

6th Meeting of the COP, Brisbane, 1996

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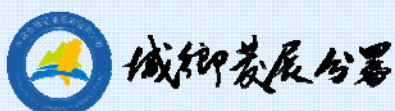
Recommendation

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備註：若對於本文件翻譯上有任何疑問，歡迎各界不另指教，謝謝！

6th Meeting of the COP, Brisbane, 1996

Recommendation

建議

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯班，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.1: CONSERVATION OF PEATLANDS

建議 6.1: 高有機質泥炭濕地之保護

1. CONSIDERING that peat-dominated wetland systems, known as “peatlands”, including bogs, fens, carrs, mires, “bofedales”, peat swamp forest, and other similar terms, are important wetland types hitherto under-represented in the work of the Convention; 本公約定義之濕地類型以泥炭為主的濕地系統，統稱為「泥煤地」，包括酸澤地、汾澤地、泥炭沼澤、泥澤地、高山沼澤，泥煤沼澤林，以及其他比例失衡之重要濕地沼澤。
2. RECALLING that peatlands are included in the Ramsar Convention Classification System for Wetland Type (Annex 2B to Recommendation 4.7) under several Inland Wetland types; 回顧多種內陸濕地的類型中，泥煤地被歸類於拉姆薩公約分類系統之濕地類型（詳附件2B建議4.7）。
3. AWARE of significant international interest in promotion of the wise use and conservation of peatland ecosystems and their associated natural resources, as exemplified by the Trondheim Declaration of the 1994 6th Symposium of the International Mire Conservation Group held in Trondheim, Norway; the 1994 International Peat Symposium sponsored by the International Peat Society held in Brussels, Belgium; and the Edinburgh Declaration of the 1995 Peatlands Symposium sponsored by the Scottish Wildlife Trust held in Edinburgh, United Kingdom; 1994年在挪威特隆赫姆舉行的第六屆國際學術研討會沼澤保護團體會議中所發表之特隆赫姆宣言，大會意識到在促進明智利用和保護泥煤地生態系統及其相關的自然資源時之國際利益重要；1994年國際泥煤濕地研討會由國際泥炭學會在比利時布魯塞爾舉行；和1995年由英國蘇格蘭愛丁堡野生動物信託基金主辦之泥煤地研討會中愛丁堡宣言。
4. RECOGNIZING that peatland resources and associated peat products are of significant environmental and economic value to many nations in all regions of the world; 認清泥煤地的泥炭資源與其相關產物對世界許多國家有顯著之環境和經濟價值。
5. FURTHER RECOGNIZING the significant contributions to global peatland conservation by international groups such as the IUCN Ecosystem Management Group, Wetlands International, and the International Mire Conservation Group; 進一步瞭解國際組織對全球泥煤地保護之顯著貢獻，如國際自然保育聯盟之生態管理團體、國際濕地及國際泥炭地保護組織。

6. WELCOMING national policy documents that incorporate the principles of wise use of wetlands and sustainable development as well as letters from several Contracting Parties (including Norway and Canada) transmitted to the Ramsar Bureau supporting the need for international action on the wise use and conservation of peatlands; 大會歡迎結合明智利用濕地原則和永續發展之國家政策方針，以及多數締約方（包括挪威和加拿大）支援拉姆薩秘書處執行明智利用和保護泥煤地之國際行動。
7. FURTHER AWARE of concerns for ongoing degradation and destruction of peatland systems in many areas of the world due to a wide range of land uses, including agricultural and urban development, forestry, energy development, and horticultural harvesting of peat; and 進一步意識到在世界許多地區因廣大範圍之土地利用，包括農業和城市發展、林業、能源發展及園藝作物採收等而引起之持續惡化和泥煤地系統損害問題。
8. NOTING the identification of peatlands in the Ramsar Convention's Strategic Plan 1997-2002 (Action 6.2.3) as "under-represented wetland types" for designation, when appropriate, in the global network of wetlands of international importance; 在拉姆薩公約1997-2002年策略計畫（行動方案6.2.3）中所謂之泥煤地，在全球國際重要濕地網絡中被指定為「比例失衡之濕地類型」。

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9. CALLS ON Contracting Parties to maintain or give priority to the inventory and evaluation of peatlands in their territories and, where appropriate, to nominate additional peatland ecosystems as Ramsar sites consistent with Resolution 5.6, Section II.1; 呼籲締約國維持或優先進行在其領土內泥煤地之清查及評估，並在適當情況下，依照符合決議5.6、第2.1項提增額外的泥煤地生態系統做為拉姆薩濕地。
10. URGES the development, adoption and implementation of regionally based peatland management guidelines such as the IUCN Guidelines for the Sustainable Utilization and Integrated Management of Tropical Peatlands; 敦促、採納和實施以區域為基礎之發展泥煤地管理方針，如國際自然保育聯盟永續利用熱帶泥煤地綜合管理方針。
11. RECOMMENDS that the "Wise Use Guidelines" of the Ramsar Convention, particularly in relation to development and implementation of national policies for wetland conservation, the evaluation of measures taken, the regular monitoring of the status of these ecosystems, as well as the promotion of scientific research, be fully applied by Contracting Parties for all their wetlands, including peatland types within their territories and such wetlands shared along international borders, particularly in boreal, temperate, and tropical latitude biogeographical regions; 建議拉姆薩公約中制定「明智利用準則」，特別是在發展和實施濕地保護之國家政策、採取之評估措施、定期監測生態系統之現狀、以及促進科學研究，並由各締約方充分運用於所有之濕地，包括其領土內之泥煤地類型及國際邊界共享之濕地，尤其是在寒帶、溫帶和熱帶地區之生物地理區域。
12. FURTHER RECOMMENDS the expansion of international mechanisms for coordination and cooperation for peatland conservation initiatives and programmes by Contracting

Parties; and 進一步建議擴大國際機制之協調與合作，尤其是各締約方所提出之泥煤地的保護措施和方案。

13. ENCOURAGES support by Contracting Parties for research programmes in particular on peatland functioning and on restoration of degraded peatland ecosystems; for international networks for peatland training and education, and dissemination of the results of research on peatlands to Contracting Parties. 鼓勵各締約方協助研究方案，特別是在泥煤地運作和恢復退化之泥煤地生態系統；泥煤地培訓和教育之國際網絡及締約方泥煤地研究成果之宣傳。

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締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯班，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.2: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**建議 6.2: 環境影響評估**

1. CONCERNED that much loss and degradation of wetland functions and values occurs without adequate prior assessment of the potential environmental impact of the relevant plans and projects, and that international standards and consistency of approach to the assessment of environmental effects can help reduce this; 濕地功能與價值之損害和退化多半因相關計畫和方案沒有足夠之潛在環境影響評估前置作業，以及國際標準和一致性之環境影響評估方法可以協助減少這類之損害。
2. RECALLING that successive recommendations and resolutions of the Conference of the Contracting Parties have encouraged the use of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures as one means of fostering wise use of wetlands, and noting in particular the principles contained therein which are summarized in the Annex to this recommendation; 回顧締約方大會連續提出之建議和決議皆鼓勵利用環境影響評估（EIA）程序作為促進濕地明智利用手段之一，其所載之總結原則附錄於本建議內；
3. AWARE that many Contracting Parties already operate legal and administrative systems to give effect to environmental appraisal in various forms, but that many would benefit from new initiatives in this field and in particular the adoption of guidelines on standards, techniques and procedures; and 多數締約方已開始實施法律和行政制度，以落實各種形式之環境影響評估，但受益於此領域之新措施佔多數，特別是準則、技術和程序上所採納之指導方針。
4. CONSIDERING that attention should be given to EIA objectives in wetland policies, and to wetland conservation objectives in EIA policies; 濕地政策中環境影響評估目標、環境影響評估政策之濕地保護目標應給予重視。

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5. CALLS ON the Contracting Parties to integrate environmental considerations in relation to wetlands into planning decisions in a clear and publicly transparent manner; 呼籲各締約方在與濕地規劃決策過程中應相結合環境考量，並以一個明確和透明公開化之方式進行之。
6. INVITES Contracting Parties, national and international organizations to submit to the Bureau available guidelines on environmental appraisal and EIA which may be relevant to wetlands, so that the Bureau may be able to maintain an overview and respond to enquiries on the subject; and 邀請締約方、國家和國際組織提交與濕地相關之環境評鑑和環境影響評估指導方針予公約秘書處，使秘書處能維持對整體計畫之瞭解並針對問題提供回應。
7. REQUESTS the Standing Committee and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, in collaboration with the Bureau and partner organizations, to examine existing EIA guidelines relevant to wetlands and, if necessary, to arrange for the drafting of Ramsar

guidelines, as an aid to the wise use of wetlands, in a form suitable for adoption by the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties. 請常設委員會和科學技術審查小組與秘書處及其合作組織，共同審查現有濕地相關之環境影響評估準則，並於必要時依締約方大會第七次會議通過之合適形式，安排拉姆薩準則之起草工作以協助濕地之明智地利用。

Annex to Recommendation 6.2 建議 6.2 之附件

SUMMARY OF CONVENTION REFERENCES AND PREVIOUS CONFERENCE DECISIONS RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

公約參考資料及前次會議環境影響評估決策 概述

- (i) The obligation to promote conservation and wise use of wetlands, and to act when change is “likely”, entails anticipation, and requires a means of predicting effects (Article 3). 促進保護和濕地明智利用之義務，並當「可能」造成變化、預期造成及需要預測影響手段時應採取行動（公約第三條）。
- (ii) Environmental impact assessment (EIA) is a recognized field which should be applied to this objective, by being formally enshrined in policy and law (Recommendation 3.3; Resolution 5.6) 依據正式之政策與法律規定，執行適用於此領域之環境影響評估（EIA）（建議 3.3、決議 5.6）
- (iii) Equally, the body of thought evolved under the Convention, on e.g. what constitutes wise use, provides a frame of reference to aid judgements made in the course of EIA about environmental effects, where wetlands are concerned (Recommendation 4.10). 同樣地在公約實施下，思想不斷進化，如提供環境影響評估過程中協助判斷對濕地環境影響之準則用以制訂所謂之明智利用（建議 4.10）。
- (iv) Competent experts should be involved in the process (Recommendation 1.6). 合格專家應參與評估過程（建議 1.6）。
- (v) EIA should be undertaken early enough to act meaningfully on its results, including refusing authorization for damaging activities (Recommendation 1.6; Resolution 5.6). 環境影響評估應盡早啟動以足使能有意圖地影響結果，包括拒絕授權破壞性活動（建議 1.6、決議 5.6）。
- (vi) The process should continue into project implementation stages, so that actual effects can be monitored and compared with predictions (Recommendation 3.3; Recommendation 4.10). 此進程應持續進行至計畫實施階段，使實際效果進行監控並與預測結果進行比較（建議 3.3; 建議 4.10）。
- (vii) EIA should not be restricted to individual projects, but should address the cumulative effects of several projects, and also strategic plans, programmes and policies (Resolution 5.6). 環境影響評估不應侷限於個別計畫，但應正視多個計畫、策略計畫、方案和政策累積之效應（決議 5.6）。
- (viii) EIA should not be restricted merely to the site of the proposed development, or the defined wetland, but should address external (e.g. upstream/downstream) influences, and should have regard to interactions between all components of water systems at the catchment level (Recommendation 4.10; Resolution 5.6). 環境影響評估不應該僅限於應用在擬議發展之地區或劃設之濕地，而要正視外部影響（如上游/下游），並考量到整個集水區水資源系統內所有關鍵要素間之相互作用（建議 4.10、決議 5.6）。

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締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯班，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.3: INVOLVING LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN THE MANAGEMENT¹ OF RAMSAR WETLANDS**建議 6.3：涉及地方與原住民之拉姆薩濕地管理**

1. RECALLING the “Guidelines for the Implementation of the Wise Use Concept” (Annex to Recommendation 4.10) which call for the development of management plans for Ramsar sites which involve local people and take account of their requirements; 回顧「明智利用概念實施準則」（建議 4.10 之附件），呼籲涉及當地人民之拉姆薩濕地管理計畫發展應考量人民之需求。
2. FURTHER RECALLING the “Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Wise Use Concept” (Annex to Resolution 5.6) which suggests that Contracting Parties establish procedures which guarantee that local communities are involved in the decision-making process related to wetland use, and provide local communities with sufficient knowledge of planned activities to assure their meaningful participation in the decision-making process; 進一步回顧「明智利用概念實施準則」（決議 5.6 之附件）建議締約各締約方制定程序，以保證地方社區參與相關之濕地利用決策過程，並提供當地社區充分資訊以確保在決策過程中能有意義地參與規劃之活動；
3. ACKNOWLEDGING that local and indigenous people have a particular interest in ensuring that the wetlands within their region are managed wisely and, in particular, that indigenous people have distinct knowledge, experience and aspirations in relation to wetland management; 承認當地居民和原住民特別關注在其區域內之濕地確保明智管理，尤其是原住民對於濕地管理具有不同之知識、經驗和願望；
4. BELIEVING that wise use of wetlands will benefit the quality of life of local and indigenous people and that these people, in addition to their involvement in site management, should derive the benefits that result from conservation and wise and sustainable use of wetlands; 相信濕地明智利用將有利於當地居民和原住民之生活品質，除了參與基地管理外，亦從濕地保護和明智與永續利用中獲得益處。
5. NOTING that in some cases local and indigenous people are excluded from the decision-making process by virtue of a lack of appropriate consultative mechanisms or lack of understanding of the issues involved; 大會注意到在某些情況下，因缺乏適當之磋商

¹ For the purposes of this recommendation “management” encompasses conservation and wise use. 此項建議目的中之「管理」係指涵蓋保護和明智利用。

機制，或地方人民和原住民對於所涉及之問題缺乏瞭解，而在決策過程中被排除在外。

6. AWARE that many local and indigenous people, have long associations with the wetlands in their region and can assist with developing management techniques for modern times based on traditional management practices; 許多地方人民和原住民長期與其所在地區之濕地有密切關係，並能以傳統管理實務之基礎來協助現代管理技術之發展。
7. NOTING that the Technical Session on community-based wetland management held during the present meeting of the Conference disclosed several promising non-government organization models for active and informed participation of local people in the wise use of their wetland resources, such as those initiated by the Caddo Lake Institute in the United States, the IUCN Regional Offices in Senegal and Costa Rica, the Kushiro International Wetlands Centre in Japan, the World Wide Fund for Nature in India (Keoladeo National Park) and in Pakistan (Ucchali), and the Ecological Station of Mamirauá (Brazil); and 本次大會中濕地管理技術小組討論社區濕地管理時，發現幾個盡責的非政府組織模式可促使當地人民充分瞭解並參與當地濕地資源之明智利用，如美國卡多湖在研究中心、國際自然資源保育聯盟在塞內加爾和哥斯大黎加之區域辦事處、日本釧路國際濕地中心、於印度（凱奧拉德奧國家公園）和巴基斯坦（Ucchali）之世界自然基金會及馬米洛哇生態研究站（巴西）。
8. ALSO NOTING that the dissemination of information regarding these and other successful models will both benefit the Contracting Parties and promote the implementation of the Strategic Plan's Operational Objective 2.7 by encouraging community-level non-government partnerships; 這些和其他成功模式之宣傳將受益締約方，並藉由鼓勵社區等級之非政府合作夥伴關係來促進策略計畫執行目標 2.7 之實施;

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9. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to make specific efforts to encourage active and informed participation of local and indigenous people, at Ramsar listed sites and other wetlands and their catchments, and their direct involvement, through appropriate mechanisms, in wetland management; 大會呼籲各締約方作出具體努力，無論是在拉姆薩指定濕地上或其他濕地及其集水區，鼓勵當地居民和原住民積極參與且知情之情況下，透過適當之機制直接參與濕地管理。
10. DIRECTS the Convention Bureau to intensify its efforts to promote through Contracting Parties, on a global scale, the importance of the involvement of local and indigenous people in the management of wetlands, and to seek special sponsorship support to do so; 指示公約秘書處加緊努力促進締約方，以全球之尺度促使當地居民和原住民積極參與濕地管理，並尋求特別贊助支持來推行。
11. FURTHER CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to recognize the value of the knowledge and skills of local and indigenous people, in relation to wetland management, and to make special efforts to encourage and facilitate from the outset their participation in the development and implementation of wetland policies and programmes; 進一步呼籲各締

約方瞭解當地和原住民所擁有在濕地管理之知識和技能價值，並特別鼓勵且從旁協助居民從政策和方案之發展與實施初期即參與所有過程。

12. URGES Contracting Parties to consider representation of local and indigenous people on National Ramsar Committees, and, where possible and appropriate, in the national delegations to future meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties; 敦促各締約國考慮於國家拉姆薩委員會之當地居民和原住民代表，並盡可能且適時地使其擔任國家代表團，參與未來之締約方大會會議。
13. INSTRUCES the Bureau, in consultation with the World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF), the Kushiro International Wetlands Centre, the Caddo Lake Institute, IUCN - The World Conservation Union, and Contracting Parties, and other NGOs having relevant regional and local experience, to produce an evaluation of the benefits derived by local and indigenous people from conservation and wise use along with criteria and guidance for involving local and indigenous people in the management of wetlands for consideration at the next meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties; 大會指示秘書處與世界自然基金會（WWF）、釧路國際濕地中心、卡多湖研究中心、國際自然保育聯盟世界-國際自然保育組織及其締約方，與其他非政府組織，擁有相關之區域和地方經驗，利用當地和土著人民的保護和明智利用之經驗來產生評估效益，並利用當地居民與原住民之參與濕地管理準則與指導方針，於下一次締約大會中一併納入考量。
14. FURTHER DIRECTS the Convention Bureau to disseminate by all appropriate means, case studies and other information, demonstrating active and informed participation of local and indigenous people in the management of wetlands; and 進一步指示公約秘書處透過一切適當手段，宣傳案例研究和其他資訊，示範當地居民和原住民如何積極並在瞭解之情況下參與濕地管理。
15. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to develop appropriate national and local mechanisms, drawing from any existing models, to ensure consultation with local and indigenous people with a view to reflecting their needs and values, traditional and other knowledge and practices in national wetland policies and programmes, and in management planning for Ramsar sites and other significant wetlands. 進一步敦促各締約方制定適當的國家和地方機制，利用現有之模式來與當地居民和原住民進行協商，並反映人民對於國家濕地政策和方案傳統等方面之知識實踐、拉姆薩濕地和其他重要濕地管理規劃之需求與價值觀。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.4: THE “BRISBANE INITIATIVE” ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK OF LISTED SITES ALONG THE EAST ASIAN-AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY

