027	4 weeks		Report to MoP9. See also Task 2.8 and 3.10.
5.2	Review existing Action Plans (for National Plans, when asked by relevant Party), and advise on new Action Plans for ACAP species and High Priority Populations	PaCSWG, SBWG, TWG, AC, Parties	Ongoing	16 weeks		Intersessional group on High Priority Populations to respond to requests by Parties e.g. the implementation of the Waved Albatross <i>P. irrorata</i> Action Plan.
5.4	Review and update any publications not already specified in the Work Programme	PaCSWG, SBWG, TWG, Secretariat	Ongoing	4 weeks		
5.5	Implement system of indicators for the success of the ACAP Agreement	Parties, Secretariat, BirdLife International and AC	Ongoing	1 week p.a.		Requires reporting by Parties, collation of information by Secretariat
5.6	Review ACAP performance indicators	PaCSWG, SBWG Convenors, Science Officer and BirdLife International	2027	3 weeks		Examine ways to improve reporting of implementation of best practice mitigation measures by Parties.

Topic/ Task	Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments	
			Time	Funds (AUD)		
5.7	Review information and drafts of triennial implementation report and other reporting to MoP.	Advisory Committee, Secretariat	2027			In accordance with Article IX 6 (d) of the Agreement.
5.8	Continue to update analysis of overlaps of distributions, and interactions, 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 and CCAMLR.	SBWG, PaCSWG and Parties, BirdLife International	Ongoing	16 weeks	10,000	<p>Opportunities for small grants.</p> <p>Assess any capacity building requirements to facilitate regional coordination to better assess bycatch.</p> <p>Increase focus on ACAP High Priority Populations and high-risk bycatch areas.</p>
5.9	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	2026-2027	6 months	24,000 (BLI contract)	<p>Review tracking indicators at AC16.</p> <p>Support a BLI contract to identify gaps in tracking data coverage; to contact holders of tracking data that are not in the Tracking Database; and encourage them to submit their data, and to assist data holders with data submission. Any contract with BLI would include significant in-kind contribution.</p>
5.10	Develop ACAP guidelines for seabird-fisheries overlap and risk assessment analyses	SBWG and PaCSWG (Intersessional Group established at AC14)	AC15			See ToRs developed at AC14.
5.11	Increase understanding of the effects of climate change on albatrosses and petrels.	PaCSWG, SBWG, TWG, Parties, Science Officer	Ongoing			<p>Possible small grant opportunity.</p> <p>Support research and monitoring into the effects of climate change on life history, breeding behaviour and success, breeding habitat condition, and disease prevalence, etc. Identify ways to increase the resilience of albatrosses and petrels to these effects.</p> <p>Cooperative and coordinated international responses are required to address critical research needs.</p>

Topic/ Task		Responsible group	Time frame	Resources		Action detail/ comments
				Time	Funds (AUD)	
5.12	Support for World Albatross Day	Secretariat, PaCSWG, SBWG, Parties	Ongoing		3,000 p.a	Developing, producing and distributing WAD materials e.g. logo, posters, brochure. Support other means of promoting WAD, e.g competitions etc.
5.13	Enhance the communication of the conservation crisis facing albatrosses and petrels and of ACAP's effective solutions	Lead: Communications Advisor.	Ongoing		5,000 (contract for additional expertise)	Opportunities for secondment . Review, develop and implement ACAP's Communications Strategy.
5.14	Manage database of relevant scientific literature	Secretariat	Ongoing	2 weeks p.a.		
5.15	Manage directory of relevant legislation	Secretariat	Ongoing	1 week p.a.		Parties to supply further information, as available
5.16	Manage a list of authorities, research centres, scientists and non-governmental organisations relevant to ACAP	Secretariat	Ongoing	2 days p.a.		Parties and AC to supply further information, as available
6. Management of AC work, Secretariat oversight and liaison, and interaction of ACAP bodies						
6.1	Consider and advise on budget matters as needed	AC	Ongoing	2 weeks p.a.		Short-term advice provided by the AC Chair
6.2	Consider and advise on Staff matters as needed	AC	Ongoing	1 week p.a.		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.		
6.4	Manage work of Advisory Committee	Chair, Vice-chair and Convenors	Ongoing	18 weeks p.a.		

ANNEX 7. ADVISORY COMMITTEE INTERSESSIONAL GROUPS 2024 – 2026

The following intersessional correspondence groups were established at AC14.