建議 6.4：沿東亞 - 澳大利亞遷徙路線建立指定濕地網絡之「布里斯本提議」

1. RECALLING Article 5 of the Convention, which calls for international consultation and coordination in the conservation and management of shared wetland resources; 大會回顧公約第五條，敘明各締約方於在國際上應相互磋商與協調，以保護與管理共享之濕地資源。
2. NOTING Recommendations 4.4, which calls for networks of reserves to be established, and 4.12, which recognizes the flyway concept for the conservation of wetland bird species; 大會注意到建議 4.4 中呼籲建立保護區網絡，和建議 4.12 中提及保護濕地鳥類野生動物之遷徙路線概念;
3. AWARE of the Kushiro Statement (Resolution 5.1), which calls for the strengthening of regional coordination on wetland issues, cooperation with other conventions and organizations, and the establishment of international networks of wetlands with significant ecological or hydrological links; 在釧路聲明（決議 5.1）中呼籲加強對針對濕地議題之區域協調、與其他公約和組織之合作，以及建立具顯著生態或水文連結之國際濕地網絡。
4. WELCOMING the proposed development of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ramsar Bureau and the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) as a mechanism to improve international cooperation on the conservation of migratory species; 大會樂見於拉姆薩爾秘書處和遷移性野生動物保育公約（CMS）秘書處擬議發展共同簽訂合作備忘錄，作為改善保護遷移性野生動物之國際合作機制。
5. CONVINCED of the need for a concerted multilateral approach involving governments, non-government organizations and local communities to the conservation of migratory waterbirds within each of the major flyways of the globe; 大會深信需要各國政府、非政府組織和地方社區協調一致之多邊途徑來保護全球每一個主要的遷徙水鳥飛行路線。
6. FURTHER CONVINCED that such an approach should have as a central feature a network of wetland sites of international importance, as defined by the Ramsar criteria, for

the conservation of migratory waterbirds;大會更深信，依照拉姆薩保護遷徙水禽之準則定義，此途徑應具備一個中央功能之國際重要濕地網絡。

7. NOTING the socio-economic and cultural significance of some of these internationally important sites; 大會注意到這些國際重要土地具重要社會經濟及文化意義。
8. NOTING the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, developed in the Americas, as a useful model for international cooperation in the conservation of migratory shorebird species; 大會注意到於美洲成立之西半球濱鳥保護網路，係國際合作保護遷徙濱鳥野生動物之有效模式。
9. FURTHER NOTING the recent adoption of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds under CMS; 大會進一步注意遷移性野生動物保育公約(CMS)近期通過之非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定;
10. NOTING that participants at the regional technical workshop on the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and their Wetland Habitats held in Kushiro, Japan, in December 1994 supported a concerted multilateral approach to the conservation of migratory waterbirds along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, through the development of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy, and recommended the immediate establishment of an East Asian-Australasian Shorebird Reserve Network; 大會指出，於1994年12月在日本釧路舉辦之遷徙性水鳥及棲地保育研討會之區域技術工作坊中，與會者支持協調一致之多邊途徑，透過發展亞太地區遷徙性水鳥保育策略來保護沿東亞 - 澳大拉西亞遷徙路線之遷徙水鳥，並建議成立一個東亞及澳洲海岸鳥類保護網路。
11. NOTING that the Delhi Declaration on the Conservation of Wetlands in Asia, adopted at the Ramsar Regional Meeting in March 1995, called for “the support of initiatives to develop frameworks for the coordination of efforts to conserve migratory waterbirds in the Asian flyways”; and 大會注意到1995年3月在拉姆薩區域會議中通過亞洲濕地保護之德里宣言中，呼籲「支持發展協調保護亞洲候鳥遷徙路線綱要計畫之倡議」。
12. CONVINCED that the Ramsar Convention, through the cooperative actions of its Contracting Parties along the major flyways, could facilitate the development of such multilateral approaches to waterbird conservation by supporting the development of networks of wetland sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds; 大會深信拉姆薩公約，透過其主要飛行路線沿線各締約方之合作行動，可促進水鳥保護多邊途徑之發展，如支援遷徙水鳥之國際重要性濕地網絡發展。

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13. ADOPTS this Recommendation as the “Brisbane Initiative” which calls for the establishment of a network of Ramsar-listed and other wetlands of international importance for migratory shorebirds along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, managed to maintain their suitability for migratory shorebirds; 大會採納「布里斯本提議」，呼

籲依拉姆薩公約指定之國際重要濕地網絡建立一個沿東亞-澳洲候鳥遷徙路線，並進行管理以保持其對遷徙水鳥之適用性。

14. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to consider supporting the implementation of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy; 大會鼓勵締約國考慮支持亞太遷徙水鳥保護戰略之實施;
15. URGES Contracting Parties within the East Asian-Australasian Flyway to demonstrate their support for an East Asian-Australasian Shorebird Reserve Network by nominating one or more appropriate sites for inclusion in the Network; 大會敦促各締約國在東亞 - 澳洲候鳥遷徙路線各方展現他們對東亞 - 澳洲候鳥保護區網絡的支持，並提名一處或多處濕地列入相應之網絡中。
16. COMMENDS the “Brisbane Initiative” to other countries or territories along the Flyway who are not yet Contracting Parties, and urges their full participation in the Brisbane Initiative; 大會向其他國家或沿遷徙路線之領土尚未成為締約方之國家提倡「布里斯本提議」，並敦促他們充分參與布里斯本提議。
17. FURTHER COMMENDS consideration of the flyway site network approach to other species groups of migratory waterbirds in the Asia-Pacific region and in other flyways; and 大會進一步向其他在亞太地區和其他遷徙水鳥野生動物群飛行路線提倡考慮本遷徙路線濕地網絡之方法。
18. FURTHER URGES participating countries to work together to maintain and expand such networks in a coordinated manner, and to promote public awareness, training and information exchange and thus contribute to the long-term conservation of migratory shorebirds and their habitats. 進一步敦促與會各國共同努力維持並擴大以協調之方式而成立之網絡，並促進公眾意識、培訓和資訊交流，進而協助遷徙水鳥及其棲息地之長期保護。

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RECOMMENDATION 6.5: ESTABLISHMENT OF FURTHER WETLAND MANAGER TRAINING PROGRAMMES**建議 6.5：建立進階濕地管理人才培訓計畫**

1. RECALLING Article 4.5 of the Convention which calls on Contracting Parties to “promote the training of personnel competent in the fields of wetland research, management, and wardening”; 大會回顧公約第 4.5 條敘明，大會呼籲締約方「應積極訓練濕地研究、經營管理及監管之人才」。
2. AWARE of the existence of training programmes for wetland managers and of the need to ensure that the benefits of such programmes are enjoyed as widely as possible; 大會意識到現有之濕地管理人員培訓計畫和此類培訓方案帶來之好處有必要確保盡可能廣泛地實施。
3. RECOGNIZING that, for many developing countries and development agencies, personnel training has a very high priority; and 大會瞭解到對許多發展中國家和發展機構而言，人才培育係首要之務。
4. NOTING the development of the concept of Ramsar site twinning arrangements and the related information and personnel exchanges; 大會注意到發展拉姆薩濕地雙連安排與相關資訊和人員交流之理念;

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5. URGES Contracting Parties to seek resources from their Governments, through development agencies or other national or regional bodies, to establish wetland manager training programmes; 大會敦促各締約方從該國政府資源尋求或透過發展機構或其他國家或區域機構，建立濕地管理人員之培訓方案。
6. REQUESTS the Convention Bureau to pursue with key aid donors the concept of a global training network for wetland managers, which would encourage the benefits of personnel exchange to be more widely shared; 大會懇求公約秘書處與主要援助國奉行全球濕地管理培訓網絡概念，促進人才之交流，使各締約國可更廣泛地分享從中獲得之利益;
7. DIRECTS the Convention Bureau to obtain curricula and organizational details from around the world and to advise Contracting Parties of the availability of such information;

and 大會指示公約秘書處取得來自世界各地相關課程和組織細節，並向締約國提供此類信息之可用性建議。

8. CALLS ON Contracting Parties to give priority in funding support under the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use in the 1997-1999 triennium to involvement by developing country representatives in appropriate wetland manager training programmes. 大會呼籲各締約方依據 1997-1999 年三年期拉姆薩濕地保護和明智利用小額贈款基金，在適當之濕地管理人員培訓計畫中優先基金資助予發展國家之代表。

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RECOMMENDATION 6.6: APPOINTMENT OF REGIONALLY-BASED RAMSAR LIAISON OFFICERS**建議 6.6：拉姆薩區域聯絡官之委任**

1. RECALLING that at the 4th and 5th Meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, the Convention's core budget was increased, in part, to establish Regional Technical Officer positions based at the Convention Bureau; 大會回顧締約方大會之第4和第5次會議，提及公約之核心預算已增加部分來在公約秘書處總部之區域技術長職缺。
2. FURTHER RECALLING the "Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Wise Use Concept" (Annex to Resolution 5.6) which suggests Contracting Parties should cooperate in addressing cross-boundary wetland management issues, including the conservation of migratory species; 大會進一步回顧"明智利用概念實施增設準則"（決議5.6附件），表明各締約方應合作解決跨境濕地管理之問題，包括遷徙野生動物之保護。
3. RECOGNIZING that within Ramsar regions, similar wetland ecosystems with similar management concerns occur, and that increased cooperation at the regional level could result in more effective implementation of the Convention; 拉姆薩區域內，類似之濕地生態系統具有類似之管理問題發生，而加強區域合作可使公約更有效地執行。
4. AWARE that countries which are potentially interested in becoming Contracting Parties to the Convention could be further assisted in this regard with expertise available within their region; and 大會注意到有興趣成為公約締約方之國家，加入後可以進一步接受其區域內之專業協助。
5. NOTING that, in order to facilitate expansion of the Convention's membership and enhance the level of general support available for Ramsar activities being undertaken in Africa, Asia, the Neotropics and Oceania, regionally-based staff, in addition to those already funded from the core budget, are highly desirable; 大會為了促進公約擴大成員招募和加強協助一般在非洲、亞洲、新熱帶區和大洋洲的拉姆薩濕地活動，除了那些已經從核心預算資助之成員外，尚包括區域總部之工作人員，公約之執行係非常令人滿意。

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6. URGES Contracting Parties to consider contributing ongoing resources under a special sponsorship arrangement to allow the establishment and maintenance of regionally-based Ramsar Liaison Officers; 大會敦促各締約方考量提供特殊贊助安排，其有助於提供正在進行之資源，並允許拉姆薩區域總部聯絡官之設立和維持。
7. DIRECTS the Convention Bureau to seek support for such Ramsar Liaison Officers as a way to increase further the effectiveness of implementation, especially in the regions indicated above; 大會指示公約秘書處向拉姆薩聯絡官尋求支持，作為進一步增加如上所述地區之有效實施。
8. CALLS ON partner organizations to examine ways in which they may facilitate this initiative, either through co-location of these staff within their regional premises, or through closer cooperation in terms of their day-to-day activities; and 大會呼籲夥伴組織審查其執行之方式，它們可能有助於這一舉措，透過在區域總部內人員之代管服務，或透過其常態活動進行更密切之合作。
9. ENCOURAGES the Standing Committee to support this initiative and to examine mechanisms by which Ramsar's capacity to provide regionally-based support and advice could be advanced. 大會鼓勵常設委員會支持這一提議，並審查拉姆薩以區域為基礎所提供之支援和建議機制能力。

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RECOMMENDATION 6.7: CONSERVATION AND WISE USE OF CORAL REEFS AND ASSOCIATED ECOSYSTEMS**建議 6.7：珊瑚礁和相關生態系統之保護和明智利用**

1. AWARE of the degradation of many of the world's coral reefs and associated ecosystems, including mangrove forests and seagrass beds; 大會意識到世界許多珊瑚礁和相關的生態系統，包括紅樹林和海草床之退化。
2. CONSCIOUS of the need to recognize fully the benefits to humankind of coral reefs and associated ecosystems through food production, tourism, recreation, aesthetics, and shoreline protection; 大會充分瞭解到珊瑚礁和相關生態系統人類透過糧食生產、旅遊、娛樂、美學和海岸線保護造福人類。
3. ACKNOWLEDGING the socio-economic, ecological, cultural, and recreational importance of coral reefs and associated ecosystems for Small Island Developing States and other countries; 大會瞭解到小島嶼發展中國家和其他國家的珊瑚礁和相關生態系統之社會經濟、生態、文化和娛樂重要性。
4. CONSIDERING that coral reefs and associated ecosystems are important wetland types hitherto under-represented in the work of the Convention; 考量珊瑚礁和相關生態系統在此公約之運作下係屬比例失衡之重要濕地類型。
5. NOTING Chapter 17 of Agenda 21, which identifies coral reefs, mangrove forests, and seagrass beds as marine ecosystems of high biological diversity and production, and recommends that they be accorded high priority for identification and protection; 大會注意到 21 世紀議程之第 17 章，鑑定珊瑚礁、紅樹林和海草床為高生物多樣性和生產之海洋生態系統，並建議給予最優先等及之識別和保護。
6. WELCOMING the International Coral Reef Initiative, which is a partnership of governments and international and national non-governmental organizations with the goal of promoting sustainable management of coral reefs and associated ecosystems through more effective research, monitoring, and management, and related capacity-building; 大會歡迎國際珊瑚礁學會，這是政府、國際和國家非政府組織之夥伴關係，透過更有效的研究、監測和管理，以及相關的能力建設，促進達成珊瑚礁和相關生態系統之永續管理目標；
7. RECALLING the definition of wetlands under Article 1.1 of the Ramsar Convention, which includes “areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six

metres”; and Article 2.1 of the Convention, which requires each Contracting Party to designate suitable wetlands within its territory for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance; and 大會回顧拉姆薩公約第 1.1 條之濕地定義，其中包括”其水深在低潮時不超過六公尺者之海域“；和公約第 2.1 條，要求各締約國須在其領土內劃定適當之濕地，以列入國際重要濕地名單。

8. NOTING the criteria for representative or unique wetlands and the general criteria based on plants or animals set forth in the “Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance”, Annex 1 to Recommendation 4.2; and Annex 2B to Recommendation 4.7, which specifically identifies coral reefs in the list of Marine and Coastal Wetlands Types; 大會建議 4.2 附件 1 指出，具代表性的或獨特濕地之準則，及「國際重要濕地鑑定準則」中根據植物或動物之一般準則，建議 4.7，附件 2B 其中特別鑑定珊瑚礁係屬海洋和沿海濕地類型之名單。

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9. URGES Contracting Parties to designate suitable areas of their coral reefs and associated ecosystems for inclusion as Ramsar sites in the List of Wetlands of International Importance; 大會敦促各締約方指定適合他們的珊瑚礁和相關的生態系統列入拉姆薩濕地之國際重要濕地名單內。
10. RECOMMENDS that the Convention Bureau foster conservation and wise use of coral reefs and associated ecosystems as a component of an integrated strategy of world-wide wetland conservation; 大會建議公約秘書處促進珊瑚礁和相關生態系統之保護和明智利用，並作為世界各濕地保育整合策略之組成部分。
11. REQUESTS the Convention Bureau to demonstrate the benefits of becoming Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention to States in regions until now under-represented in the Convention, especially in Oceania and the Caribbean; 大會請公約秘書處向區域各國展示成為拉姆薩公約締約方之好處，特別是在大洋洲和加勒比海地區之公約締約國比例失衡之國家。
12. URGES the Convention Bureau to support the International Coral Reef Initiative’s Call to Action and Framework for Action in Ramsar activities whenever appropriate, by undertaking research and monitoring as outlined in the Convention’s Strategic Plan 1997-2002 that will contribute to the sustainable use and conservation of coral reefs and associated ecosystems; and 大會敦促公約秘書處適時地支持國際珊瑚礁學會之號召行動與拉姆薩活動之行動綱要計畫，透過公約 1997-2002 年策略計畫中所述執行研究和監測，將有助於永續利用和保護珊瑚礁和相關生態系統。
13. URGES the Bureau and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel to liaise with the United Nations Environment Programme’s Regional Seas Programme and UNEP’s Programme Element 1.1: Caring for Freshwater, Coastal and Marine Resources. 大會敦促秘書處及科學技術審查小組與聯合國環境計畫(UNEP)發展之「區域海洋計畫」和聯合國環境計畫子計畫 1.1：「關懷淡水、沿海和海洋資源」建立聯繫。

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RECOMMENDATION 6.8: STRATEGIC PLANNING IN COASTAL ZONES**建議 6.8：沿海地區之策略規劃**

1. NOTING that an estimated 60% of the world's population and many development activities are concentrated along the coastal strip which extends from shoreline to less than 60 km inland, and that increasing population and development are posing immense pressure on coastal wetlands in terms of depletion of living resources, pollution loads, reclamation, land fill, and other uncoordinated development, all of which impact on biological diversity; 大會注意到一個估計 60% 之世界上人口和許多發展活動集中在沿海地帶，從海岸線延伸到小於 60 公里之內陸，而人口增加和發展都構成對沿海濕地帶來巨大壓力，特別是在生活資源的枯竭、污染負荷、填海、填埋和其他不協調發展，所有這些對生物多樣性造成莫大之影響。
2. FURTHER NOTING that coastal wetlands need increased consideration in land-use plans in relation to the protection of overall water resources and cumulative impacts of human activity; 大會進一步注意到，沿海濕地需要考量加強在整體水資源保護和人類活動累積影響之土地利用計畫。
3. NOTING that coastal zone planning should incorporate all types of wetlands and associated shorebird and other waterbird roosting areas including, *inter alia*, associated freshwater wetland systems, coastal lagoons, bays, ocean inlets, mangrove swamps, perched lakes, kelp forests, freshwater swamps, and estuaries, as well as inter- and sub-tidal areas up to six metres deep at zero reference tide mark; 大會指出，沿海地區規劃應納入所有類型之濕地和相關濱鳥及其他水鳥棲息地，包括，尤其是與之相關之淡水濕地系統、沿海潟湖、海灣、海口、紅樹林沼澤、懸湖、海藻森林、淡水沼澤和河口，以及六米深潮間帶和亞潮帶零基準點。
4. ACKNOWLEDGING the economic, ecological, cultural and recreational importance of coastal zones, especially for Small Island Developing States and other countries; 大會瞭解沿海地區的經濟、生態、文化和娛樂的重要性，特別是小島嶼發展中國家和其他國家；
5. NOTING the issues raised in Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 regarding integrated coastal zone management and the work of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme to support ecologically sustainable development of the coastal zone as well as Decision II/10 on conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity, taken by the 2nd Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity; 大會注意到在 21 世紀議程第 17 章有關整合性海岸管理和聯合國環境計畫署（UNEP）

「區域海洋計畫與行動計畫」提及支持生態沿海區永續發展之議題，以及生物多樣性公約締約方大會第二次會議所採納之決議II之10，針對海洋和沿海生物多樣性之保護與永續利用所提出之議題。

6. RECOGNIZING the existence of important linkages between catchment management and coastal zone management; 大會認識到流域管理和沿海區管理間存在之重要聯繫。
7. RECALLING the recommendation adopted by the Policy Conference on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in East Africa including the Island States held in Arusha, Tanzania, in 1993, on the need for including the coastal zone in the national physical planning process, as well as the need for coordinated legislation governing activities with the potential of impacting negatively on coastal wetlands; and大會回顧在東非舉行整合性海岸管理政策會議中通過之建議，包括1993年在坦桑尼亞的阿魯沙舉行之會議，提及島嶼國家應將其沿海地帶納入國家實質規劃過程中，以及需要協調立法以管理造成沿海濕地潛在負面影響之活動。
8. FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 5.6 which adopted Additional Guidance on Wise Use of Wetlands, involving the application of a holistic and integrative management strategy for wetlands; 大會進一步回顧決議5.6通過之明智利用概念實施增設準則，敘明其涉及整體性和濕地整合管理戰略之應用。

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9. CALLS on the Contracting Parties to adopt and apply strategic planning and integrated coastal zone management principles to assist sound decision-making on the conservation and wise use of coastal wetlands and other key environmental components; and大會呼籲各締約方採取和應用策略規劃和整合性海岸管理的原則，以協助健全沿海濕地和其他關鍵環境要素之保護和明智利用決策。
10. REQUESTS all Contracting Parties to seek appropriate means to ensure that strategic planning in the coastal zone as well as environmental impact assessments are carried out competently and in a timely fashion so as to ensure that use of wetlands and related environmental components will be wisely managed. 大會要求所有締約方尋求適當的手段，以確保沿海地帶之策略規劃並及時執行環境影響評估，以保障明智地管理濕地和相關的環境要素之利用。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

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濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.9: FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONAL WETLAND POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION**建議 6.9：國家濕地公園政策制定和實施綱要計畫**

1. RECALLING Recommendation 4.10, which calls on Contracting Parties to formulate National Wetland Policies as an important step towards facilitating conservation and wise use of wetlands and the implementation of the Wise Use Guidelines of the Convention, thus reconfirming that “the wise use concept extends to all phases of wetland conservation, including policy development, planning, legal and educational activities, and site specific actions”: 回顧建議 4.10，呼籲締約方邁出的重要一步來制定國家濕地政策，促進濕地保護及其明智利用，實施公約之明智利用引導方針，並再次肯定，「明智利用的概念延伸至濕地保護的所有階段，包括制定政策、規劃、法律和教育活動和特定濕地之具體行動」。
2. NOTING that Recommendation 4.10 calls on all Contracting Parties to work towards the formulation of comprehensive national policies in the long term and that such policies may be formulated in whatever manner is appropriate to their national institutions: 注意到建議 4.10 大會呼籲所有締約方努力制定長期之綜合國家政策，此類之政策可依任何適合其國家機構之方式來制定。
3. MINDFUL of the direction by the Ramsar Standing Committee to the organizers of Technical Session A at the present meeting to foster: (a) Guidelines that will accelerate the formulation and implementation of such National Wetland Policies, and (b) Guidelines that will promote stronger links between National Wetland Policies and the wise use of wetlands on the one hand with regional planning, especially in coastal zones, on the other; and 大會銘記本次會議拉姆薩常設委員會提供技術會議 A 組籌備者之方向，係促進：
(a) 加速這些國家濕地政策制定和實施之指導方針，和 (b) 一方面促進國家濕地政策與濕地明智利用，另一方面促進與區域規劃，特別是與在沿海地區之區域規劃緊密聯繫之指導方針。
4. RECOGNIZING that there are many national models and mechanisms for development and implementation of national wetland policies, and that dissemination of knowledge of national experience in this area would be of significant value to many Contracting Parties considering the development of wetland policies and to the Convention in the implementation of its Strategic Plan 1997-2002: 大會瞭解到有許多發展和實施國家濕地政策之國家模式和機制，考量到濕地政策的發展，及公約於 1997-2002 年策略計畫中之執行情況，此方面之國家經驗的知識宣傳對許多締約方來說係重要之價值。

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5. RECOGNIZES that there is a need for the production of a framework for development and implementation of National Wetland Policies, for use by Contracting Parties which as yet have no policy of this kind, and including examples and illustrations; 大會認為有需要

為發展和實施國家濕地政策制定一綱要計畫，包括案例與繪圖，以提供尚未制定此類政策之締約方做為使用參考。

6. CALLS on the Ramsar Bureau to produce a report including such a framework and, in addition, an analysis of the status of wetland policies world-wide, together with examples of national processes and considerations for the consultation on, and writing and implementation of, National Wetland Policies, within a range of national political and constitutional situations and with respect to National Biodiversity or Conservation Action Plans or Policies; 大會呼籲拉姆薩秘書處撰寫一份有關此綱要計畫之報告，此外針對世界各地之濕地政策現況進行分析，包括國家協商程序和審議之案例，並在一系列之國家政治和憲法施行之範圍內，與基於國家生物多樣性保護行動計畫或政策之基準，進行編寫和實施國家濕地政策。
7. URGES Contracting Parties to provide summary information and copies of relevant National Wetland Policy documents to the Ramsar Bureau, as source materials for the preparation of this framework; 大會敦促各締約方提供拉姆薩秘書處有關概述資料和有關國家濕地政策文件之複印，作為編制本綱要計畫之參考資料來源。
8. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties with experience in development and implementation of National Wetland Policies to share staff time and expertise with other Ramsar Parties initiating such a policy; and 大會進一步敦促具有發展和實施國家濕地政策經驗之締約方，與其他拉姆薩締約方分享工作人員之時間與專業知識來推行此類政策。
9. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to coordinate the publication of the report, in cooperation with those partners that may offer to lead or participate in its production and provide resources for this purpose. 大會請求拉姆薩秘書處與這些夥伴合作協調出版報告，夥伴單位可引領或參與出版，並為此目地提供資源。

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締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.10: PROMOTION OF COOPERATION ON THE ECONOMIC VALUATION OF WETLANDS**建議 6.10：促進濕地經濟價值之合作**

1. NOTING that, while wetlands provide a wide range of benefits to humankind, their economic value is not well documented or understood, in part because wetland values are not well captured in established monetary indicators; 大會注意到濕地於多方面廣泛造福人類，其經濟價值並非詳記被記載或理解，部分因為濕地價值並非建立在良好之貨幣指標上。
2. FURTHER NOTING that few studies have been conducted on the non-market values of wetlands, particularly in developing nations; 大會進一步注意到，已有少數的研究，去針對濕地做分析，特別是在發展中國家之濕地，進行了非市場價值分析。
3. CONCERNED that initiatives which attempt to conserve wetlands without addressing the fundamental forces that lead to wetland degradation and loss are unlikely to succeed in the long run; 大會關注若忽略企圖保護濕地之初步計畫，將導致濕地退化和喪失之根本力量，從長遠來看計畫是不可能成功。
4. AWARE that economic valuation of the goods and services that wetlands provide to people can serve as an essential national and international instrument in countering negative impacts on wetlands and an important complement to the precautionary approach; 大會瞭解到濕地所提供之產品和服務經濟價值評估，可以作為國家和國際打擊造成濕地負面影響之重要工具，且係一個重要輔助預防方法。
5. FURTHER AWARE that senior decision-makers often do not have adequate knowledge of the full economic value of wetlands; 大會進一步瞭解到，高層決策者往往沒有充分瞭解濕地之完整經濟價值。
6. RECALLING that a number of networks of expertise, such as the Economic Assessment of Wetland Functions and Values Specialist Group of Wetlands International, have already been established in response to the above concerns including wetland valuation experts in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas; 大會回顧一些專業知識的網絡，如濕地功能之經濟評估和國際濕地價值專家小組，包括在歐洲、亞洲、非洲和美洲之濕地估價專家，已針對上述問題建立回應。

7. FURTHER RECALLING that wetland valuation was a concern at the 1995 International Conference on Wetlands and Development in Malaysia; and 大會進一步回顧，1995年在馬來西亞舉行之濕地與發展國際會議中，濕地價值之評估係討論重點之一。
8. RECOGNIZING the importance of establishing further linkages among various interest groups on the subject of wetland valuation and a need to coordinate and collaborate on these initiatives in order to facilitate implementation of elements of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 of the Convention. 大會瞭解針對濕地估價議題應進一步建立各種利益集團間的聯繫之重要性，以及這些措施所需要之協調與合作，以促進公約1997-2002年策略計畫中子計畫之實施。

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9. AFFIRMS that it is vital that all wetland economic values be identified, measured and reported upon to increase national and international awareness of the need for and benefits of wetland conservation; 大會申明，所有濕地經濟價值之判斷係至關重要，其措施與報告足以增加對國家和國際保護濕地必要性和利益之認知。
10. CALLS ON the existing broadly-based networks of expertise to provide leadership on the valuation of wetlands and to act as advisory groups to the Ramsar Convention on this complex subject; 大會呼籲現有廣泛基礎之專家網絡提供對濕地價值評估之領導，並作為拉姆薩公約針對此複雜課題之諮詢小組。
11. URGES these national and international networks to: 大會敦促這些國家和國際網絡：
 - a) further their efforts for cooperation on wetland valuation in collaboration with non-governmental organizations and other interested parties; 進一步與非政府組織和其他相關各方進行濕地估價之合作。
 - b) shed light on the fundamental economic forces that lead to wetland degradation and loss; 瞭解規模經濟力量係導致濕地退化和喪失之原因。
 - c) initiate and/or support ongoing valuation projects in a multidisciplinary fashion to monetarize the unmeasured wealth of goods and services that wetlands provide to Contracting Parties to the Convention, decision-makers, and society in general; 發起和/或支持一個多學科之方式來持續進行估價計畫，來將濕地提供予締約方、決策者及一般社會大眾所無法測量之產品與服務幣值化。
 - d) assist the Ramsar Bureau in advising Contracting Parties on their application of wetland valuation results to national wetland and environmental policies; and 協助拉姆薩秘書處向締約方就其濕地估價所得之結果提供建議來作為其國家濕地和環境政策之實施。
 - e) assist in developing new strategies, training initiatives, and instruments appropriate to facilitate the assessment of economic values of wetland functions and benefits in order to further address wetland conservation needs; and 協助發展新的策略、培訓計畫

及適當工具來促進濕地功能和效益之經濟價值評估，並進一步解決濕地保育之需求。

12. INVITES support for this initiative by all Contracting Parties and interested groups and agencies. 邀請所有締約方和相關團體與機構支持此項提議。

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締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.11: CONTINUING COLLABORATION FOR MEDITERRANEAN WETLANDS

建議 6.11：為地中海濕地之持續合作

1. RECALLING Recommendation 5.14 on collaboration for the Mediterranean wetlands, which welcomed this regional activity and requested the MedWet partners to report on progress of the MedWet initiative at the present meeting; 大會回顧建議 5.14 關於地中海濕地合作，歡迎此區域之活動，在本次會議中並要求地中海濕地聯盟 (Medwet) 夥伴組織報告地中海濕地聯盟 (Medwet) 計畫之進展情況。
2. NOTING with interest the progress made during the first phase of the MedWet initiative for the conservation and wise use of Mediterranean wetlands; 大會對地中海濕地保護和明智利用地中海濕地聯盟 (Medwet) 計畫第一階段中所獲得之進展深表興趣。
3. FURTHER NOTING the extension of MedWet activities through the participation of Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Morocco and Tunisia; 大會進一步注意到，地中海濕地聯盟 (Medwet) 活動之延伸係透過阿爾巴尼亞、阿爾及利亞、克羅埃西亞、摩洛哥和突尼西亞之參與。
4. EXPRESSING THEIR APPRECIATION to the bodies which have provided funds for the MedWet initiative, notably the European Commission (DG XI), the Governments of France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain, WWF, Tour du Valat, Wetlands International, the Ramsar Bureau and the GEF; 為地中海濕地聯盟 (Medwet) 計畫提供資金之機構大會表示讚賞，特別是歐盟執行委員會總理事會第十一處 (DG XI)、法國政府、希臘、義大利、葡萄牙和西班牙、世界自然基金會 (WWF)、Tour du Valat 研究中心、濕地國際、拉姆薩秘書處和全球環境基金(GEF)。
5. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Themes for the Future paper from the Government of Italy and the MedWet Coordination Group, entitled “MedWet - a Mediterranean Blueprint for Regional Wetland Cooperation,” presented in plenary session of the present meeting on 25 March 1996, and the results of the informal consultations on Mediterranean wetlands held during the present meeting; and 考慮到義大利政府和地中海濕地聯盟 (Medwet) 協調小組所籌劃之未來文件主題名為“地中海濕地聯盟 (Medwet) - 地中海區域濕地合作藍圖”，於 1996 年 3 月 25 日本次會議之全體會議發表，地中海濕地之非正式磋商結果在本次會議期間舉行。
6. BEING INFORMED of the initiative of the MedWet partners and of the Government of Italy to organize an International Conference on Mediterranean wetlands in Venice in June 1996; 大會得知地中海濕地聯盟 (Medwet) 夥伴組織和義大利政府提議於 1996 年 6 月在威尼斯籌備地中海濕國際會議。

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7. WELCOMES this form of concerted and integrated collaboration between government and non-government partners for the conservation and wise use of Mediterranean wetlands and considers it a promising model for wetland activities in other regions; 大會

歡迎此種政府和非政府合作夥伴之間為保護和明智利用地中海濕地而協調與整合合作之形式，並視其為濕地活動在其他區域之有效模式。

8. ENCOURAGES the current partners to extend this collaboration to all the countries of the Mediterranean Basin, opening it to all Mediterranean governments and appropriate institutions, bodies and non-government organizations in the region, including the private sector; 大會鼓勵目前的合作夥伴組織將此類合作擴展到地中海盆地所有國家，開放予所有地中海各國政府和適當之機構、在該地區之團體和非政府組織，包括私營部門。
9. ENCOURAGES the remaining states of the Mediterranean to participate in this long-term effort through a Mediterranean Wetland Forum or an equivalent body; 大會鼓勵其餘地中海之國家藉由地中海濕地論壇或同等論壇參加此長期努力之合作。
10. URGES all government and non-government organizations and individuals concerned with wetlands in the Mediterranean to commit their best efforts for the preparation and implementation of a concerted Mediterranean Wetlands Strategy; 大會敦促所有政府和非政府組織及關心中海地濕地之個人，盡其最大努力來籌備和實施的協調一致之地中海濕地策略計畫。
11. CALLS on funding agencies, both multilateral and bilateral, and from the private sector, to continue their essential financial support for coordinated action for the conservation of Mediterranean wetlands; 大會呼籲供資機構、多邊和雙邊機構及來自私營部門機構，繼續提供基本財政支援，並採取協調一致之行動來保護地中海濕地。
12. REQUESTS that a full report on all further developments of collaboration for wetlands in the Mediterranean during the coming three-year period is presented at the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties in 1999; and 大會要求未來三年期在地中海濕地進一步發展合作之所有完整報告在1999年締約方大會第七次會議中提出。
13. CALLS on Contracting Parties in the Mediterranean to designate as Ramsar sites those wetlands which meet the approved Ramsar criteria, and in particular those of major significance as links on the migratory route between Europe and Africa. 大會呼籲在地中海地區之締約國指定拉姆薩濕地，並使其符合通過之拉姆薩濕地準則，特別是具重大意義之歐洲和非洲間之遷徙路線連結。

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締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.12: CONSERVATION AND WISE USE IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC FUNDED ACTIVITIES 建議 6.12：私人 and 公共資助活動之保護和明智利用

1. RECALLING the “Guidelines for the Implementation of the Wise Use Concept” (Annex to Recommendation 4.10) and the “Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Wise Use Concept” (Annex to Resolution 5.6) which call for actions to address legislation and government policies to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands: 大會回顧「明智利用概念實施準則」（建議 4.10 附件）和「明智利用概念實施增設準則」（決議 5.6 附件）呼籲解決立法和政府政策以促進濕地保護和明智利用之行動；。
2. FURTHER RECALLING Recommendation 5.5 on the inclusion of conservation and wise use of wetlands in multilateral and bilateral development cooperation programmes: 大會進一步回顧建議 5.5 關於在多邊和雙邊發展合作方案中將濕地保護和明智利用列入其中。
3. AWARE that private or public funded activities may have negative effects on wetlands in the state itself or in other states or areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction: 大會提醒注意私人或公共資助之活動可能對在該國本身或在國家管轄範圍以外之其他國家或地區濕地有負面影響。
4. FURTHER AWARE that the primary responsibility for the conservation and wise use of wetlands frequently rests with the public authorities, specifically when they direct engineering works and other activities that may negatively affect wetlands: 大會進一步意識到，對濕地的保護和明智利用之主要責任經常取決於主管當局，特別是其直接工程和其他活動可能對濕地會造生負面影響。
5. CONVINCED that there are many opportunities, such as by incentives and contractual agreements, to stimulate both the originating and the implementing body to avoid damages and/or to contribute to conservation, restoration and wise use of wetlands within the scope of private or public funded operations: 大會相信有很多機會，如獎勵機制和契約協議，來刺激發起和執行機構避免損害和/或促進私人或公共出資運作範圍內之濕地保護、復育和明智利用。
6. NOTING the initiatives taken in the Netherlands to explore these opportunities in a consultation process between public and private sector as well as with NGOs: 注意到在荷蘭採取措施以探索這些在公私部門與非政府組織間協商程序之機會；
7. TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the results of a comprehensive analysis realized by France about the direct and indirect effects of sectoral policies on wetlands: and 法國取得有關部門政策直接和間接對濕地之影響綜合分析結果，應納入考量。
8. FURTHER NOTING the operational objectives of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 focusing on this problem, especially to integrate conservation and wise use in planning and decision-making by the public sector (Operational Objective 2.2), to encourage

involvement of the private sector (2.8), to develop national education and public awareness programmes (3.2) and to ensure the development assistance community and multinational corporations follow improved wetland practices (7.3); 大會進一步注意到 1997-2002 年策略計畫之營運目標重點在此議題上，特別是由公部門整合保護和明智利用規劃與決策（目標 2.2），以鼓勵私部門之參與（目標 2.8），發展國民教育和提高公眾意識方案（目標 3.2），以確保發展援助之社區和跨國公司遵循改善濕地之做法（目標 7.3）。

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9. WELCOMES AND SUPPORTS initiatives to start and/or reinforce a process of consultation and knowledge dissemination between public and private sectors as well as with NGOs in order to promote and enhance wetland conservation and wise use in relation to all kinds of private or public funded activities that may negatively affect wetlands; and 大會歡迎和支持提議以啟動和/或加強公私部門以及非政府組織間之磋商與知識傳播的過程，以促進並加強有關濕地保護和明智利用，因各種私人或公共資助活動可能產生對濕地之負面影響。
10. CALLS on Contracting Parties to start and/or reinforce a process as mentioned above and to report on the progress and results of this process in their National Reports to the Ramsar Convention. 大會呼籲締約方啟動和/或加強上述程序，並在提供給拉姆薩公約之國家報告中報告此程序之進展與結果。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.13: GUIDELINES ON MANAGEMENT PLANNING FOR RAMSAR SITES AND OTHER WETLANDS