Intersessional Group	AC14 reference	2023 – 2025 AC Work Programme Topic/Task	Lead	Participants	Terms of Reference	Reporting timeframe
Review the ACAP Engagement Strategy with Regional Fisheries Management and Conservation Organisations	14.5 – 14.12	3.1a	Sebastián Jiménez	BLI, Marco Favero, Mark Tasker, Megan Tierney, Secretariat, Andres Domingo, HSI, Patricia Serafini, Mi Ae Kim, Tatiana Neves, Jonathon Barrington, Jose Carlos Baez	To complete the review of the RFMCO Engagement Strategy the Intersessional Group will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consider including the Joint Technical Commission for the Maritime Front; 2. Define how the Strategy should guide the actions of ACAP, ACAP officials and NGOs, as well as Parties and the Secretariat; 3. Populate the agreed template for the individualized approaches with target outcomes for each regional fisheries management and conservation organisation included in ANNEX 1 of AC14 Doc 20; 4. Present the RFMCO Engagement Strategy to MoP8 for its consideration. 	MoP8
Advising MoP on AC Work Programme budget	6.2.7	NA	Marco Favero	Mike Double, Igor Debski, Mark Tasker, Secretariat, Australia, Argentina	To prepare a brief for the AC Chair for use at MoP8 the Intersessional Group will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss different potential scenarios for the ACAP 2026 - 2028 Budget and their impact on the work of the Advisory Committee; 2. Analyse alternative allocation of funds for the 2026 - 2028 triennium under different budget scenarios, and how this would affect the current implementation of conservation actions, including the organisation of Advisory Committee and Working Group meetings, and the implementation of RFMCO engagement strategy, small grants and secondment programmes, among others. 	MoP8

Intersessional Group	AC14 reference	2023 – 2025 AC Work Programme Topic/Task	Lead	Participants	Terms of Reference	Reporting timeframe
ACAP guidelines for Offshore Wind Farm developments	12.1.5.i	2.13	Helen Wade (BLI)	Mike Double (AC Chair), Patricia Serafini & Tatiana Neves (Brazil), Chile, New Zealand, Azwianewi Makhado (South Africa), Helena Moreno (Spain), United Kingdom, HSI, BLI, Gustavo Jiménez Uzcátegui (Charles Darwin Foundation), Australia	<p>To develop guidelines for Offshore Wind Farm (OWF) developments the Intersessional Group will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the principles and suggested best practice advice provided in SBWG12/PaCSWG8 Doc 08; 2. Consider the applicability for ACAP species of existing OWF development guidelines and risk assessment methods (e.g. from the Northern Hemisphere); 3. Review methods that enable studies of flight height behaviours of ACAP species; 4. Review methods that enable studies of fine-scale distributions of ACAP species; 5. Review approaches to identify areas with high concentrations of seabirds (e.g. near breeding colonies, flight corridors, and migration routes); 6. Explore ways to coordinate the work of the ICG with the CMS Energy Task Force; 7. Develop draft ACAP guidelines for OWF development for consideration at AC15 or intersessionally. 	AC15
ACAP reporting on species status and trends	13.1.3.i	2.3	Johannes Fischer	Azwianewi Makhado/Makhudu Masotla (South Africa), Patricia Serafini, Richard Phillips, Ana Carneiro, Megan Tierney, Mike Double, Tommy Clay	<p>To assess methods for analysing the status and trend of ACAP species the Intersessional Group will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the methodology used in PaCSWG8 Doc 03 for analysing population trends of ACAP species; 2. Refine the methodology and apply it to all ACAP species for which sufficient population count data are available. 3. Explore methodologies that incorporate unmonitored colonies in species-level trend estimates; 4. Document the final methodology in such a way as to facilitate easy updates to the analyses; 	PaCSWG9

Intersessional Group	AC14 reference	2023 – 2025 AC Work Programme Topic/Task	Lead	Participants	Terms of Reference	Reporting timeframe
					<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Investigate the potential to illustrate population trends spatially by integrating demographics with tracking data; 6. Develop a format to report trends, including the use of clear and easy to understand figures and graphics; 7. Report back to PaCSWG9 on the process, results, and provide recommendations for the integration of results into different ACAP products. 	
Measuring branch line sink rates	11.1.21	3.2.a	Sebastián Jiménez	Makhudu Masotla (South Africa), Nigel Brothers, Gabriel Canani, New Zealand, Australia, BLI.	<p>To develop guidance on measuring sink rates in pelagic longline fisheries the Intersessional Group will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review available information on protocols for measuring sink rates in pelagic longline branch lines; 2. Develop ACAP guidelines for measuring sink rates of baited hooks in pelagic longline fisheries; and 3. Report back to SBWG13 and AC15. 	SBWG13
Reporting on Small Grants and Secondments to MoP8	6.2.7	NA	Marco Favero	Uruguay, UK, Brazil, Peru, AC Chair	<p>To develop a report on Small Grants and Secondments for MoP8 the Intersessional Group will assess:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The evolution of financial and human resources allocated by the Advisory Committee and the Secretariat into both programmes; 2. The conservation impact of both programmes in terms of meeting documents, peer-review papers, advice and other products generated by grants and secondment recipients; 3. The impact of both programmes in the development and implementation of ACAP best practice; 4. The impact of the Small Grants and Secondment Programmes in terms of capacity building; and 	MoP8