建議 6.13：拉姆薩和其他濕地之管理規劃指導方針

1. RECALLING that Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention are requested to designate wetlands within their territory for the List of Wetlands of International Importance, and formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of listed sites; 大會回顧拉姆薩公約締約方被要求在其領土內指定為國際重要濕地名單之濕地，並制定和實施其規劃以促進名單上濕地之保護。
2. REFERRING to Resolution 5.7, which calls on Contracting Parties to: 依據決議 5.7，呼籲締約方：
 - a) develop management plans for each wetland designated for the Ramsar List; and 為拉姆薩濕地名單之指定濕地發展管理計畫;
 - b) consider using the “Guidelines on Management Planning for Ramsar and Other Wetland Sites”, attached as an Annex to Resolution 5.7, to review and, where necessary, update existing management plans; 考慮利用附錄於決議 5.7 附件之「拉姆薩和其他濕地管理規劃準則」，在必要之情況下審查並更新現有之管理計畫;
3. FURTHER RECALLING that Resolution 5.7 emphasizes “the need for each Ramsar site to have its own management plan” and requests that “as far as necessary, Contracting Parties apply the Kushiro Guidelines”; 進一步回顧決議 5.7，其強調「每處拉姆薩濕地需要有獨立之管理計畫」，並要求「締約雙方盡可能運用釧路準則」;
4. AWARE that the Ramsar Strategic Plan 1997-2002 states that: 大會注意到 1997-2002 年拉姆薩策略計畫中指出：
 - a) ten case studies of the best practice of management planning for Ramsar sites at local, regional, and catchment or coastal zone levels should be published for the guidance of Contracting Parties before the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 1999 (Action 5.2.2); and 於地方、區域和流域或沿海區域等級之 10 個最佳拉姆薩濕地管理規劃實踐案例研究，應於 1999 年舉行之締約方大會第七次會議前出版做為締約方之引導方針（行動計畫 5.2.2）。

- b) management plans or other mechanisms should be in preparation or in place for at least half of the Ramsar sites in each Contracting Party by the 8th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2002 (Action 5.2.3); 管理計畫或其他機制應準備到位，至少在每個締約方一半的拉姆薩濕地於2002年舉行之締約方大會第八次會議前準備好（行動計畫5.2.3）。
5. WELCOMING the initiatives taken by some Contracting Parties to develop management plans in line with the Ramsar Guidelines on Management Planning; and 大會歡迎部分締約方採取之措施來發展與管理計畫以符合拉姆薩管理規劃準則。
6. NOTING the conclusion of Technical Session D at this meeting that in general the Ramsar Guidelines provide a suitable model for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands throughout the world; 大會注意到在本次會議技術會議D場之結論，在一般情況下，拉姆薩準則可提供拉姆薩濕地和世界各地之其他濕地一個合適之管理規劃模式。

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7. CALLS ON the Contracting Parties to prepare and implement more management plans for Ramsar sites and other wetlands; 大會呼籲各締約方制定和實施更多拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地之管理計畫。
8. INSTRUCES the Ramsar Bureau to promote the development of more management plans, in accordance with the Ramsar Guidelines on Management Planning and their implementation; and 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處依據拉姆薩管理規劃準則及其實施之規定促進更多管理計畫之發展。
9. REQUESTS the Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel to monitor the Ramsar Guidelines on Management Planning, including a review of the most recent advances in the total or integrated catchment approach to management planning, and to report its conclusions, as well as the ten case studies of the best practice of management planning (Action 5.2.2 of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 1997-2002), to the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties. 大會要求拉姆薩科學技術審查小組監控拉姆薩管理規劃準則，包括全面或綜合流域管理規劃方法之最新進展審查，並報告其結論，以及10個最佳管理規劃實踐案例研究（行動計畫5.2.2之1997-2002年拉姆薩策略計畫），於締約方大會第七次會議內提交。

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濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971 年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996 年 3 月 19-27 日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.14: TOXIC CHEMICALS

建議 6.14：有毒化學物質

1. AWARE that adverse impacts of pesticides and other toxic chemicals can threaten the survival of populations dependent upon wetlands, including populations of many bird species, amphibians, reptiles, fish and mammals, through a multitude of lethal and sub-lethal impacts; 大會意識到，農藥和其他有毒化學物質透過多種致死和非致死之負面影響，足以威脅依賴濕地生存之人口，包括多種鳥類種群、兩棲類、爬行類、魚類和哺乳動物。
2. CONCERNED that some synthetic chemical substances regularly released into the environment have the ability to cause interference with the endocrine systems of wildlife and humans; 大會關注，一些人工合成的化學物質定期釋放到環境中，對野生生物和人類的內分泌系統造成干擾。
3. NOTING the growing global concern regarding the effects of toxic chemicals on the environment; 大會注意到全球日益關注關於有毒化學物質對環境之影響。
4. FURTHER NOTING the international consensus on the need for international action on certain organic pollutants; and 進一步注意到需要針對某些有機污染物採取國際行動之國際共識。
5. RECOGNIZING the important risk reduction activities recommended by Agenda 21 such as toxic chemical inventories (Pollutant Release & Transfer Registers - PRTRs) and pesticide reduction, and recent international organization guidelines on their implementation; 大會瞭解到 21 世紀議程建議重要降低風險之活動，如建立有毒化學物質目錄（污染物排放和轉移登記）和農藥之減用，以及最近國際組織就其實施制定之準則。

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6. CALLS on Contracting Parties to recognize that the adverse impact of toxic substances compromises the ecological character of wetlands and that these threats to ecological character are incompatible with the wise use concept; 大會呼籲締約方瞭解造成破壞濕地生態特徵之有毒物質不良影響，而這些生態特徵之威脅是不符合明智利用概念。

7. REQUESTS the Bureau to invite appropriate international organizations to accelerate work programmes aimed at collating scientific studies and developing assessment protocols that will further an understanding of endocrine system disruptors; 大會請秘書處邀請適當之國際組織加快工作方案，針對科學研究和發展評估規則之整理，將進一步瞭解內分泌系統干擾因素。
8. FURTHER REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel to report to the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties on the status of the issue of toxic chemicals as they relate to wetlands; 大會進一步請求科學技術審查小組於締約方大會第七次會議中報告其涉及有毒化學物質問題之濕地狀況。
9. URGES Contracting Parties to provide information in their National Reports to the Convention on their efforts to remedy and to prevent pollution impacts affecting Ramsar sites and other wetlands; and 大會敦促各締約方提供大會有關其努力修復和防止污染影響到拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地之國家報告資訊。
10. RECOMMENDS that Contracting Parties recognize the importance of the communities' right to know with respect to hazardous and bioaccumulative chemicals, including pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs). 大會建議締約方重視社區知情權之重要性，特別是有關於危險和生物累積性化學物質，包括污染物釋出及轉移申報制度(Pollutant Release and Transfer Register，簡稱 PRTR)。

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締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.15: RESTORATION OF WETLANDS

建議 6.15：濕地復育

1. NOTING that wetlands have been lost and degraded in many countries particularly during the last fifty years with area losses as high as 70 per cent; 大會注意到在許多國家濕地已喪失及退化，特別是在過去 50 年間有高達 70% 濕地面積流失。
2. RECOGNISING that such wetland loss is particularly high in developed countries; 大會瞭解到如此之濕地流失在已開發國家尤其高。
3. RECALLING Operational Objective 2.6 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002: “To identify wetlands in need of restoration and rehabilitation, and to implement the necessary measures”; 大會回顧 1997-2002 年策略計畫之執行目標 2.6：「為了確定需要恢復和重建濕地，並實施必要的措施」；
4. NOTING that in the European Union (EU) many countries have provided incentives for maintaining, restoring or improving wetland sites that are vital for biodiversity; 大會注意到，在歐洲聯盟（歐盟）許多國家提供獎勵計畫以維護、修復或改善對生物多樣性賴以維生之濕地。
5. RECALLING the commitments in the Convention on Biological Diversity (para 8-F) and the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EC of May 1992) for initiatives in the field of *inter alia* nature restoration; 大會回顧在「生物多樣性公約」之承諾（第 8 條之 F）和歐盟棲地指令（1992 年 5 月的理事會指令 92/43/EC 號），特別是自然復育之措施；。
6. FURTHER NOTING that, according to the conclusions of the seminar “Nature Restoration in the European Union” organized by the Ministry of Environment and Energy, Denmark, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries of the Netherlands, held in May 1995 in Copenhagen (in particular point 2), nature restoration, in particular of wetlands, can be an important tool to solve or mitigate water management problems, improve the quality of surface or ground water, and reduce disastrous flooding of downstream areas; and 進一步注意到，根據 1995 年 5 月在哥本哈根丹麥環境能源部組織與荷蘭農業自然管理暨漁業部合作舉行之「歐洲聯盟自然復育」研討會結論（特別是第 2 點），自然復育，特別是濕地復育，可以作為一個重要工具來解決或緩解水資源管理問題，改善地表水或地下水之質量，並減少對下游地區造成災難性之洪氾。

7. FURTHER NOTING point 4.2 of the same conclusions which states that there is a need to set targets and timetables for implementing nature restoration activities; 大會進一步注意到相同結論之第 4.2 點，指出有必要設訂目標來實施自然復育活動之時間表。

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8. CALLS on Contracting Parties to integrate wetland restoration into their national nature conservation, land and water management policies; 大會呼籲各締約方整合濕地復育並將其納入國土之自然保育、土地和水資源管理政策。
9. URGES the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, in collaboration with the Bureau and concerned Contracting Parties and partners, to define guidelines on principles for wetland restoration and monitoring procedures, to produce a list, based on information from Contracting Parties, of key wetland sites in need of restoration, and to report its findings to the Standing Committee with a view to informing the Contracting Parties; 大會敦促科學技術審查小組與秘書處和相關締約方及夥伴單位合作，為濕地復育和監督程序依照原則劃設指導方針，依照締約方提供資訊來製作一個主要亟需復育濕地清單，且將調查結果向常設委員會報告，並通知締約方其調查結果。
10. FURTHER URGES the Contracting Parties to give higher priority to restoration of wetlands and to take steps to restore, as far as possible, habitat quality in all key sites so identified; and 大會進一步敦促締約方給予更高之優先等級來恢復濕地，並盡量可能採取措施進行關鍵棲息地之復育。
11. REQUESTS the Contracting Parties to include a section on restoration in their National Reports for the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties. 大會敦請締約方在締約方大會第七次會議之國家報告內提供濕地復育之資訊。

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締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.16: CONSERVATION AND WISE USE OF WETLANDS IN BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAMMES

建議 6.16：濕地保護和明智利用之雙邊和多邊發展合作計畫

1. RECOGNIZING that the loss of wetlands has reached alarming proportions, initially in developed countries over the last century but also, over the last forty years, in the tropics and sub-tropics, and that improved wetland conservation and management planning at the river basin scale and in coastal zones, will contribute significantly to increase water resource security; 大會瞭解到過去一個世紀最初是在已開發國家，但近 40 年來在熱帶和亞熱帶地區發現濕地之喪失已經達到了驚人之地步，若於流域尺度和在沿海地區改善濕地保護和管理規劃，將有助於增加水資源安全。
2. RECALLING Recommendation 5.5 on the same subject which: 大會回顧同議題之建議 5.5：
 - a) called on Multilateral Development Banks and Development Agencies to give even greater priority to the formulation and adoption of coherent wetland development policies, procedures and practices directed at sustainable utilization, wise management, and conservation of wetlands; and 呼籲對多邊發展銀行和發展機構針對永續利用、明智管理、濕地保護，給予優先制定和通過連貫之濕地發展政策、程序和做法。
 - b) further called on Contracting Parties in developed countries to review their development cooperation policies, in the light of the obligations and opportunities presented by Ramsar, to support country-driven projects with a view to assisting developing countries to fulfil their Ramsar obligations; 進一步呼籲已開發國家之締約方依照拉姆薩擬定之義務和機會，審查其發展合作政策並支持國家推動之計畫，以幫助發展中國家來履行其拉姆薩義務。
3. WELCOMING the presentation by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) at the present meeting of its “Guidelines for Aid Agencies for Improved Conservation and Sustainable Use of Tropical and Sub-Tropical Wetlands”, prepared for OECD by IUCN - The World Conservation Union, with input from a large number of development assistance agencies, the European Union, the World Bank and non-governmental organizations with expertise on wetland policies and management; 大會歡迎經濟合作暨發展組織（OECD）在本次會議發表其「援助機構暨改善熱帶和

亞熱帶濕地保護及永續利用準則」，由國際自然保育聯盟編製提供經濟合作暨發展組織，並由發展援助機構、歐洲聯盟、世界銀行和非政府組織大量投入提供濕地政策和專業管理資訊。

4. RECORDING the generous support from the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA) which has provided the funds for the production of these Guidelines; and 本大會記錄由芬蘭國際發展署(FINNIDA)提供資金來編製這些準則之慷慨支持。
5. NOTING that, according to the Guidelines, these are designed for policy makers, to address national, regional and international environmental issues in the field of conservation and sustainable use of wetlands; 大會注意到，根據該準則專為決策者設計用於濕地保護和永續利用之領域，來解決國家、區域和國際環境問題。

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6. INVITES the Contracting Parties to present their comments on these Guidelines to the Standing Committee by a date to be fixed by the Standing Committee; and 大會邀請各締約方就這些準則提供常設委員會意見，並依照常設委員會制訂之日期前提交。
7. REQUESTS the Standing Committee to study the Guidelines based on these comments, and to report the results of such study for consideration by the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties. 請常設委員會依據這些意見為基礎來研擬準則，並於締約方大會第七次會議內報告審議研究結果。

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RECOMMENDATION 6.17: RAMSAR SITES IN THE TERRITORIES OF SPECIFIC CONTRACTING PARTIES

建議 6.17：特定締約方領土內之拉姆薩濕地

1. WELCOMING the increase in the number of sites designated for the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance, which has exceeded the figure of 800 sites during the holding of the present meeting of the Conference; 大會歡迎增加指定地點納入拉姆薩國際重要濕地名單內，在本次會議舉行期間已有超過 800 個地點納入名單內。
2. PAYING SPECIAL TRIBUTE to Australia, the host of the Conference, which has designated seven new sites for the List and expressed its intention of designating a representative series of wetland types; 大會特別讚揚澳洲為本次會議主辦單位，澳洲已指定了七個新的濕地名單，並表示打算指定一系列具代表性之濕地類型。
3. EXPRESSING APPRECIATION at the statements made at the present meeting on designation of new sites by Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, and Venezuela and welcoming the deposit with the Bureau of descriptions and maps for these sites; and 本大會為次會議之發言表示讚賞，尤指由保加利亞、哥斯大黎加、瓜地馬拉、洪都拉斯、日本、挪威、葡萄牙、英國和委內瑞拉指定新的濕地地點，並向秘書處交存相關濕地之描述和地圖。
4. NOTING WITH PLEASURE the statements made (in plenary session or in National Reports) by Bangladesh, Belgium, Chile, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Indonesia, Lithuania, Mauritania, Peru, Slovenia, South Africa, Suriname, and Yugoslavia concerning their intention to designate further sites for the List; 大會高興地注意到孟加拉、比利時、智利、愛沙尼亞、芬蘭、法國、德國、冰島、印度尼西亞、立陶宛、茅利塔尼亞、秘魯、斯洛維尼亞、南非、蘇利南、和南斯拉夫（在全體會議或國家報告中）所作之發言，特別是這些國家打算進一步指定濕地納入名單。

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

(IN RELATION TO STATEMENTS ON RECOMMENDATION 5.1 AND ASSOCIATED RECOMMENDATIONS 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3) (有關建議 5.1 和相關建議 5.1.1、5.1.2、5.1.3 之聲明)

5. APPRECIATES the information provided by the Government of Germany in relation to the status of Ostfriesisches Wattenmeer mit Dollart, and in particular the measures taken at the part of the site known as Leybucht, and recommends that this area be subject to ongoing

- attention to its ecological quality; 大會為德國政府所提供有關東弗里斯蘭瓦登海與多拉德海灣之現況資訊表示讚賞，尤其是針對部分地區，即 Leybucht，採取措施，並建議持續關注此地區之生態品質之維護。
6. WELCOMES the response of the Government of The Netherlands to the concern expressed in Recommendation 5.1 over gas exploitation in the Wadden Sea, and notes that a letter detailing the measures being taken to safeguard the environment was transmitted to the Bureau in 1995; 大會歡迎荷蘭政府針對建議 5.1 中有關瓦登海天然氣開採所作之回應，並在 1995 年向秘書處轉交了一封信詳細說明正在採取之環境保護措施。
 7. FURTHER WELCOMES the statement made by the Government of Venezuela that measures are being implemented at Cuare Ramsar site to reduce the pressure of human activities; 大會另歡迎委內瑞拉政府所作之發言，有關正在科羅拉姆薩濕地實施措施，以減少人類活動帶來之壓力。
 8. ACKNOWLEDGES the efforts made by the Government of Poland to designate protected areas in the Middle Vistula and expresses the hope that the area will be designated as a Ramsar site; 大會感謝波蘭政府對東維斯杜拉河指定保護區所作之努力，並表示希望該地區被指定為拉姆薩濕地。
 9. CONGRATULATES the Government of the Russian Federation for the designation of 32 new Ramsar sites in 1994 and recommends that steps be taken to develop and implement appropriate management measures; 大會祝賀俄羅斯聯邦政府於在 1994 年指定 32 處新的拉姆薩濕地，並建議採取措施來制定和實施相應之管理措施。
 10. WARMLY CONGRATULATES the Government of South Africa for the steps taken to maintain the ecological character of St. Lucia System Ramsar site, through its decision not to allow mining for heavy metals in the dune cordon known as “Eastern Shores” and, noting that because of the possibility of future applications for mining permits continued vigilance will be required; 大會熱烈祝賀南非政府採取行動以維持聖露西亞系統拉姆薩濕地之生態特性，藉由透過其決議禁止有「東海岸」之稱的沙丘警戒線之重金屬開採，並注意到未來採礦許可證之應用可能性，而將需要繼續保持警惕。
 11. NOTES the effective application of the Management Guidance Procedure at Nariva Swamp, Trinidad and Tobago, welcomes the statement by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago on the value of the Management Guidance Procedure and of the independent perspective it brought to bear on Nariva, and further welcomes the actions already being taken for implementation of the report recommendations; 大會注意到在千里達及托巴哥納里瓦沼澤有效地運用管理指導程序，歡迎特千里達及托巴哥政府針對管理指導程序之價值提出聲明，並針對納里瓦沼澤以獨立之角度來看待之，並歡迎對報告之建議執行事項採取行動。
 12. REITERATES its call for the Government of Vietnam to designate at least one site in the Mekong Delta for the Ramsar List and to complete as soon as possible all necessary arrangements for inclusion of the Tien Hai part of the Red River Estuary in the Ramsar List;

and 大會重申大會呼籲越南政府指定為至少一處在湄公河三角洲之土地納入拉姆薩名單，並盡快完成必要之安排將紅河河口田海之一部分列入拉姆薩名單內。

13. NOTES WITH SATISFACTION that the Government of Hungary is giving consideration to year-round Ramsar status for Tata Oreg-to and Lake Balaton, and urges the Hungarian authorities to complete this process at the earliest possible time. 大會滿意地注意到，匈牙利政府正在考慮將塔塔俄勒圖和巴拉頓湖拉姆薩濕地之全年狀況，並敦促匈牙利當局於盡快時間內完成此程序。

(IN RELATION TO SPECIFIC STATEMENTS AT THE PRESENT MEETING) (本次會議相關具體聲明)