Intersessional Group	AC14 reference	2023 – 2025 AC Work Programme Topic/Task	Lead	Participants	Terms of Reference	Reporting timeframe
					5. The way both programmes improved the international collaboration between ACAP Parties, Range States and other organisations.	
Conservation Guidelines for working with albatrosses and petrels during the ongoing high pathogenicity H5N1 avian influenza panzootic	-	2.14	Patricia Serafini	New members: Azwianewi Makhado/Makhudu Masotla (South Africa), Jennifer Chauca (Peru)	To continue to provide guidance on High Pathogenicity H5Nx Avian Influenza the Intersessional Group will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compile up-to-date information and revise the ACAP guidelines for working with albatrosses and petrels during the ongoing [high pathogenicity H5Nx avian influenza] HPAI panzootic; 2. Recommend and prioritize ways of effectively communicating the risk to decision-makers and stakeholders within ACAP, including advice products; 3. Prepare further documents and disease risk assessments, as necessary; 4. Report to AC15. 	AC15
Seabird bycatch data reporting and indicators, guidelines and priority fisheries	11.1.10 & 11.1.13	3.7, 3.8, 3.11	Megan Tierney	Mark Tasker, Jonathon Barrington, Barry Baker, Mike Double, Igor Debski, Marco Favero, HSI, new members: Azwianewi Makhado/Makhudu Masotla (South Africa), Brazil, Tatiana Neves.	To progress reporting of bycatch data and the implementation of mitigation measures, and to further develop seabird bycatch response indicators the Intersessional Group will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review, and if necessary, refine the Response Indicators on implementation of seabird bycatch mitigation measures within EEZs. 2. Review, and if necessary, refine the questions in the ACAP reporting form to ensure that: a) the correct type of data collected is collected to populate the Response Indicator on implementation of seabird bycatch mitigation measures; and b) the reporting format is as simple and streamline as possible for the data custodians of Parties and Range States to complete. 	AC15

Intersessional Group	AC14 reference	2023 – 2025 AC Work Programme Topic/Task	Lead	Participants	Terms of Reference	Reporting timeframe
					<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Prepare a costed scope-of-work for an ACAP Project to support Parties and Range States to report against the simplified Response Indicators. 4. Coordinate the review of the ACAP Observer and EM guidelines which is also to include the development of guidelines on bycatch estimation methods once data is collected. Initial focus of the guideline development is to be on methods for estimating bycatch rates. 5. Develop a process to support the staged approach agreed at AC14 for updating the priority fisheries for conservation action for ACAP species. Consider if elements of this process can be incorporated into the costed project scope-of-work to be developed under 3) above. 	
ACAP Communications Strategy	5.1.18	5.13	Bree Forrer	Marco Favero, Mark Tasker, Jonathon Barrington, Nigel Brothers, Veronica Lopez, Nicola Beynon, Stephanie Good and Cristian Suazo	<p>To continue the development and implementation of ACAP's Communications Strategy the Intersessional Group will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review at the end of each financial year, the current ACAP Communications Strategy to ensure audiences and messages are best prioritised to communicate the conservation crisis affecting ACAP-listed albatrosses and petrels, and proven ACAP solutions to address threats (i.e. seabird bycatch mitigation measures). 2. Review and prioritise ways to effectively communicate with priority target audiences, including the production of targeted communications materials (such as advice products, presentations, other media) as well as taking account of success stories. 3. Develop and recommend implementation of specific actions for highest priority audiences. 4. Develop ways of assessing the success of ACAP's communications, and report to MoP8 and AC15. 	MoP8, AC15

Intersessional Group	AC14 reference	2023 – 2025 AC Work Programme Topic/Task	Lead	Participants	Terms of Reference	Reporting timeframe
ACAP Species Assessments	NA	2.4	Patricia Serafini and Marco Favero	PaCSWG and TWG Convenors, AC Chair, Secretariat	<p>To deliver updated ACAP Species Assessments, the Intersessional Group, in collaboration with the Secretariat, will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Track progress on the production of the assessments; 2. Support the production when required; 3. Review the draft assessments; 4. Identify ways to improve the rate of production; 5. Identify approaches that will streamline future updates; 6. Assess alternative formats to pdfs; 7. Report on progress to MoP8 (as part of AC Report) and AC15. 	MoP8 and AC15

ANNEX 8. MOP8 DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Draft Provisional Agenda	
Eighth Session of the Meeting of the Parties to ACAP	
1. Official Opening	
1.1	Official Opening and Opening Statements
2. Procedural Issues	
2.1	Adoption of Agenda
2.2	Amendments to the MoP Rules of Procedure
2.3	Establishment of Credentials Committee
3. Reports	
3.1	Report of Credentials Committee
3.2	Report of the Depositary
3.3	Reports of Observers
4. Operation of the Secretariat	
4.1	Report of the Secretariat
4.2	Secretariat Work Programme 2026 - 2028
4.3	Review of Staff Regulations
4.4	Review of Financial Regulations
4.5	Review of Effectiveness of the Secretariat
4.6	Recruitment of the Agreement's Executive Secretary
5. Operation of the Meeting of the Parties	
6. Operation of the Advisory Committee	
6.1	Report of the Advisory Committee
6.1.1	Advisory Committee reporting framework
6.2	Advisory Committee Work Programme 2026 - 2028
7. Operation of the Agreement	
7.1	Report on Implementation of the Agreement
7.2	Criteria for listing and de-listing species in Annex 1
7.3	Proposed Amendment to Annex 1 - listing of new species
7.4	Identification of Priority Actions for Conservation Measures
7.5	Indicators to Measure the Success of the Agreement
7.6	Capacity Building
7.7	Communication Strategy
7.8	Arrangements with Other Organisations
7.9	Financial Report
7.10	Agreement Budget 2026 - 2028

7.11	Scale of Contributions
7.12	National Plans of Action
7.13	Accession of non-Party Range States to the Agreement
8.	Provisional Date and Venue of the Ninth Meeting
9.	Other Business
9.1	Media Release
9.2	Participation at future Conferences
10.	Adoption of MoP8 Report
11.	Closing Remarks

ANNEX 9. DRAFT AC15 AGENDA

DRAFT AC15 AGENDA	
1. Opening Remarks	
2. Adoption of the Agenda	
3. Rules of Procedure	
4. Report of the Depositary	
5. ACAP Secretariat	5.1 Activities undertaken in 2025 - 2026 intersessional period 5.2 Secretariat Work Programme 2026 – 2028
6. Agreement's Financial Matters	6.1 Financial Report
7. Observer Reports	7.1 Reports from Observers to AC15
8. Report from the Meeting of Parties relevant to AC	
9. Taxonomy of Albatrosses and Petrels	9.1 Report of the Taxonomy Working Group
10. Seabird Bycatch	10.1 Report of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group
11. Joint meeting of the Seabird Bycatch and Population and Conservation Status Working Groups	11.1 Report of the Joint meeting of the Seabird Bycatch and Population and Conservation Status Working Groups
12. Population and Conservation Status of Albatrosses and Petrels	12.1 Report of the Population and Conservation Status Working Group
13. ACAP Engagement Strategy with Regional Fisheries Management and Conservation Organisations	
14. Communications Strategy	
15. Advisory Committee	15.1 Operation of the Advisory Committee 15.2 Advisory Committee Work Programme 2026 – 2028 15.3 Agreement Grant Scheme and Secondment Programme
16. Listing of New Species	
17. Election and Appointment of AC Officers	
18. Sixteenth Meeting of the Advisory Committee	

18.1 Timing and Venue 18.2 Draft Agenda
19. Any Other Business
20. Adoption of Report.
21. Closing Remarks

ANNEX 10. STATEMENTS FROM OBSERVERS – NAMIBIA

Namibia would once again like to thank ACAP's Secretariat for the invitation to attend the meeting as an observer state and extend genuine gratitude and appreciation to the Peruvian Government, IMARPE in particular for hosting the meeting.

Last year after reporting on AC13, the Directorate of Policy, Planning and Economics from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources requested for a Presentation from Directorate of Resource Management to present to the senior management. This presentation was presented to management. Thanks to Jonathon and Christine for providing information with regards to the accession process and as well as a presentation respectively. In addition, we arranged for Sebastian Jimenez (Co-convenor of the SBWG) to meet with officials from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources with regard to ACAP accession process, as he was there for Seabird Bycatch Data Management Workshop held in Swakopmund in September 2023. These are all efforts of information dissemination with regard to ACAP's conservation work.