14. URGES those Contracting Parties which have indicated their intention of listing new sites to do so as soon as possible and to seek assistance from the Ramsar Bureau in case of any difficulty; 大會敦促那些已表示有意盡快將新的濕地點列入名單之締約方，並於任何困難之情況下盡快向拉姆薩秘書處尋求援助。
15. NOTES the potential for change in ecological character at the Carlos Andwandter Ramsar site in Chile and urges the Chilean authorities to take the measures necessary for avoiding such change; 大會注意到在智利的卡洛斯安德瓦特拉姆薩濕地之生態特性潛在變化，並敦促智利當局採取必要措施以避免此變化。
16. URGES the Governments of Costa Rica and Guatemala to apply the Ramsar Management Guidance Procedure (formerly the Monitoring Procedure) at Palo Verde and Laguna del Tigre respectively, which are included in the Montreux Record; 大會敦促哥斯大黎加和瓜地馬拉政府運用拉姆薩管理指導程序（原監控程序）於分別包括在蒙特魯檔案內之帕洛弗迪和古納國家公園。
17. NOTES the decision to permit erection of a steel mill and associated industries at Saldanha near the South African Ramsar site of Langebaan, welcomes the stringent environmental controls (frugal water usage, revised siting of the plant, and pollution controls) to which this permission is subject, and calls on the South African authorities to monitor the effects on the nearby Ramsar site of the steel plant and the harbor development; 大會注意到決定允許在南非拉姆薩蘭吉班濕地附近於薩爾達尼亞一家鋼廠和相關產業之興建，歡迎嚴格之環境控制權限（節約用水、經修訂之工廠選址和污染控制），並呼籲南非當局監控鋼鐵廠和港口發展對附近拉姆薩濕地之影響。
18. WELCOMES the information provided by the Government of Bolivia that the risk of change to the ecological character of the Laguna Colorada Ramsar site has been removed following the cancellation of the major geothermal power plant project; 大會歡迎玻利維亞政府提供有關在取消主要地熱發電站計畫後之資訊，彩色湖拉姆薩濕地之生態特性變化風險已被移除。
19. NOTES the information provided by Mexico concerning improvements at the Ría Lagartos Ramsar site, thanks to a GEF-supported management plan, which should allow the site to be removed from the Montreux Record; 大會注意到墨西哥提供關於改善猶加敦拉姆薩

濕地之信息，因全球環境基金(GEF)之援助管理計畫，應該讓該濕地從蒙特魯檔案中移除。

20. WELCOMES the efforts by the Governments of Bolivia and Peru for the conservation of Lake Titicaca, a transfrontier wetland which is the largest freshwater lake in South America and of vital importance for the subsistence and development of local communities, and calls on the Governments to consider the possibility of designating a transfrontier Ramsar site at Lake Titicaca; 大會對玻利維亞和秘魯兩國政府對的的喀喀湖所作之保護努力表示歡迎，該湖係跨國界之濕地，且是南美洲和當地社區最重要賴以維生和發展之最大淡水湖，並呼籲各國政府考慮在的的喀喀湖指定一個跨界拉姆薩濕地之可能性。
21. REQUESTS the Governments of Austria, the Czech Republic, and the Slovak Republic, in their deliberations on the possible construction of a Danube-Elbe-Oder canal, to give full consideration to the fact that such a canal would cause serious adverse changes to the ecological character of five Ramsar sites in these three countries; 在審議可能建造串連多瑙河—易北河—奧德河之運河時，大會請求奧地利、捷克共和國和斯洛伐克共和國政府要充分考量到此條運河可能嚴重造成不利這三個國家五處拉姆薩濕地生態特性之變化。
22. CALLS on the Government of Bangladesh to adopt mitigation measures to remedy adverse change to the ecological character of the Sundarbans Ramsar site caused by reduction of freshwater flow through its river system; 大會呼籲孟加拉政府採取緩解措施來補救因通過其河流系統之淡水流量減少而造成不利孫德爾本拉姆薩濕地生態特性之變化。
23. WELCOMES the proposed new Ramsar site along the upper reaches of the Rhine, to be designated simultaneously on their respective banks by the French and German authorities; and 大會歡迎沿萊茵河上游劃設新的拉姆薩濕地，並同時由法國和德國當局對各自之河岸劃設濕地。
24. WELCOMES the statement by the USA on the extensive restoration measures under way to restore the ecological character of the Everglades Ramsar site, currently included in the Montreux Record because of disruption of the natural hydrological regime. 大會歡迎由美國聲明表示恢復艾佛格雷拉姆薩濕地之廣泛恢復生態特性措施正在進行中，包括目前記錄於蒙特魯檔案內因自然水文被破壞之濕地。

(IN RELATION TO GENERAL STATEMENTS AT THE PRESENT MEETING) (本次會議相關一般性聲明)

25. WELCOMES the approval at the present meeting of the Brisbane Initiative in response to the call in Recommendation 5.1 of the 5th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Kushiro, Japan, 1993) for designation of additional wetlands for the Ramsar List, and in particular additional tidal wetlands; 大會歡迎在本次會議同意通過呼應締約方大會第

五次會議之建議 5.1 之布里斯班提議（釧路，日本，1993 年），有關指定增設濕地納入拉姆薩濕地名單，特別是新增之潮間濕地。

26. WELCOMES the publication of a “Draft Wetlands Conservation Policy for the Commonwealth Government of Australia”; and 對於「澳大利亞聯邦政府濕地保護政策草案」之出版表示歡迎。
 27. EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION at information received from the Government of South Africa on its plans to develop national legislation aimed at safeguarding listed sites against inappropriate physical developments, and invites other Contracting Parties who may be interested to seek further information on this subject from the Government of South Africa, with a view to developing similar legislation in other countries. 大會對於從南非政府收到關於為維護不符名單上濕地之實質發展計畫而制定國家立法之訊息表示讚賞，並邀請可能有興趣之締約方從南非政府尋求關於此議題之進一步資訊，並期盼在其他國家發展類似之立法。
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CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.17.1: GREEK RAMSAR SITES**建議 6.17.1：希臘拉姆薩濕地**

1. RECALLING Recommendation 5.1.1 which requested the Greek Government to take urgent measures to submit definitive maps, to prepare management plans and to ensure wise use of Greek Ramsar sites, and which urged the Greek authorities to consider all possible ways of averting negative impacts from water management projects upon the Messolonghi Lagoons Ramsar site; 大會回顧 5.1.1 建議，要求希臘政府採取緊急措施，提出明確之地圖、擬訂管理計畫，以確保希臘拉姆薩濕地明智利用，並敦促希臘當局考慮一切可能避免負面影響之方式，從米索隆 (Messolonghi) 拉姆薩濕地之水資源管理計畫開始執行。
2. EXPRESSING satisfaction at the adoption of Ministerial Decisions for the protection of three Greek Ramsar sites; 大會表示滿意通過部長級會議決定以保護三個希臘拉姆薩濕地。
3. NOTING that Greek Ramsar sites presently lack the protection of Presidential Decrees and management plans; 大會注意到希臘拉姆薩濕地目前缺乏總統令和管理計畫之保護；
4. RECOGNIZING the vital importance of ensuring the wise use of Greek wetlands; 大會瞭解確保希臘濕地明智利用之極端重要性。
5. AWARE of the Greek Government's decision to press ahead with the construction of an Acheloos River diversion scheme in its original dimensions, but also to reduce the quantity of the Acheloos diversion in the proposed scheme from 1.1 billion to 600 million m³ per year; and 大會意識到希臘政府決定依照其原來之觀點來推動阿徹魯斯河 (Acheloos River) 改道計畫，但實施計畫預期減少阿徹魯斯河分流數量從每年 1.1 億降低至 600 萬立方米。
6. FURTHER AWARE of continuing concern over the river diversion issue amongst academic and nature conservation organizations and, in particular, of their concern that the diversion of Evinos River has already begun; 大會進一步認識到在學術和自然保護組織之間持續對河流改道議題之關注，特別是他們關心埃維諾斯 (Evinos) 河之引水已經開始。

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7. CONGRATULATES the Greek Government on the progress made since the last meeting of the Conference to improve the condition of the Greek Ramsar sites, in particular by

- producing final delineation maps for seven of the sites, and by consulting widely, including with NGOs; 大會祝賀希臘政府自從上一次會議以來之進展以改善希臘拉姆薩濕地之狀況，特別是為七處濕地完成最終地圖製作，並廣泛諮詢，包括與非政府組織。
8. URGES the Greek Government to put in place Presidential Decrees for the protection of all Greek Ramsar sites as a matter of urgency; 大會敦促希臘政府施行總統法令，視其為迫切之需要以保護所有希臘拉姆薩濕地。
 9. FURTHER URGES the Greek Government to complete mapping of these sites and submit full documentation by April 1997; 大會進一步敦促希臘政府完成這些濕地地圖，並於1997年4月前提提交完整之文件。
 10. REQUESTS the Greek authorities to prepare management plans for the sites and to ensure wise use, including the enforcement of already existing regulations; 大會要求希臘當局籌備濕地管理計畫，並確保明智利用，包括執行現有規章。
 11. REQUESTS that the Greek Government reconsider the Acheloos diversion project, and consider commissioning a study of the hydrology and management of freshwater resources of the Thessaly Plain and the Aetoloakarnania region; and 大會要求希臘政府重新考慮阿徹魯斯河（Acheloos River）引水工程，並考慮委託進行水文與色薩利平原和Aetoloakarnania地區之淡水資源管理研究。
 12. REQUESTS the Bureau to contact the Greek Government with a view to providing assistance in conservation and wise use of Greek wetlands, if appropriate, through implementation of the Management Guidance Procedure, thus facilitating their removal from the Montreux Record. 大會請秘書處與希臘政府聯繫並提供希臘濕地保護和明智利用之援助，若可行，透過實施管理指導程序促使其從蒙特魯檔案中移除。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.17.2: NATIONAL RESERVE OF PARACAS AND THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF WETLANDS IN PERU**建議 6.17.2：秘魯國家帕拉卡斯保護區和濕地保護之國家策略計畫**

1. RECALLING that Resolution 5.7 called for the development of management plans for each wetland designated for the Ramsar List and, where necessary, for the updating of existing management plans; 大會回顧決議 5.7 呼籲為拉姆薩濕地名單中每個指定濕地發展管理計畫，並在必要之情況下，更新現有管理計畫。
2. AWARE of the efforts made by Peru to develop a Master Plan for the National Reserve of Paracas in accordance with the Ramsar Koshiro Guidelines, as well as to prepare a National Strategy for the Conservation of Wetlands; 大會瞭解到秘魯努力推動依照拉姆薩釧路指導方針所劃設之帕拉卡斯國家保護區總體規畫，以及籌備為保護濕地之國家策略計畫。
3. EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION to the national and international institutions and bodies that have made it possible to materialize those plans; and 大會為國家和國際機構和團體協助使這些計畫得以實現表示讚賞。
4. NOTING the discussions on the Ramsar Guidelines on Management Planning held during Technical Session D at the present meeting; 大會注意到在本次會議舉行期間之技術討論會議 D 組中進行拉姆薩管理規劃準則之討論。

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5. WELCOMES the adoption, based on resolutions issued by the Government of Peru, of the Master Plan for Paracas and the National Strategy for the Conservation of Wetlands in Peru; and 大會歡迎採納，依據秘魯政府為保護濕地所作之秘魯國家帕拉卡斯保護區和濕地保護之國家策略計畫決議。
6. ENCOURAGES public and private institutions involved in the development of other Ramsar sites and wetlands in Peru to do their utmost to implement these management plans. 大會鼓勵公共和私營機構參與其他拉姆薩濕地和秘魯濕地之發展，並盡最大努力來實施這些管理計畫。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

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締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.17.3: AZRAQ OASIS, JORDAN

建議 6.17.3：約旦阿茲拉克綠洲

1. RECALLING Recommendation 4.9.3 on Azraq Oasis, Jordan, which has been designated by the Jordanian authorities for the List of Wetlands of International Importance, and included on the Montreux Record, because of the the effect on the wetland of pumping of groundwater; 大會回顧建議 4.9.3 關於約旦阿茲拉克綠洲，約旦當局已將其指定納入國際重要濕地名單，並因濕地抽取地下水之影響而將其納入蒙特魯記錄內。
2. FURTHER RECALLING that the Management Guidance Procedure was applied at this site in March 1990; and 大會進一步呼籲於 1990 年 3 月將管理指導程序運用於該濕地。
3. THANKING the partners of the Azraq Oasis Conservation Project for their extensive efforts for rehabilitation and management of the Azraq Wetland Reserve, and for raising public awareness of the wetland values of the site; 大會感謝阿茲拉克綠洲保護計畫之合作夥伴盡其最大之努力恢復和管理阿茲拉克濕地保護區，並提升濕地價值之公眾意識。

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4. REITERATES its concern at possible change in ecological character of the site; 大會重申可能變化之濕地生態特性重要性。
5. REQUESTS the Government of Jordan to take account of the effect of pumping from Azraq basin on the groundwater of the site; and 大會請約旦政府考量從阿茲拉克盆地抽取濕地地下水之影響。
6. FURTHER REQUESTS the Global Environment Facility to give further support to the Azraq Oasis Conservation Project for rehabilitation and monitoring of the Ramsar site. 大會進一步請全球環境基金提供更深入之援助阿茲拉克綠洲保護計畫來復育和監測拉姆薩濕地。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.17.4: AUSTRALIAN RAMSAR SITES**建議 6.17.4：澳洲拉姆薩濕地**

1. RECALLING that, in 1974, Australia was the first state to deposit its instrument of accession to the Ramsar Convention with UNESCO; and 大會回顧於 1974 年澳洲是第一個與教科文組織交存其加入拉姆薩公約之國家。
2. AWARE that in the ensuing years 49 Ramsar sites have been designated in all Australian States and Territories, as well as in Australia's island external territories; 大會意識到，在隨後的幾年已有 49 處澳洲各州和地區以及在澳洲之海島外部領土之拉姆薩濕地被指定納入公約。

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3. CONGRATULATES Australian authorities for commencing management plans or strategies for more than 32 of Australia's Ramsar sites since the last Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties; 大會祝賀澳洲當局自從上次締約方大會以來已開始著手超過 32 處澳洲拉姆薩濕地之管理計或策略計畫。
4. REQUESTS the Australian authorities to consider prudent and feasible alternatives to proposed major developments within a number of Australian Ramsar sites or their catchment, where those developments would have significant adverse impacts on the Ramsar sites concerned; 在澳洲多處拉姆薩濕地或其集水區提出重大發展之前，大會要求澳洲當局考慮審慎和可行之替代方案，這些發展將造成顯著不利拉姆薩濕地之影響。
5. REQUESTS the Australian authorities to consider providing water to a number of Ramsar sites in inland Australia in greater quantity and with timing more closely related to natural environment conditions; 大會請澳洲當局考慮提供澳洲內陸拉姆薩濕地大量之水資源，並視適切之時機依其密切相關之自然環境條件下供給。
6. CALLS ON the Australian authorities to provide adequate resources to reverse threats to Ramsar sites caused by rising saline groundwater; 大會呼籲澳洲當局提供足夠之資源以扭轉拉姆薩濕地含鹽地下水上升所造成之威脅。
7. CALLS ON the Australian authorities to institute appropriate public Environmental Impact Assessment procedures, before permitting the introduction into Australia of live exotic species which have the potential for a significant impact on wetlands; 在允許對濕

地有顯著潛在影響之外來物種引進澳洲前，大會呼籲澳洲當局應先制定適當之公共環境影響評估程序。

8. CONGRATULATES the Government of Australia for its joint management with Aboriginal owners in the custodianship and management of Australia's Kakadu Ramsar site;有關澳洲政府與原住民聯合保存和經營澳洲卡卡杜拉姆薩濕地，大會表示祝賀。
9. INVITES the Australian authorities to consider inclusion of sites in the Montreux Record, where this would assist substantially in monitoring, maintaining or restoring the ecological character of Ramsar sites under serious threat; and 大會請澳洲當局考慮將濕地列入蒙特魯記錄，此舉可協助大幅監測、維護或復育受到嚴重威脅之拉姆薩濕地生態特徵。
10. URGES the Australian authorities to take immediate steps to ensure the long-term conservation of its peatlands. 大會敦促澳洲當局立即採取措施以確保其泥煤地之長期保護。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

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濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.17.5: THE LOWER DANUBE BASIN**建議 6.17.5：多瑙河下游流域**

1. RECALLING Recommendation 5.1.3; and 大會回顧建議 5.1.3。
2. NOTING with satisfaction the progress being made in the development of a Danube Basin Ecological Convention; 大會滿意地注意到在多瑙河流域生態公約發展所取得之進展;

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3. REQUESTS the Contracting Parties concerned and the Ramsar Bureau to maintain contact so that the proposed new Convention and the Ramsar Convention may complement each other as fully as possible; 請相關締約方和拉姆薩秘書處保持聯繫，以便擬議之新公約和拉姆薩公約盡可能全面相得益彰。
4. CONGRATULATES the Romanian Government on establishing the legal framework to secure the protection and management of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve and Ramsar site; 大會祝賀羅馬尼亞政府建立法律綱要計畫，以確保多瑙河三角洲生物圈保護區和拉姆薩濕地之保護和管理。
5. REINFORCES its request to the Ukrainian authorities to continue working closely with the Romanian Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority to avoid potential threats to the complete Danube Delta, taking into account the successful effort of the Government of Ukraine to extend protected areas in the Danube Delta for wetland restoration and for designation of a Biosphere Reserve. 大會強力要求烏克蘭當局繼續與羅馬尼亞多瑙河三角洲生物圈保護區管理局密切合作，以避免對整個多瑙河三角洲造成的潛在威脅，並考量烏克蘭政府成功地延伸擴大多瑙河三角洲濕地之保護區，將其恢復和指定為生物圈保護區。

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締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RECOMMENDATION 6.18: CONSERVATION AND WISE USE OF WETLANDS IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS REGION

建議 6.18：太平洋島嶼地區之濕地保護和明智利用

1. NOTING the Port Moresby Statement arising from the first Workshop on conservation and wise use of wetlands in the Pacific Islands region, held in June 1994; 大會注意到於1994年6月在太平洋群島地區濕地保護和明智利用舉行之第一次工作坊中所提倡之摩斯比港聲明(Port Moresby Statement)。
2. FURTHER NOTING that this workshop has led to the development of a Regional Wetlands Action Plan for the Pacific Islands; 大會進一步注意到，本次工作坊促成太平洋島嶼區域性濕地行動計畫之成立發展。
3. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the sensitive issues of customary ownership of land and resources for implementation of any wetland conservation initiatives, including management of Ramsar sites in the Pacific Islands region; 大會考量實施任何濕地保護措施時所衍生之土地所有權和資源敏感議題，包括在太平洋島嶼地區之拉姆薩濕地管理。
4. ALSO TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States and its promotion of cross-sectoral, holistic management of island resources, including wetland resources; 大會同時也考量到小島嶼發展中國家之行動計畫，並促進跨部門、島嶼綜合資源管理，包括濕地資源管理。
5. WELCOMING the initiatives of the Australian Government in its support for wetland conservation in the Pacific Islands region and its pledge of future support, and the contributions of other governments, donor agencies and international organizations in this regard; 大會歡迎澳大利亞政府支持其在太平洋島嶼地區之濕地保育和承諾提供未來援助之提議，此外大會亦歡迎其他各國政府、捐助機構和國際組織在這方面所作之貢獻。
6. NOTING that the Ramsar Convention includes coral reefs in its definition, that coral reefs are particularly diverse and extensive in the Pacific Islands region, that the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) will assist in enhancing conservation of reefs and related ecosystems, but that few coral reefs have been included in the Ramsar List so far; 大會注意到拉姆薩公約將珊瑚礁之定義包括在其中，珊瑚礁在太平洋島嶼地區特

別具多樣化且範圍廣泛，雖然國際珊瑚礁學會（ICRI）將協助加強珊瑚礁和相關生態系統之保護，但至今仍很少有珊瑚礁被列入拉姆薩名單。

7. RECOGNIZING the limited number of skilled persons and low financial resources available to national conservation agencies in the Pacific Islands region; 大會瞭解到在太平洋島嶼地區技術人員人力有限且國家保護機構金融資源缺乏。
8. DETERMINED to enhance the traditional knowledge of wise use of wetland resources and to increase the understanding of best practice within communities; and 大會決心加強明智利用濕地資源之傳統知識和增加社區最佳實踐之理解。
9. AWARE that the growing populations of Pacific Island countries and the need for national development are placing great pressure on the small land areas with limited resources, thereby threatening wetland sites and species within national boundaries; 大會意識到太平洋島嶼國家之人口增長和國家發展之需要因資源有限，而給予其狹小土地面積很大壓力，為擴充發展而威脅到其國家邊界內之濕地和物種。

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10. URGES Contracting Parties and international organizations to continue to increase their technical and financial assistance to Pacific Island countries with respect to conservation and wise use of wetlands, consistent with national priorities for environmentally sustainable development; 大會敦促各締約方和國際組織繼續以提高太平洋島國之技術和財政援助以保護和明智利用濕地，並符合環境永續發展之國家優先整治事項。
11. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties and international organizations to support the development of local, national and regional capabilities in regard to wetland assessment, monitoring, management, planning and awareness; 大會進一步敦促各締約方和國際組織支持地方發展，並協助國家和區域在濕地評估、監測、管理、規劃和提高意識方面之能力。
12. DIRECTS the Bureau to allocate time and resources to ensuring that the benefits of Ramsar accession to Pacific Island countries, and wise use principles, are made transparent; 大會指導秘書處分配時間和資源，以確保太平洋島國加入拉姆薩公約之利益，並使明智利用之原則透明化。
13. FURTHER DIRECTS the Bureau to liaise closely with, and support as appropriate, the existing regional initiatives being undertaken by the Pacific regional and national organizations where these relate to wetlands, including the draft Regional Wetlands Action Plan and the ICRI Pacific Regional Strategy; 大會進一步指導秘書處與由太平洋區域和國家組織保持密切聯繫，並適當地支持這些現有區域濕地計畫，包括區域濕地行動計畫草案和國際珊瑚礁學會之太平洋區域策略計畫。
14. CALLS ON the Contracting Parties, the Bureau and Ramsar Partners to recognize the critical importance of community consultation as a necessary process in the development

of any wetland conservation initiatives in the Pacific Islands region; and 大會呼籲各締約方、秘書處和拉姆薩合作夥伴瞭解到社區諮詢在太平洋島嶼地區任何濕地保護措施發展過程中之重要性。

15. ALSO DIRECTS the Bureau, in consultation with Contracting Parties and Ramsar Partners, to communicate with global and regional environment conventions and agencies of relevance to small island nations, to ensure that opportunities for cooperation are maximized. 大會另指示秘書處在與各締約方和拉姆薩合作夥伴協商時，應與全球和區域環境公約和小島嶼國家之相關機構溝通，以確保加強合作機會。

6th Meeting of the COP, Brisbane, 1996

Resolution

決議

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.1: WORKING DEFINITIONS OF ECOLOGICAL CHARACTER, GUIDELINES FOR DESCRIBING AND MAINTAINING THE ECOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF LISTED SITES, AND GUIDELINES FOR OPERATION OF THE MONTREUX RECORD**決議 6.1：生態特性之工作定義、濕地名單生態特性描述和維護準則和蒙特魯檔案執行準則**

1. CONSIDERING that Article 3.2 of the Convention states that each Contracting Party “shall arrange to be informed at the earliest possible time if the ecological character of any wetland in its territory and included in the List [of Wetlands of International Importance] has changed, is changing, or is likely to change as the result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference”; 基於該公約第 3.2 條規定，各締約方「若其境內列入「國際重要濕地名單」任何濕地之生態特徵發生了變化、正在改變，或有可能因技術發展，污染或其他人為干擾所導致改變時，應盡早作出安排並通知」；
2. RECALLING that Recommendation 4.8 instructed the Bureau to maintain a record of listed sites where change in ecological character had occurred, was occurring, or was likely to occur, and that Resolution 5.4 established guidelines for operating the record, to be known as the Montreux Record; 大會回顧建議 4.8 以及決議 5.4 中制定執行被稱為蒙特魯檔案之準則，大會指示秘書處應持續紀錄名單上生態特性已發生、正在發生或可能發生變化之濕地。
3. FURTHER RECALLING that Recommendation 5.2 emphasized the need for further studies of the concepts of “ecological character” and “change in ecological character”, and instructed the Bureau, with the support of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) and partner organizations, to report to the present meeting on the results of such studies; 大會進一步回顧建議 5.2 強調需要進一步研究「生態特性」和「生態特性之變化」概念，並指示秘書處協助科學技術審查小組（STRP）和夥伴組織，向本次會議報告這些研究之結果。
4. NOTING the results of the work carried out by the STRP and during Technical Session B of the present meeting; 大會注意到科學技術審查小組工作和在本次會議技術討論會議 B 組中所執行之成果。
5. RECOGNIZING the need for definitions and guidelines to assist Contracting Parties with implementation of Article 3.2 and, in particular, with maintaining the ecological character of listed sites; 大會瞭解到定義和準則之需要，以協助各締約方實施公約第 3.2 條，特別是維護名單上濕地之生態特性

6. FURTHER RECOGNIZING the need for revised guidelines to ensure effective operation of the Montreux Record; 大會進一步認識到需要修訂準則，以確保蒙特魯檔案之有效運作。
7. NOTING that Resolution VI.13 of the present meeting seeks to address the deficiencies in essential baseline data provided by Contracting Parties in the form of Information Sheets on Ramsar Wetlands; and 大會注意到本次會議決議 6.13 旨在解決地締約方依照拉姆薩濕地資訊表之形式提供之必要基線數據有所不足之處。
8. AWARE of the existence of many successful environmental monitoring programmes world-wide (including those which rely on the involvement and enthusiasm of local communities) and of the value of Early Warning Systems to allow Contracting Parties to take sufficiently prompt actions to prevent changes in the ecological character of listed sites; 大會意識到現有許多世界各地成功環境監測方案（包括那些依賴於當地社區之熱情參與）和早期預警系統之優勢，以便各締約方足夠迅速採取行動，防止對指定濕地生態特性之變化。

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9. ACCEPTS working definitions, to be assessed further during the 1997-1999 triennium, of “ecological character” and “change in ecological character”, together with the guidelines for describing and maintaining ecological character of listed sites, as contained in the Annex to the present resolution, recognizing that these working definitions are relevant to the management of wetlands in general; 大會進一步評估在 1997-1999 年三年期中採納之工作定義、「生態特性」和「生態特性之變化」定義，連同載於本附件決議之指定濕地生態特性描述和維護準則，並瞭解到這些工作定義與一般濕地管理相關。
10. REQUESTS the Contracting Parties and the Bureau, with the advice of the STRP, to implement the revised procedure for operation of the Montreux Record, as contained in the Annex to the present resolution; 大會請各締約方和秘書處依照科學技術審查小組之建議，實施經修訂之程序已執行載於本決議附件之蒙特魯檔案。
11. CALLS ON Contracting Parties to support the development, by the relevant authorities within their territories, of Early Warning Systems for detecting, and initiating action in response to, change in ecological character; and 大會呼籲締約方由相關主管部門在其領土內支持早期預警系統之檢測發展，並開始採取行動應對改變之生態特性。
12. INSTRUCTS the STRP, in cooperation with the Bureau and partner organizations, and the wider scientific community, to liaise with the Standing Committee, in order to identify the effects of application of the present resolution, especially at specific sites, and to report accordingly to the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties. 大會指示科學技術審查小組與秘書處、夥伴組織和廣大科學界合作，並與常設委員會保持聯絡，以確保

本決議之執行影響，尤其是在特定濕地之影響，並依照第七次會議的締約方大會指示報告結果。

Annex to Resolution VI.1 決議 6.1 附件

WORKING DEFINITIONS, GUIDELINES FOR DESCRIBING AND MAINTAINING THE ECOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF LISTED SITES, AND GUIDELINES FOR OPERATION OF THE MONTREUX RECORD 生態特性之工作定義、濕地名單生態特性描述和維護準則和蒙特魯檔案執行準則

1. Working definitions 工作定義

1.1. *Ecological character*: 生態特性

The “ecological character” is the structure and inter-relationships between the biological, chemical, and physical components of the wetland. These derive from the interactions of individual processes, functions, attributes and values of the ecosystem(s). 「生態特性」是結構和濕地生物、化學和物理成分間交互作用處理之特性。這些來自生態系統個體之間的相互作用過程、功能、屬性和價值。

1.2. *Change in ecological character*:

“Change¹ in ecological character” of a wetland is the impairment or imbalance in any of those processes and functions which maintain the wetland and its products, attributes and values. 濕地之「生態特性變化」是在這些維持濕地及其產品、屬性和價值之過程和功能中所顯現之任何障礙或失衡。

The following notes on wetland processes, functions, values, products and attributes, are derived from the *Ramsar Convention Manual* (Davis, 1994); *Wetland Conservation: A Review of Current Issues and Required Action* (Dugan, 1990); “*Building a new approach to the investigation and assessment of wetland ecosystem functioning*” in Mitsch, *Global Wetlands: Old World and New* (Maltby, 1994); and “*Defining new procedures of functional assessment for European river marginal wetland ecosystems*” (Maltby, in press). 以下說明對濕地過程、功能、價值、產品和屬性，源於拉姆薩公約手冊 (Davis, 1994); 濕地保護：回顧與展望當前議題和所需採取之行動 (Dugan, 1990); 「建設濕地生態系統功能之新調查和評估方法，全球濕地：舊與新世界」 (Maltby, 1994) 和 「歐洲河流邊緣濕地生態系統之評估功能新程序定義」 (Maltby, 出版中)

¹ Change in the ecological character of a site is interpreted as meaning adverse change, in line with the context of Article 3.2 of the Convention and Recommendation 4.8 (1990), which established the Montreux Record. The definition refers explicitly to adverse change caused by human activities. It excludes the process of natural evolutionary change occurring in wetlands. It is also recognized that wetland restoration and/or rehabilitation programmes may lead to favourable human-induced changes in ecological character. 濕地生態特性的變化被解釋為負面之變化，符合公約第 3.2 條和建議 4.8 之條文內容 (1990 年)，從而建立蒙特魯檔案。該定義明確提到人類活動引起之負面變化。它排除了自然進化過程中發生在濕地的變化。它也意識到濕地之復育和/或修復程序可能會導致有利人為之生態特性改變。

Processes are changes or reactions which occur naturally within wetland ecosystems. They may be physical, chemical or biological. **過程**是在濕地生態系統內自然發生之變化或反應。他們可是物理、化學或生物之變化。

Functions are activities or actions which occur naturally in wetlands as a product of the interactions between the ecosystem structure and processes. Functions include flood water control; nutrient, sediment and contaminant retention; food web support; shoreline stabilization and erosion controls; storm protection; and stabilization of local climatic conditions, particularly rainfall and temperature. **功能**係指濕地中自然發生之活動或行動，而濕地作為生態系統結構和過程之間的相互作用之產物。功能包括洪水控制；營養、淤泥和污染物之保留；食物網之維護；穩定海岸線和侵蝕控制；暴風雨保護；和穩定當地氣候狀況，特別是降雨和溫度。

Values are the perceived benefits to society, either direct or indirect, that result from wetland functions. These values include human welfare, environmental quality and wildlife support. **價值**是社會所認知直接或間接從濕地功能而衍生之利益。這些價值包括人類福利、環境品質和野生動物之維護。

Products generated by wetlands include: wildlife resources; fisheries; forest resources; forage resources; agricultural resources; and water supply. These products are generated by the interactions between the biological, chemical and physical components of a wetland. **濕地產生之產物**包括：野生動物資源、漁業、森林資源、牧草資源、農業資源和水資源供給。這些產物係因濕地之生物、化學和物理要素之間相互作用所產生。

Attributes of a wetland include biological diversity and unique cultural and heritage features. These attributes may lead to certain uses or the derivation of particular products, but they may also have intrinsic, unquantifiable importance. **濕地的屬性**，包括生物多樣性和獨特文化和資產特點。這些屬性可能會導致某些用途或特定產物之衍生，但亦有內在、不可量化之重要性。

2. **Guidelines for describing and maintaining the ecological character of listed sites** **描述和維護指定濕地生態特性之準則**

- 2.1. It is essential that the ecological character of a site be described by the Contracting Party concerned **at the time of designation for the Ramsar List**, by completion of an Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (as adopted by Recommendation 4.7). The STRP has proposed some limited modifications to the guidelines for completing the Information Sheet, in order to increase the value of the data provided for assessing ecological character. These proposals are attached below. **有關締約方濕地之生態特性描述，應在拉姆薩名單指定之時間內依照拉姆薩濕地的資訊表（通過之建議4.7）完成提供此必要之資訊。科學技術審查小組針對填寫資訊表之準則提出了一些限制性修改，以增加評估生態特性所提供之數據價值。建議如下附表。**

- 2.2. Sources of information which might be consulted by Contracting Parties in describing the ecological character of listed sites include international, national and regional scientific inventories of wetlands; already existing site-specific management plans; and other site-specific scientific surveys or reports. 指定濕地之生態特性描述資訊來源，可能由締約各方協商後而取得，包括國際、國家和區域濕地之量表編制；現有之特定濕地具體管理計畫和其他特定濕地之科學調查或報告。
- 2.3. Contracting Parties are requested to verify the data which they have provided on Information Sheets on Ramsar Wetlands every six years (i.e. every second meeting of the Conference) and to provide the Bureau with updated sheets if necessary. During the intervening period, urgent information on changes at listed sites should be conveyed to the Bureau using the existing mechanisms of regular, day to day contacts and the triennial National Reports. 締約方必須每六年（即每大會第二次會議）提供拉姆薩濕地資訊表以審核該數據，並必要時提供秘書處更新之資訊表。在此期間，對指定濕地有任何變化之緊急信息時，應利用現有之機制定期、每日連繫及利用三年期國家報告向秘書處傳達相關資訊。
- 2.4. Change in the ecological character of a listed site should be assessed against the baseline status presented in the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands, at the time of designation for the List (or at the time the Information Sheet was first provided to the Bureau), together with any information which has been received subsequently. 指定濕地之生態特性變化應針對拉姆薩濕地資訊表中之基線狀態評估，於指定濕地名單時（或在資訊表首次向秘書處提供時），以及其後任何已收到資訊之時間。
- 2.5. Assessment should be linked to the Ramsar criterion or criteria fulfilled by the site at the time of designation for the Ramsar List. Use of the criteria indicates certain benefits and values of the wetland which might be lost as a result of change in the ecological character. However, this forms only part of the assessment needed, since significant degradation of wetland functions and values might occur without any of the designated Ramsar criteria being contravened. 評估應依照拉姆薩準則或在指定拉姆薩名單時通過完成評估準則。使用之準則顯示出可能因濕地生態特性起了變化之結果導致部分濕地利益和價值喪失。然而，此種形式僅是評估判斷需要的一部分，因為濕地功能和價值顯著惡化可能在沒有違反任何指定拉姆薩準則之情況下隨時發生。
- 2.6. An effective monitoring and survey programme is a prerequisite for assessing whether or not a wetland has undergone a change in its ecological character. Such a programme is an integral component of a wetland management planning (see Annex to Resolution 5.7) and should enable full consideration of the values and benefits of the wetland when the extent and significance of the change is being assessed. A framework which might be of assistance to Contracting Parties in designing effective monitoring programmes is attached below. 有效之監測和調查方案是評估濕地生態特性是否發生了變化其中先決條件之一。綱要計畫是濕地管理規劃一個不可分割之組成要素之一（見附件決議 5.7），並在評估變化的範圍和意義時，應充分考慮濕地價值和效益。下列附錄之綱要計畫可協助締約方在設計有效之監測方案。
- 2.7. Monitoring should establish the range of natural variation in ecological parameters at each site, within a given time frame. Change in ecological character occurs when these

parameters fall outside their normal range. Thus, in addition to monitoring, an assessment of the extent and significance of the change is required, taking into account the need for each wetland to have a favourable conservation status. 應在一定時間內於每一個濕地監測站建立生態參數之自然變化範圍。當生態特性發生變化時，這些參數值會超出其正常範圍。因此除了監測外，考量每個濕地需要有良好的保護狀態，評估變化之程度和意義是必要的。

- 2.8. In some instances a Contracting Party may decide to restore a wetland to re-establish the ecological character that existed prior to the date of designation. In the case of such restoration programmes, a new Information Sheet should be provided, to establish a new baseline for assessing any future change. Information should also be given concerning the target state that any restoration is aiming at. 於某些情況下，締約方可以決定恢復濕地以在指定日期之前重建已存在之生態特性。在此類復育方案之執行下應提供新的資訊表，以建立一個新的基線來評估未來之任何變化。相關資訊也應提供予任何預期針對復育為目標之國家。

2.9. **Improvements to the Guidelines for the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands**
拉姆薩濕地資料表準則之改善

2.9.1 Improvements to the Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands are proposed, in order to increase the value of the information collected for describing and assessing ecological character of listed sites. New headings in the guidelines will emphasize the importance of: 完成拉姆薩濕地準則資訊表之改善建議，以增加指定濕地之生態特性描述和評估收集到之資訊價值。準則之新標題將強調該重要性：

(i) establishing a baseline by describing the functions, products and attributes of the site that give it benefits and values of international importance (necessary because the existing Ramsar criteria do not cover the full range of wetland benefits and values which should be considered when assessing the possible impact of changes at a site); 建立描述具有國際重要性之利益和價值濕地之功能、產物基線，（因現有拉姆薩準則不包括所有濕地效益和價值，所以當評估可能造成的影響時，應考慮全方位的基線變化）。

(ii) providing information on human-induced factors that have affected or could significantly affect the benefits and values of international importance; 提供有關影響或可能顯著影響濕地國際重要性之利益和價值之人為因素資訊。

(iii) providing information on monitoring and survey methods in place (or planned) at the site; 提供濕地就地監測和調查方法（或規劃）之資訊。