The Namibian government is in the process of reviewing its National Plan of Action for Seabirds-reducing incidental catch of seabirds in its fisheries. This is spearheaded by the Albatross Task Force from Namibia Nature Foundation and the Benguela Current Convention (BCC). During the week of 19-23 August 2024, a comprehensive review process will take place involving all key relevant government departments and agencies, NGO's, other marine users and the fishing industry. The main objective is to create a comprehensive conservation framework for seabirds in Namibia and include all fisheries that are affecting all seabirds including albatrosses and petrels. Namibia already implements and complies with a range of seabird bycatch mitigation as they are party to international agreements and RFMO's such as SEAFO, ICCAT ATLAFCO, BCC, and CCAMLR. The common objective of these international agreements and RFMO's is sustainable use and conservation of living marine resources that are similar to ACAP's objectives.

ANNEX 11. STATEMENTS FROM OBSERVERS – USA

The United States thanks the Secretariat and ACAP Parties for organizing the 14th Meeting of the Advisory Committee of ACAP and particularly Peru for hosting this meeting. We look forward to the discussions on a range of seabird conservation topics with ACAP Parties and other Range States, APEC member economies, and other observers. We are interested in continuing to share information and collaborate on key issues related to seabird conservation, such as bycatch mitigation, eradicating non-native species in breeding habitats, and planning for climate change impacts.

To further information sharing, below are brief summaries of several activities in the United States that may be of interest to ACAP Parties and others:

Lehua Islet Eradications: The State of Hawaii declared Lehua Islet, Hawaii free of all introduced mammals in April of 2021. Rabbits were extirpated in 2006 and in 2009 an attempt to eradicate Pacific rats (*Rattus exulans*) failed. A subsequent attempt in 2017 using lessons learned from the first rat eradication went well but several sightings in the following months sparked a strategic mop-up effort. Intensive monitoring since then has led the State of Hawaii to conclude that the rats are finally gone. The colony will now serve as a safe haven for Laysan and black-footed albatrosses as well as other species of Hawaiian seabirds.

Mus musculus eradication attempt at Midway Atoll: The effort to eliminate house mice (*Mus musculus*) at Midway Atoll in Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument concluded without success in August of 2023. Despite years of planning and efficacy trials as well as implementation completely according to plan, many mice survived. The team is evaluating all the factors that may have caused a failure. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) remains committed to the goal of restoring healthy ecosystem functions.

Wake Atoll rat eradication: Implementation of the second attempt to remove *Rattus exulans* as well as a recently introduced woodrat (*Neotoma albigula*) is underway at Wake Atoll. The aerial application of Brodifacoum rodenticide commenced in May 2024 and efficacy monitoring and mop-up is ongoing.

Invasive plant eradication at Midway: Eradication efforts for golden crownbeard (*Verbesina encelioides*), which hinders albatross breeding, is ongoing at Midway Atoll. The Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge is cautiously optimistic that it can be eradicated from Eastern Island in 2-3 years with sustained effort. Continued work will focus more aggressively on the few areas on Sand Island where golden crownbeard continues to occur. Additional funding is being sought to complete the project.

Tagging of black-footed albatross: To investigate the distribution of black-footed albatross from understudied colonies, Oikonos Ecosystem Knowledge and USFWS personnel deployed 10 satellite-linked (Argos) transmitters and 20 archival geolocator (GLS) tags on adult black-footed albatross on Kamole (Laysan Island). Kure Atoll Conservancy deployed an additional 20 GLS tags on black-footed albatross on Holaniku (Kure Atoll). This project is part of a larger study to assess the vulnerability of the species to bycatch in the North Pacific. Additional tags will be deployed in 2025 and researchers will visit colonies in 2026 to retrieve remaining tags.

Bycatch data will be analyzed in collaboration with Hawaii Pacific University, and Tommy Clay at the Environmental Defense Fund. The Argos tracks can be viewed here: <https://portal.atn.ioos.us/#metadata/fb5237e6-06d7-481b-8f04-a18ad098669e/project>

Albatross demography study: The albatross demography study is a long-term collaboration between USFWS and U.S. Geological Service that has monitored reproductive success and survival of black-footed and Laysan albatross at Midway, Tern Island, Kilauea Point and Laysan Island since 2006. Recent milestones include the completion of cleaning and vetting of data, and the significant streamlining of data collection and submission. Albatross survival at Midway seemed stable with some annual variation, based on analysis of 18 years of capture-recapture data by Dr. Bill Kendall and Dr. Chris Malachowski. However, USFWS staff have concerns about the increase in heat-related deaths of adults and juveniles at Midway in recent years, although a rebound in nest success for both species this year is encouraging. Development of an integrated population model is underway that combines banding, reproductive success, and nest count data. Preliminary results of simulations show that overall, the model does a good job of tracking population size and structure, as well as vital rates.

Short-tailed albatross nesting on Midway: The short-tailed albatross pair at Midway recently fledged their fifth chick in six years. Using trail cameras, biologists have been documenting nest attentiveness and visitation rates and recording the interactions of returning juveniles with each other, their parents and their young sibling. A subadult fledged from Torishima is regularly visiting this site.

Planned survey work at Jarvis Island August 2024: Several USFWS staff will be visiting Jarvis island in the first visit by FWS staff in 6 years and the longest planned trip in decades. Howland and Baker will not be visited. Their goal is to conduct a rapid ecological assessment of the island during their 14-day stay there, including conducting vegetation surveys, ant surveys, bird surveys and crustacean surveys. They will also be collecting game cameras and automatic recording units that were deployed on the island during the most recent visit 6 years ago.

Climate change planning work: Work to create, protect and enhance high island breeding sites for seabirds in the Main Hawaiian Islands is ongoing to mitigate the impacts of sea level rise on their low-lying colonies in the Hawaiian Island chain. In 2023, construction of a 90-acre (36 hectare) predator exclusion fence was completed at **Mokio Preserve**, a coastal restoration site on Molokai, Hawai'i. Complete predator removal is expected by August 2024. Social attraction for Laysan albatross is ongoing and individuals have been seen flying past the site and landing within the site. Wedge-tailed shearwater nesting has markedly increased since fence completion. Funding is being sought to restore the habitat, attract nesting seabirds, and potentially translocate seabirds such as Laysan albatross to the preserve.

In late 2023, funding was awarded from the U.S. Department of Defense to build a 640-acre (259 hectare) predator exclusion fence at **James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge** located on the north shore of O'ahu, that would encompass coastal dunes, shrubland, and wetlands, and restore the area within it to a native condition to provide safe nesting habitat for waterbirds, seabirds, sea turtles, and Hawaiian monk seals. This fence will protect and provide room for expansion of the growing seabird colonies of ACAP species Laysan albatross and black-

footed albatross, as well as Tristram's storm-petrel and Bonin petrel and wedge-tailed shearwater. Many of these species were translocated to the Refuge in recent years.

Trilateral Bycatch Working Group: Mexican, Canadian, and U.S. representatives from government agencies, academia and NGOs have been meeting regularly as the Trilateral Bycatch Working Group since its creation in 2022 under the Trilateral Commission. The team has drafted a Trilateral Bycatch Working Group Strategy which outlines priority needs and actions to collaboratively reduce seabird bycatch across the three countries. One of the priority actions outlined in the Strategy is to make connections with the ACAP community to further our common goals of bycatch reduction.

Offshore wind development: Offshore wind development off the West Coast United States may cause impacts to ACAP species pink-footed shearwater, black-footed albatross and Laysan albatross and several other Procellariiformes through collision, avoidance, displacement and disturbance during construction, operations and decommissioning. Scientists and agency staff are working to understand the risks to birds and how they may be minimized or compensated for.

Hawai'i pelagic deep-set longline fishery: Effective on April 1, 2024, NOAA Fisheries now requires the use of tori lines in the Hawai'i pelagic deep-set (tuna) longline fishery for vessels stern-setting above 23° N latitude. Offal management best practices will also be taught to fishermen at an annually required Protected Species Workshop. Studies from 2019-2021 demonstrated that when tori lines are employed in lieu of blue-dyed bait and strategic offal discharge on deep-set longline vessels that set from the stern, albatross attempts are 1.5 times less likely, contacts are 4 times less likely, and captures are 14 times less likely. This action is intended to reduce seabird interactions while also streamlining fishing operations and management of this fishery by replacing the blue-dye requirement. See the tori line design specifications [here](#). This rule does not apply to shallow-set longline (swordfish) and side-setting vessel requirements. A pilot study testing the efficacy of paired tori lines as compared to night-setting with blue-dyed bait in the Hawaii shallow-set longline fishery is complete and results are forthcoming.

NOAA National Seabird Program: The NOAA National Seabird Program is meeting in September 2024 with partners to update its National Strategic Plan (2025-2030).