(iv) providing information on the natural variability and amplitude of seasonal and/or long-term “natural” changes (e.g. vegetation succession, episodic/catastrophic ecological events such as hurricanes) that have affected or could affect the ecological character of the site; 提供影響或可能影響濕地生態特性之自然變化和季節性和/或長期「自然」變化之資訊（如植被演替、情節/災難性生態事件，如颶風）。

2.9.2 It is recognized that, for many sites, such information will not be known at present, nor be readily available. The sheets will also only provide a snap-shot in time. However, the level of information in the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands is the minimum necessary for determining management steps to maintain the ecological character of a listed site. In gathering new data or assembling existing data, Contracting Parties should give emphasis to sites where there appears to be a high-medium risk of human-induced change with a high-medium ecological impact, likely to result in permanent, long- or medium-term degradation of values and benefits. International technical and/or financial cooperation may be needed to assist in gathering information about listed sites, particularly in developing countries. 瞭解到許多濕地之此類之資訊目前無法得知亦無法俱全。該表僅提供即時速寫。然而，拉姆薩濕地資訊表所提供之資訊層級是確定管理措施以維持指定濕地生態特性之最基本需求。在收集新的數據或整合現有數據時，締約方應給予重視，尤其是人為引起改變之高—中等風險，及高—中等生態環境影響，並可能導致永久、長期或中期的價值和利益退化。鑑此可能需要國際技術和/或金融合作，以協助收集有關指定濕地之資訊，特別是在發展中國家。

2.9.3 All new listed sites should be described according to the revisions set out above. For sites with already submitted Information Sheets, the revisions should be taken into account at the next six-yearly review (see Resolution VI.13). National Reports provide an opportunity for providing information in the meantime. 所有新指定之濕地應依據上文所載之修訂來說明現況。對於已提交資訊表之濕地，應考慮在未來半年一次之檢討修訂（見決議 6.13）。在此期間國家報告提供一個機會來提供此類之相關訊息。

2.10. A framework for designing an effective wetland monitoring programme 設計濕地有效監測綱要計畫

2.10.1 In order to detect actual or potential changes in ecological character, regular monitoring is required. Monitoring is defined in the “Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Wise Use Concept” (Annex to Resolution 5.6) as “*the process of measuring change in ecological character in any wetland over a period of time*”. Monitoring differs from general surveillance in that there is a specific reason and method for collecting particular data or information. 為了檢測實際或潛在生態特性之變化，定期監測是必要的。「明智利用概念實施增設準則」（決議 5.6 附件）中敘明監測之定義

為「一定時間內任何濕地之生態特性所測得變化之過程」。監測不同於一般性監視，而是該監測有一具體之原因和方法來收集特定數據或資訊。

2.10.2 The Additional Guidance also points out that monitoring does not automatically require sophisticated technology or high investment and can be carried out at different levels of intensity. It is emphasized that there are many different monitoring techniques available, and that each Contracting Party should select the technique(s) most appropriate to its priorities and available resources. 增設準則中亦指出，監測並非自動需要先進之技術或高額投資，且可依不同層次之強度來進行。它強調的是，有許多不同之監測技術，而各締約方應選擇最適合其優先事項和現有資源之技術。

2.10.3 A monitoring programme should, ideally, be an integral part of a site-specific wetland management plan, as set out in Resolution 5.7. However, where a management plan does not yet exist, it is still possible to implement a monitoring programme (though without the framework of a management plan, it will be difficult to implement the results of monitoring effectively). 監測方案應於理想情況下，作為特定濕地管理計畫之組成部分之一，如決議 5.7 所述。然而，若管理計畫尚未存在，仍然可以執行監測方案（雖然沒有管理計畫之架構，將很難實施有效之監測結果）。

Framework for designing a wetland monitoring programme 濕地監測方案設計架構

The framework set out in this table is not a prescriptive recipe for any particular monitoring programme. It simply provides a series of steps, in a logical sequence, that can be used by wetland managers and planners, working in partnership with local users and managers, to design a monitoring programme based on their particular circumstances and needs. The arrows illustrate the feedback which enables assessment of the effectiveness of the monitoring programme in achieving its objective(s). This framework is based on a text entitled A Framework for Designing a Monitoring Programme prepared for the MedWet Methodological Guide for Monitoring Programmes in Mediterranean Wetlands. 在本表內之架構並非為任何特定之監測方案設計之規定配方。它僅是依邏輯順序提供了一系列步驟，可使濕地管理和規劃人員利用之，與本地使用者和管理者合作並依據其特殊情況和需要來設計監測方案。箭頭之部分說明促使監測方案達成其目標並有效進行評估之回應。此架構係以標題為「設計監測方案架構」(Finlayson 1995)一文為基礎，該架構係為地中海濕地聯盟方法指南暨地中海濕地監測計畫而編制之。

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Problems/issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State clearly and unambiguously - State the known extent and most likely cause - Identify the baseline or reference situation |
| 問題/議題 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 明確和毫不含糊地描述 - 敘述已知之範圍及最可能引起之原因 - 確定基線或參考情況 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Objective 目的 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides the basis for collecting the information - Must be attainable and achievable within a reasonable time period - 提供收集資訊之基礎 - 須於合理時間內實現並達成 |
| Hypothesis 假設 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assumption against which the objectives are tested - Underpins the objective and can be tested - 針對測試目標而設定之假設 - 客觀並可以測試之基礎 |
| Methods & variables 方法和變數 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific for the problem and provide the information to test the hypothesis - Able to detect the presence, and assess the significance, of any change - Identify or clarify the cause of the change - 針對性問題並提供資訊以測試假設 - 可探測現有和評估任何改變之重要性 - 判斷或確認引起變化之原因 |
| Feasibility / cost effectiveness 可行性/成本效益 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determine whether or not monitoring can be done regularly and continually - Assess factors that influence the sampling programme: availability of trained personnel; access to sampling sites; availability and reliability of specialist equipment; means of analyzing and interpreting the data; usefulness of the data and information; means of reporting in a timely manner - Determine if the costs of data acquisition and analysis are within the existing budget - 確定與否可以定期進行監測 - 評估影響抽樣方案之因素：訓練有素人員之提供；採樣地點之可及性；專門設備的可用性和可靠性；分析和解釋數據之手段；數據和資訊之可用性；及時報告的手段 - 確定數據採集和分析之成本是否在現有預算內 |
| Pilot study 前導研究 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Time to test and fine-tune the method and specialist equipment - Assess the training needs for staff involved - Confirm the means of analyzing and interpreting the data - 測試和微調法和專業設備之時刻 - 評估參與人員之培訓需求 - 確認分析和闡釋數據之方法 |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Sampling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff should be trained in all sampling methods - All samples should be documented: date and location; names of staff; sampling methods; equipment used; means of storage or transport; all changes to the methods - Samples should be processed within a timely period and all data documented: date and location; names of staff; processing methods; equipment used; and all changes to the protocols - Sampling and data analysis should be done by rigorous and tested methods |
| 採樣 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 工作人員應接受所有抽樣方法之培訓 - 所有樣品應記載：日期和地點；工作人員之姓名；抽樣方法；使用之設備；儲存或運輸手段；所有改變之方法 - 樣品應及時於期限內處理，所有數據應予記錄：日期和地點；工作人員的姓名；處理方法；使用之設備；和所有協議之變化 - 應通過嚴格和測試方法取樣和數據分析 |
| Analyses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The analyses should be documented: date and location (or boundaries of sampling area), names of analytical staff; methods used; equipment used; data storage methods |
| 分析 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 分析應予記錄：日期和地點（或採樣區域之邊界）、分析人員的之姓名；使用方法；使用設備；數據存儲方法 |
| Reporting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interpret and report all results in a timely and cost effective manner - The report should be concise and indicate whether or not the hypothesis has been supported - The report should contain recommendations for management action, including further monitoring |
| 報告 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 及時並符合成本效益之方式闡釋和報告所有結果 - 報告應簡明扼要，並顯示假設是否與予證明 - 報告應包含管理行動之建議，包括進一步之監測 |

3. Guidelines for operation of the Montreux Record 蒙特魯檔案之操作指南

- 3.1. The Montreux Record is the principal tool of the Convention for highlighting those sites where an adverse change in ecological character has occurred, is occurring, or is likely to occur, and which are therefore in need of priority conservation attention. It shall be

maintained as part of the Ramsar Database and shall be subject to continuous review. 蒙特魯檔案是公約凸顯濕地生態特性已發生、正在發生或可能發生不良變化之主要工具，因此需要優先保護重視。該檔案應維持作為拉姆薩資料庫之一部分，並應持續審查。

- 3.2. The following procedure should be observed when considering the possible inclusion of a listed site in the Montreux Record: 下列程序應予遵守，當考量可能將指定濕地列入蒙特魯檔案時：

3.2.1 A Contracting Party may request inclusion of a site in the Montreux Record, because of potential or actual adverse change in its ecological character, in order to draw attention to the need for action or support. Alternatively, the Bureau, on receipt of information on actual or possible adverse change from partner organizations, other international or national NGOs, or other interested bodies, may draw the attention of the Contracting Party concerned to this information and enquire whether a Ramsar site should be included in the Montreux Record. A site can only be included in the Record with the approval of the Contracting Party concerned. 因為潛在或實際生態特性之不良變化發生時，締約方可要求將指定濕地列入蒙特魯檔案，以引起關注來採取需要之行動或支持。另外，秘書處從夥伴組織、其他國際或國家非政府組織或其他相關機構獲得實際的或可能造成不良變化之資訊後，可以引起此資訊相關締約方之關注，並諮詢是否應將拉姆薩濕地包括在蒙特魯檔案內。濕地在相關締約方批准同意後方能列入檔案內。

3.2.2 The Bureau will pass the information received from partner organizations, other international or national NGOs, or other interested bodies, to the Contracting Party, together with a concise, voluntary questionnaire (see “Montreux Record - Questionnaire” below) normally to be returned to the Bureau within three months. However, this deadline should be flexible to take into account the circumstances of developing countries and Contracting Parties whose economies are in transition. 秘書處將從合作組織、其他國際或國家非政府組織、或其他有關機構收到之資訊，連同簡潔、自發性之問卷調查（見下列「蒙特魯檔案 - 問卷調查」）傳達給締約方，並於三個月時間內回復秘書處。然而，考量到發展中國家和經濟轉型期之締約方情況，此期限應予彈性化。

3.2.3 The completed questionnaire will, with the agreement of the Contracting Party, be forwarded by the Bureau to the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) for advice in line with the “Working Definitions and Guidelines for Describing and Maintaining the Ecological Character of Listed Sites”. The Bureau will, with the agreement of the Contracting Party, relay the completed questionnaire to the original source of the information. If the Contracting Party is not able to agree to this, the Bureau will relay the Contracting Party’s decision. 填妥之問卷，連同締約方之協議，由秘書處轉發科學技術審查小組（STRP）之意見以符合「工作定義和生態特性之工作定義、濕地名單生態特性描述和維護準則」。締約方同意後，秘書處將傳達完成之問卷資訊至原始來源地。若締約一方不能夠同意，秘書處將傳達締約方之決定。

3.2.4 Any technical comment or advice provided by the STRP will be forwarded by the Bureau to the Contracting Party and to the source of the information first received by the Bureau (if different from the Contracting Party). 任何技術意見或由科學技術審查小組提供之意見，將由秘書處轉交締約方和秘書處第一收到之資訊來源（若由不同締約方發出）。

3.2.5 The Bureau will discuss the STRP's comments and advice with the Contracting Party concerned, with the aim of determining what steps might be taken, including a decision as to whether the site should be included in the Montreux Record. The STRP and other interested bodies will, where appropriate, be informed of the decision made by the Contracting Party, in consultation with the Bureau. 秘書處與相關締約方將討論科學技術審查小組提供之意見和建議，目的在於判斷可能採取之步驟，包括濕地是否應列入蒙特魯檔案之決定。於適當情況下，由締約方在與秘書處協商作出決定後，通知科學技術審查小組和其他相關機構。

3.2.6 Within the framework of their triennial National Reports, Contracting Parties shall provide a report to the Convention Bureau on the conservation status of any sites included in the Montreux Record. If necessary, further information will be provided to the Bureau on request. 三年期國家報告之綱要計畫內，各締約方應提供一份報告予公約秘書處有關包括在蒙特魯檔案內任何濕地之保護現狀。必要時，將依要求提供進一步之資訊予秘書處。

3.3. The following procedure should be observed when considering the removal of a listed site from the Montreux Record: 當考慮移除蒙特魯檔案列出之濕地時，應遵守下列程序：

3.3.1 The Bureau is requested to remove a listed site from the Montreux Record by the Contracting Party in whose territory the site is included. The Bureau may also receive information from other sources, suggesting that there is no longer a risk of change in the ecological character of the listed site. 締約方要求秘書處將在其領土內之濕地從蒙特魯檔案中移除。秘書處亦可能從其他來源獲得訊息、建議，有關指定濕地之生態特性變化不再有風險。

3.3.2 The Bureau will submit the concise questionnaire (see "Montreux Record - Questionnaire" below) to the Contracting Party and forward the completed questionnaire to the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) for advice in line with the "Working Definitions and Guidelines for Describing and Maintaining the Ecological Character of Listed Sites". 秘書處將提交簡明的問卷調查（見「蒙特魯檔案 - 問卷」）予締約方，並填完之問卷轉交科學技術審查小組（STRP）徵求有關「工作定義和生態特性之工作定義、濕地名單生態特性描述和維護準則」之意見。

3.3.3 Any requests from the STRP for further information, together with the STRP's technical comments or advice, will be forwarded by the Bureau to the Contracting Party. The Bureau may also request information from other sources. 科學技術審查小組要求

提供任何進一步之資訊時，連同科學技術審查小組之技術意見或建議，將由秘書處轉交予締約方。秘書處亦可能從其他來源取得資訊。

3.3.4 At the invitation of the Contracting Party, the Bureau may organize a site visit, ideally by the relevant Bureau staff member, the regional member of the STRP, and other appropriate experts. 受締約方之邀請，秘書處可能安排實地考察，最好由有關秘書處之工作人員、區域科學技術審查小組成員和其他合適之專家來參與。

3.3.5 A wetland will be removed from the Montreux Record based on the request of the Contracting Party and after consideration of advice and/or comment from the STRP. The final decision will be made by the Contracting Party. 依照締約方之請求且經由科學技術審查小組之建議和/或評論後，濕地將可從蒙特魯檔案中移除。由締約方作出最後之決定。

3.3.6 The Bureau will, unless the Contracting Party concerned objects, provide information on the decision made by the Contracting Party to other interested bodies. 除非締約方拒絕提供，秘書處將提供其他感興趣之機構有關締約方所作決定之訊息。

Montreux Record - Questionnaire 蒙特魯檔案 - 問卷調查

Section One 第一節

Information for assessing possible inclusion of a listed site in the Montreux Record 評估可能納入蒙特魯檔案之指定濕地資訊

Essential items 必備要項

Name of site 濕地名稱

Ramsar Criteria for listing the site as internationally important 指定作為國際重要濕地之拉姆薩準則

Nature of the change in ecological character/potential for adverse change 生態特性之自然變化/潛在不良變化

Reason(s) for adverse change, or potential adverse change, in ecological character 生態特性之不良變化，或潛在不良變化之原因

Additional items which may be included 其中可能包含之附加項目

Date Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands submitted 拉姆薩濕地資訊表提交日期

Date and source of Information Sheet updates (e.g. National Reports, national wetland inventory, specific survey) 資訊表更新之日期和來源（如國家報告、國家濕地量表編制、具體調查）

Benefits and values derived from the site 從濕地衍生之利益與價值

Extent to which values and benefits derived from the site have decreased or changed 從已減少或改變之濕地所衍生之價值和利益程度

Monitoring programme in place at the site, if any (technique(s), objectives, and nature of data and information gathered) 濕地現場監測方案，如果有任何（技術、目標及收集之自然數據和資料）

Assessment procedures in place, if any (how is the information obtained from the monitoring programme used) 評估程序到位，若有（如何從監測方案使用中獲得該資訊）

Ameliorative and restoration measures in place or planned (if any) so far 到目前為止到位或計畫（如有）採取改善和復育之措施

List of attachments provided by the Contracting Party (if applicable) 締約方提供之附件名單（若適用）

List of attachments provided by the Ramsar Bureau (if applicable) 拉姆薩秘書處提供之附件名單（若適用）

Section Two 第二節

Information for assessing possible removal of a listed site from the Montreux Record 可能從蒙特魯檔案中移除之指定濕地評估資訊

Success of ameliorative, restoration or maintenance measures (describe if different from those covered in Section One of this questionnaire) 成功改善、恢復或維護措施（請說明如果與本調查問卷第一節所涵蓋之不同）

Proposed monitoring and assessment procedures (describe if different from those in Section One of this questionnaire) 建議監測和評估之程序（請說明若與本調查問卷第一節所描述有所不同）

Extent to which the ecological character, benefits and values of the site have been restored or maintained (provide details) 已修復或維護濕地之生態特性、利益和價值範圍（提供詳細資訊）

Rationale for removing the site from the Montreux Record (refer to Guidelines for operation of the Montreux Record, together with Section One of this questionnaire) 將濕地從蒙特魯檔案中移除之理由（意指蒙特魯檔案之操作準則及本問卷第一節）

List of further attachments (if applicable) 進一步之附件名單（若適用）

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.2: ADOPTION OF SPECIFIC CRITERIA BASED ON FISH FOR IDENTIFYING WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

決議 6.2：通過以魚類為基準之國際重要濕地具體鑑定準則

1. RECALLING that Recommendation 5.9 instructed the Convention Bureau, in cooperation with experts from Contracting Parties, partner organizations, and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), to formulate proposals on criteria to be used when identifying wetlands of international importance as fish habitat or as a nursery for fisheries, and to develop guidelines for application of such criteria; 大會回顧建議 5.9 指示公約秘書處與締約方之專家、夥伴組織及科學技術審查小組（STRP）合作，共同制定建議之準則以作為鑑定國際重要濕地之魚類棲息地或漁業孵育地，並發展相關準則之指導方針。
2. NOTING WITH GRATITUDE the extensive work on this issue carried out by the STRP and other experts, which has led to the formulation of criteria and guidelines on wetlands of international importance as fish habitats; 大會感激地注意到科學技術審查小組和其他專家針對此議題所進行之廣泛工作，進而制訂作為魚類棲息地之國際重要性濕地準則與指導方針。
3. EMPHASIZING the importance for the scope of the Convention of the increased recognition of the importance of wetlands as fish habitats; and 大會強調公約範疇中提及濕地作為魚類棲息地之重要性。
4. RECOGNIZING that in many instances commercial fisheries are regulated by statutes whose objectives are compatible with the sustainable exploitation of fishing resources with due regard for the aquatic environment; 認識到，在許多情況下，營利性漁業受法規監管，其目標是在於考慮到水生環境與漁業資源之兼容共存之永續發展。

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

5. ADOPTS the specific criteria based on fish, and guidelines for their application, appended as an Annex to the present resolution, and includes them as an integral part of the criteria for identifying wetlands of international importance adopted by Recommendation 4.2; 大會採用以魚為基準之應用具體準則及指導方針附錄於本決議附件中，此準則及指導方針納入通過之建議 4.2 有關國際重要濕地鑑定準則之部分。