ANNEX 12. STATEMENTS FROM OBSERVERS – CHINESE TAIPEI

Chinese Taipei would like to express gratitude to the Republic of Peru and the ACAP Secretariat for organizing this meeting. This is the fourth Advisory Committee meeting in which Chinese Taipei has participated. After the tumultuous period of the COVID-19 pandemic, the global economy is gradually recovering, which also signifies that conservation efforts for seabirds will become more closely connected through international collaboration. Once again, we are very much looking forward to participating in this in-person meeting.

We have been engaging with international and regional fisheries management organizations to better understand the global fisheries system. We recognize that a robust economic framework requires comprehensive conservation measures. As such, Chinese Taipei has long been committed to addressing the issue of seabird bycatch. As a member of various RFMOs, we continue to push for the implementation of mitigation measures, such as Tori lines, weighted branch lines, and night-setting.

We are also enhancing the execution of relevant research projects by collaborating with the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and BirdLife International (BLI), organizing multiple seminars and compiling the Seabird Identification Guide to provide our observers with an additional tool for seabird species identification, thus improving our observer system.

We aim to continue investing in the development of international seabird bycatch mitigation measures and conservation actions. We also thank ACAP for providing a channel to contribute to the special fund, which has successfully supported the Nigel Brothers project. In the future, Chinese Taipei looks forward to continuously supporting ACAP's small grants program to contribute to global seabird conservation.

Chinese Taipei is determined and resolute in its seabird conservation efforts, actively engaging in dialogue with multiple parties, learning from participation in ACAP meetings, and seeking collaboration opportunities to advocate for the conservation of albatrosses and petrels, as well as securing the long-term survival of global seabird species.

ANNEX 13. STATEMENTS FROM OBSERVERS – BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL

BirdLife International wishes to congratulate the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP), its secretariat, and all the involved parties on the occasion of their first 20 years of commitment to the conservation of these seabirds.

Over these first two decades, significant efforts have been made to establish best fishing practices that ensure a reduction in incidental bird bycatch, as well as to gather and compile population data for the species covered by the agreement. These achievements are the result of the collective work of many secretariat officials, the involved parties, and experts who have dedicated their time, effort, and expertise to reaching the goals set forth so far.

BirdLife International is proud to have supported ACAP over these two decades, contributing to joint efforts within Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), the development and testing of mitigation measures, and the collection of data on seabird distribution. The close alignment of BLs work with ACAPs over the last 20 years is reflected in BL also celebrating significant milestones this year, in the form of 20 years of the ATF and 20 years of the seabird tracking database. We celebrate this work undertaken with enthusiasm and close coordination with the ACAP.

We are all aware that there is still much work to be done. It is essential to continue improving the compliance of the best practices both in jurisdictional waters and in international waters. We must also enhance data reporting within each party and regional fisheries organizations (RFMOs). It is an opportunity for ACAP Parties to set the highest standard in RFMOs - to be an example to other Member States on seabird bycatch monitoring and reporting, and mitigation measure implementation. To ensure further progress, it is crucial for more nations to join the agreement to better achieve the objectives set by ACAP.

BirdLife International reiterates its commitment, as it has for the past 20 years, to collaborate in all tasks yet to be accomplished or improved, and we are grateful for the opportunity to have contributed to this work that aims to change the fate of our albatrosses and petrels, as well as the entire marine ecosystem that supports them.

Thank you very much, and we look forward to another 20 years of fruitful collaboration.

BirdLife International Marine Programme

ANNEX 14. STATEMENTS FROM OBSERVERS – HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL AUSTRALIA

HSI would like to first acknowledge Executive Secretary Dr. Christine Bogle's final Advisory Committee Meeting attendance and express our sincere appreciation for her seven years of dedicated service to albatross and petrel conservation. Dr Bogle's tenure oversaw the 2019 declaration that albatross and petrels are experiencing a conservation crisis, followed by the creation of World Albatross Day in 2020, and the successful navigation of the pandemic and complexities of online meetings.

Today, seabird species and populations continue to decline due to fisheries bycatch despite the existence of simple and economically advantageous mitigation measures. Evidence presented in SBWG12/PaCSWG8 Inf 11 and PaCSWG8 Inf 08, 09 adds to our growing and grave concerns. Following HSI's recent overview of the Parties' adherence to Best Practice Advice (BPA) for bycatch mitigation (SBWG11 Doc 25), we urge Parties to prioritise the adoption of BPA in their own domestic fisheries. In that respect, we look forward to the New Zealand Government being the first Party to fully implement BPA in its pelagic longline fishery in 2024. We urge others to follow their lead. Without evidence of BPA implementation and reduced seabird bycatch from Parties, there can be little prospect of effective engagement with the non-Party fishing entities.

We look forward to discussions on a reinvigorated RFMO strategy (SBWG12/PaCSWG8 Doc 03). We note that one immediate priority for the RFMO Engagement Strategy should be revision of CMM 2018-03 by the WCPFC (SC20 Agenda item 6.5.2) including the most recent AC advice concerning pelagic longline weighting and night setting.

The rapid expansion of offshore wind turbines in the southern hemisphere is poised to further exacerbate the albatross and petrel conservation crisis unless strong preventative action is taken immediately. ACAP must play a key and prompt role in demonstrating a proactive approach to this threat (SBWG12/PaCSWG8 Doc 09), as limited mitigation options exist after the industry is established. Therefore, HSI encourages endorsement of SBWG12/PaCWG8 Recommendation to AC14 for the establishment of an intersessional working group. Also on new or emerging threats with cumulative consequences, HSI welcomed the attention of the Working Groups to H5NI pandemic situation, and advice provided to the Advisory Committee.

HSI wishes Parties a productive 14th AC meeting and is again appreciative of the opportunity to participate in these important proceedings as an observer.

ANNEX 15. STATEMENT FROM ARGENTINA REGARDING AGENDA ITEM 8

“El Gobierno argentino recuerda que la República Argentina al ratificar el Acuerdo sobre la Conservación de Albatros y Petreles (ACAP) rechazó la pretendida extensión territorial efectuada por el Reino Unido a las Islas Malvinas, Georgias del Sur y Sandwich del Sur por constituir dichas islas y los espacios marítimos circundantes parte integrante del territorio nacional argentino.

El Gobierno Argentino confía en que ACAP constituye un foro donde convergen los mejores aportes científicos disponibles en el ámbito de la conservación de los albatros y petreles con el objetivo de disminuir las amenazas sobre estas poblaciones.

El Gobierno Argentino rechaza las referencias incorporadas en el documento "AC14 Inf 07: 2024 Implementation Report United Kingdom" a pretendidas autoridades de las Islas Malvinas, Georgias del Sur y Sandwich del Sur y que se presente a mencionados archipiélagos detentando un status internacional que no poseen.

La presencia británica en dichos archipiélagos y los espacios marítimos circundantes constituye una ocupación ilegítima y es rechazada por la República Argentina, al igual que cualquier acto unilateral emanado de aquélla.

La República Argentina reafirma sus derechos de soberanía sobre las Islas Malvinas, Georgias del Sur, Sandwich del Sur y los espacios marítimos circundantes, que son parte integrante del territorio nacional argentino y que, estando ilegítimamente ocupadas por el Reino Unido, las mismas son objeto de una disputa de soberanía entre ambos países, que ha sido reconocida por las Naciones Unidas.”

ANNEX 16. UNITED KINGDOM'S RESPONSE TO ARGENTINA'S STATEMENT REGARDING AGENDA ITEM 8

“The United Kingdom has no doubt about its sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands and surrounding maritime areas of both of these territories. The UK is steadfast in its support for the right of self-determination for the Falkland Islanders. This legally binding right is enshrined in the UN Charter and in Article one of the two UN Covenants on human rights. The Falkland Islanders have as much right to determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development as any other peoples. The Falkland Islanders made clear their overwhelming wish to remain an overseas territory of the United Kingdom in a referendum in 2013.”

ANNEX 17. STATEMENT FROM ARGENTINA REGARDING AGENDA ITEM 11

“La República Argentina nota con preocupación que entre los documentos de trabajo se han encontrado un significativo número de documentos, donde se refieren a las Islas Malvinas, Georgias del Sur y Sándwich del Sur de manera incorrecta. Hemos establecido en este ámbito una Resolución (la Resolución 2.9) que nos ha permitido trabajar de manera seria y constructiva, priorizando la ciencia a través del conocimiento y el respeto, por sobre las diferencias de índole políticas.

Deseamos poder seguir contribuyendo al conocimiento en un marco de respeto, diálogo y trabajo mancomunado, sin perder de vista los intereses nacionales.

Instamos a todos los científicos parte de este Foro a seguir generando conocimiento en línea con lo establecido en la Resolución 2.9, a los fines de que la labor científica prime y siga jerarquizando este prestigioso Comité.”

ANNEX 18. UNITED KINGDOM'S RESPONSE TO ARGENTINA'S STATEMENT REGARDING AGENDA ITEM 11

“The UK is confident that the Secretariat and other official parts of the Agreement have correctly applied Resolution 2.9 in the documents brought to the Advisory Committee. Resolution 2.9 does not apply to other documents.”