6. EMPHASIZES the need for STRP to continue its work on refining these guidelines on the application of these new criteria in the context of Resolution VI.3; and 大會強調科學技術審查小組需要持續改善這些決議 6.3 文內之新準則應用。
7. CALLS ON the Contracting Parties to use these criteria and guidelines to identify sites for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance, and to designate sites so identified. 大會呼籲締約方利用這些準則和指導方針，以確定濕地列入拉姆薩國際重要濕地名單，並劃設已指定之濕地。

Annex to Resolution VI.2 決議 6.2 附件

SPECIFIC CRITERIA BASED ON FISH FOR IDENTIFICATION OF WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE, AND GUIDELINES FOR THEIR APPLICATION 以魚類為基準之國際重要濕地具體鑑定準則及其應用指導方針

Specific Criteria 4 Based on Fish 以魚類為基準之具體準則 4

“A wetland should be considered internationally important if: 「濕地應視為具國際重要性，若：

- (a) *it supports a significant proportion of indigenous fish subspecies, species or families, life-history stages, species interactions and/or populations that are representative of wetland benefits and/or values and thereby contributes to global biological diversity;* 它支持一個原始魚類亞種、物種或科、生命歷史階段、物種相互作用和/或種群，其代表濕地利益和/或價值，並有助於增加全球生物多樣性；
- or (b) *it is an important source of food for fishes, spawning ground, nursery and/or migration path on which fish stocks, either within the wetland or elsewhere, depend.”* 或 (b) 它是一個重要的魚類食物來源、產卵場、孵育地及/或遷移路徑，魚類種群取決於濕地內或其他地方。」

Guidelines for the application of the Criterion 4(a)² 指導方針應用準則 4 (a)

- 1.1 Fishes are the most abundant vertebrates associated with wetlands. Worldwide, over 18,000 species of fishes are resident for all or part of their life cycles in wetlands as defined by the Ramsar Convention. 魚是與濕地相關的最豐富脊椎動物。全世界有超過 18,000 種魚類，其全部或部分生命週期皆居住於「拉姆薩公約」所界定之濕地內。
- 1.2 The importance of Criterion 4(a) is that a wetland can be designated as internationally important if it has a high diversity of fishes and shellfishes even if it does not fulfil the requirements of the other criteria. Furthermore, this criterion emphasizes the different forms that diversity might take, including the number of subspecies, species and families,

² Please refer to the “Definitions” section of this document for explanation of technical terms. 請參閱本文檔案中之「定義」有關技術術語解釋。

different life-history stages, species interactions, and the complexity of interactions between the above taxa and the external environment. Fish diversity therefore includes diversity within species, between species and between ecosystems. It also includes the diversity of genetically similar intraspecific ecological units, for instance, salmon runs or the different geographical races of marine fishes that have been identified in many regional seas around the world. Species counts alone are not sufficient to assess the importance of a particular wetland. 準則 4 (a) 之重要性係指如果該濕地具有高魚類和貝類多樣性，即使不符合其他條件之要求，該濕地仍被指定為具國際重要性。此外，這一準則強調不同形式之多樣性，包括亞種、物種和科、不同生活史階段、物種相互作用，以及上述類群和外部環境之間相互作用的複雜性。因此，魚類多樣性包括物種內、物種之間和生態系統之間的多樣性。它還包括基因相似種內生態單位之多樣性，例如，鮭魚洄游或不同地域種族海洋魚類已在世界各地的許多區域海洋辨識。物種數是不足以評估一個特定濕地之重要性。

- 1.3 In addition, the concept of the “niche” needs to be considered, i.e. the different ecological roles that species may play at different stages in their life cycles. This point is especially relevant to animals that have a marked metamorphosis in their life cycle, such as corals, barnacles, many aquatic insects, amphibians, fishes with larvae or leptocephali and birds with naked young, e.g. passerines, some birds of prey, and egrets. 此外，需要考量「生態區位」之概念，即物種可能在其生命週期之不同階段發揮不同的生態作用。這一點，特別是在與其生命週期的一個顯著變態的動物有關，如珊瑚、藤壺、許多水生昆蟲、兩棲類、魚類幼蟲或柳葉鰻和雛鳥，如燕雀、猛禽和白鷺。
- 1.4 Implicit in this understanding of diversity is the importance of high levels of endemism and of biodisparity. “Endemic species” are species that are unique to one region, often within one country or continent, and are found nowhere else. Many wetlands are characterized by the highly endemic nature of their fish fauna. 多樣性的隱含認知是特具有高層次生物非單一性(biodisparit)之重要性。「特有種」是一個地區特有的物種，通常僅在一個國家或大陸發現，並無他處。許多濕地之魚類相具有高度特有性質。
- 1.5 Some measure of the level of endemism should be used to distinguish sites of international importance. If at least 10% of the ichthyofauna is endemic to a wetland, or to wetlands in a natural grouping, that site should be recognized as internationally important, but the absence of endemic fishes from a site should not disqualify it if it has other qualifying characteristics. In some wetlands, such as the African Great Lakes, Lake Baikal in Russia, Lake Titicaca, sinkholes and cave lakes in arid regions, and lakes on islands, endemism levels as high as 90-100% may be reached, but 10% is a practical figure for worldwide application. In areas with no endemic fish species, the endemism of genetically-distinct infraspecific categories, such as geographical races, should be used. 一些特有性之區別等即應用來區分濕地之國際重要性。如果至少有 10% 的魚類區系是濕地或自然分組濕地群中特有的，該濕地應鑑定為具國際重要性，若該濕地有其他符合資格之特點，但是濕地缺乏特有魚類之情況下不應該取消其資格。在一些濕地內，如非洲大湖區域、俄羅斯貝加爾湖、的的喀喀湖、乾旱地區之天坑和湖泊洞穴、島嶼上的湖泊，其特有性水平可高達 90-100%，但 10% 是全球應用之實際數字。在沒有

特有魚類之地區，同物種屬類中基因獨特之特有物種，如地理小種（Geographical races），應該予利用來區分。

- 1.6 Over 977 species of fishes are threatened with extinction worldwide and at least 28 fish species have recently become extinct (Groombridge 1993). The occurrence of rare or threatened fish species in a wetland is an important attribute but is catered for in Criterion 2 of the Ramsar Convention. 全球超過 977 種魚類面臨滅絕威脅，而直到最近至少有 28 種魚類絕跡（Groombridge, 1993）。在濕地中稀有或瀕危魚種之發生是一個重要屬性，但符合於拉姆薩公約之第 2 條準則。
- 1.7 The concepts of indicator, flagship and keystone species are also important. The presence of “indicator” species is a useful measure of good wetland quality. “Flagship” species have high symbolic value in the conservation movement (e.g. Siberian crane, flamingo, desert pupfish, sturgeon) whereas “keystone” species play vital ecological roles. The recognition of the important ecological role of keystone species, which are often abundant and widespread, and the need for their conservation, is perhaps foreign to the traditional conservation ethic, but deserve serious consideration. Wetlands with significant populations of indicator, flagship and/or keystone species would merit consideration as sites of international importance. 指標、旗艦和關鍵物種之概念亦很重要。“指標”物種的存在是一個良好的濕地品質之有效依據。「旗艦」物種在保護運動中具象徵性價值（如西伯利亞鶴、火鶴、斑鱒、鱒魚），而「關鍵」物種則發揮重要之生態作用。關鍵物種重要之生態作用之辨識，往往是豐富且廣泛的，需要保護生態的重要作用，或許是不同於傳統之保護意識，但值得認真考慮。顯著的指標，旗艦和/或關鍵物種種群的濕地值得考慮國際重要性的地點。
- 1.8 An important component of biodiversity is biodisparity, i.e. the range of morphologies and reproductive styles in a community. The biodisparity of a wetland community will be determined by the diversity and predictability of its habitats in time and space, i.e. the more heterogeneous and unpredictable the habitats, the greater the biodisparity of the fish fauna. 生物多樣性中其中一個重要組成部分即是生物非單一性(biodisparity)，如在社會形態和生殖形式之範圍。濕地社區之生物非單一性取決於時間和空間及其棲息地的多樣性和可預見性，即更多的異質性和不可預知之棲息地，魚類區系生物非單一性差距越大。
- 1.9 For example, Lake Malawi, a stable, ancient lake, has over 600 fish species of which 92% are maternal mouthbrooding cichlids, but only a few fish families. In contrast, the Okavango Swamps, a palustrine floodplain that fluctuates between wet and dry phases, has only 60 fish species but a wider variety of morphologies and reproductive styles, and many fish families, and therefore has a greater biodisparity (Bruton & Merron, 1990). 例如，馬拉維湖一個穩定之古湖，擁有超過 600 種魚類，其中 92% 母系之慈鯛將受精卵含在口中，使其繼續孵化，但僅有少數魚科。相比之下，奧卡萬戈沼澤係一沼澤型洪水平原，經常波動於濕與乾的階段之間，而且僅有 60 種魚類，但其擁有更廣泛之形態和生殖形式及許多魚科，因此有更大的生物非單一性差距（Bruton & Merron, 1990）。

- 1.10 Measures of both biodiversity and biodisparity should be used to assess the international importance of a wetland. 生物多樣性和生物非單一性措施應該用來評估國際重要性之濕地。
- 1.11 The problem of invasive aquatic animals also needs to be considered. Fishes (finfishes and shellfishes) have been widely distributed, accidentally or purposely, by humankind from one catchment, ocean or continent to another, with sometimes disastrous consequences for the local fauna and ecology. In some cases, as in the Laurentian Great Lakes in North America, the indigenous fauna of the lakes has been dramatically altered even though the total species count has not declined significantly. In Suisun Marsh in the Sacramento-San Joaquin estuary in the USA, the introduction of alien species has doubled the species count in the wetland. In other cases, as in Lake Victoria in Africa, alien species, combined with overfishing and pollution, have caused a major decline in the diversity of indigenous species. Measures of biodiversity and biodisparity should only take into account representative assemblages of indigenous species, if the true intrinsic worth of the system is to be measured. 侵入性水生動物的問題也需要加以考慮。魚（鱈魚類和貝類）因為人類無意或有意間從一個集水區、海洋或大陸到另一個地方而廣為散佈，因此有時為當地之動植物和生態環境帶來災難性的後果。例如，在北美的勞倫琴大湖區，湖泊之原生動物已大大改變，即使總種數並沒有顯著下降。在美國沙加緬度到聖荷亞金河口間的蘇森沼澤，濕地中所引進的外來物種係原生物種數之一倍。另舉例說明，如在非洲之維多利亞湖，外來物種連同過度捕撈和污染，造成原生物種多樣性減少之主要原因。生物多樣性和生物非單一性措施應該只考慮到原生物種之代表組合，若對整個系統真正有其內在價值應以此來衡量之。
- 1.12 The situation is not simple, however, as many high altitude lakes that formed since the last glaciation contain only introduced fish species. Throughout the world important commercial, recreational and subsistence fisheries are based on introduced species, especially trout, carp, salmon, bass and tilapia. Furthermore, some alien species, for instance those used for biological control, have had beneficial effects on wetlands. In general, the introduction of alien species of fishes and shellfishes which may have adverse impacts on the diversity of indigenous species or for which there are insufficient data available to make a reliable judgement should be discouraged. 然而，情況並非如此簡單，許多高海拔湖泊，自末次冰河時期之形成只有引入之魚種。在世界各地重要的商業、娛樂和自給性漁業係以引入物種為基礎，尤其是鱈魚、鯉魚、鮭魚、鱸魚及吳郭魚。此外，一些外來物種，例如那些用於生物控制之外來物種，有利於對濕地之影響。在一般情況下，引進外來物種的魚類和貝類可能對原生物種多樣性有不利之影響，或無足夠數據可以作出可靠之判斷時應予以勸阻。

Guidelines for the application of the Criterion 4(b) 指導方針應用準則 4 (b)

- 2.1 Many fishes (including shellfishes) have complex life histories, with spawning, nursery and feeding grounds widely separated and long migrations necessary between them. It is important to conserve all those areas that are essential for the completion of a fish's life cycle if the fish species or stock is to be maintained. The productive, shallow habitats offered by coastal wetlands (including coastal lagoons, estuaries, salt marshes, inshore rocky reefs and sandy slopes) are extensively used as feeding and spawning grounds and

nurseries by fishes with openwater adult stages. These wetlands therefore support essential ecological processes for fish stocks, even if they do not necessarily harbour large adult fish populations themselves. 許多魚類（包括貝類）有複雜的生活史，從產卵、孵育和到覓食海域廣泛分佈各地且過程之間有必要之長期遷移。若要維持魚類或魚獲量，保護讓魚完成其生命週期之所有區域是不可少的。沿海濕地提供作為生產、淺水棲息地（包括沿海瀉湖、河口、鹽沼、近岸岩礁和沙灘斜坡）廣泛作為魚類覓食、產卵和孵育場所及成魚階段之開放水域場所。即使這些濕地本身不一定作為成魚種群之庇護所，這些濕地因此作為協助魚類種群之重要生態過程。

- 2.2 Furthermore, many fishes in rivers, swamps or lakes spawn in one part of the ecosystem but spend their adult lives in another inland water or in the sea. It is common for fishes in lakes to migrate up rivers to spawn, or fishes in rivers to migrate downstream to a lake or estuary, or beyond the estuary to the sea, to spawn. Many swamp fishes migrate from deeper, more permanent waters to shallow, temporarily inundated areas for spawning. Wetlands, even apparently insignificant ones in one part of a river system, may therefore be vital for the proper functioning of extensive river reaches up- or downstream of the wetland. 此外，在許多河流、沼澤或湖泊之魚類產卵在部分生態系統中，但在其他內陸水域或在海上度過其成年生活。這是常見的湖泊中魚類遷移河流產卵，或河流中的魚類遷移到下游湖泊或河口，或超出了海河口產卵。許多沼澤魚類之遷移，從更深、更永久之水域遷移至淺、暫時淹沒之地區產卵。濕地作為河流系統之一部分看似微不足道，但濕地為廣泛河流沿伸至上游或下游之正常運作中扮演重要角色。
- 2.3 The adoption of this criterion for the identification of wetlands of international importance is for guidance only and does not interfere with the rights of Contracting Parties to regulate fisheries within specific wetlands and/or elsewhere. 國際重要濕地鑑定準則之採用僅作為指導方針，但不干預締約方之權利來規範特定濕地和/或其他地方之漁業。

Definitions 定義

Catchment: The area drained by a river and all its tributaries; a drainage basin or watershed. 流域：指地表逕流流入同一排水系統的區域

Endemic species: A species that is unique to one region, i.e. it is found nowhere else in the world. A group of fishes may be indigenous to a subcontinent with some species endemic to a part of that subcontinent. 特有種：原產於並限制於特定地理區域之物種，例如無從於世界其他地方找尋。一群魚群可能是次大陸的原生種，與一部分次大陸之特有種。

Family: An assemblage of genera and species that have a common phylogenetic origin, e.g. pilchards, sardines and herrings in the family Clupeidae. 科：屬和種之組合，並都有一個共同的進化起源，如鯵科中的西歐沙丁魚、沙丁魚和鯵魚。

Fish: Any finfish, including jawless fishes (hagfishes and lampreys), cartilaginous fishes (sharks, rays, skates and their allies, Chondrichthyes) and bony fishes (Osteichthyes) as well as certain shellfish or other aquatic invertebrates, as listed below. 魚類: 任何魚類，包括無領魚（盲鰻和七鰓鰻）、軟骨魚類（鯊魚、鰻魚、灰鰻和其同科魚類、軟骨魚綱）和硬骨魚類（硬骨魚綱）以及某些貝類或其他水生無脊椎動物，如下所示。

Fish orders that typically inhabit wetlands (as defined by the Ramsar Convention) and which are indicative of wetland benefits, values, productivity or diversity, include: 魚目，係指通常居住在濕地（依拉姆薩公約之定義）和具濕地效益、價值、生產力或多樣性之指標，包括：

Jawless fishes – Agnatha 無領魚 - 無領總綱 (硬骨魚綱)

- hagfishes (Myxiniiformes) 盲鰻(盲鰻目)
- lampreys (Petromyzontiformes) 八目鰻(七鰓鰻目)

Cartilaginous fishes – Chondrichthyes 軟骨魚類-軟骨魚綱

- dogfishes, sharks and allies (Squaliformes) 角鯊魚、鯊魚及同科(扁鰲目)
- skates (Rajiformes) 灰鰻(鰻目)
- stingrays and allies (Myliobatiformes) 紅魚及同科魚類(燕紅目)

Bony fishes – Osteichthyes 硬骨魚類-硬骨魚綱

- Australian lungfish (Ceratodontiformes) 澳洲肺魚 (角齒魚目)
- South American and African lungfishes (Lepidosireniformes) 南美洲與非洲肺魚(雙鰓肺魚目)
- bichirs (Polypteriformes) 多鰭魚(多鰭魚目)
- sturgeons and allies (Acipenseriformes) 鱈魚及同科魚類(鱈形目)
- gars (Lepisosteiformes) 雀鱈(雀鱈目)
- bowfins (Amiiformes) 弓鰭魚(弓鰭魚目)
- bonytongues, elephant fishes and allies (Osteoglossiformes) 骨舌魚、象魚及同科魚類(骨舌魚目)
- tarpons, bonefishes and allies (Elopiformes) 海鯪、北梭魚及同科魚類 (海鯪目)
- eels (Anguilliformes) 鰻魚 (鰻鱺目)
- pilchards, sardines and herrings (Clupeiformes) 西歐沙丁魚、沙丁魚和鯵魚 (鯵形目)
- milkfishes (Gonorhynchiformes) 虱目魚 (鼠鱗目)
- carps, minnows and allies (Cypriniformes) 鯉魚、鯉科小魚、(鯉形目)
- characins and allies (Characiformes) 脂鯉及同科魚類(脂鯉目)
- catfishes and knifefishes (Siluriformes) 鯰魚和電鰻(鯰形目)
- pikes, smelts, salmon and allies (Salmoniformes) 梭子魚、胡瓜魚、鮭魚及同科魚類(鮭形目)
- mullets (Mugiliformes) 梭魚(鰻形目)
- silversides (Atheriniformes) 銀漢魚(銀漢魚目)

- halfbeaks (Beloniformes) 鰻科(鰻目)
- killifishes and allies (Cyprinodontiformes) 鱗魚及同科魚類(鯉齒目)
- sticklebacks and allies (Gasterosteiformes) 三棘魚及同科魚類(棘背魚目)
- pipefishes and allies (Syngnathiformes) 海龍及同科魚類(海龍目)
- cichlids, perches and allies (Perciformes) 鯛、鱸魚和鱸類(鱸形目)
- flatfishes (Pleuronectiformes) 比目魚(鰈形目)

Several groups of shellfishes: 貝類種類：

- shrimps, lobsters, freshwater crayfishes, prawns and crabs (Crustacea) 蝦苗、龍蝦、淡水螯蝦、蝦及螃蟹(甲殼類)
- mussels, oysters, pencil baits, razor shells, limpets, winkles, whelks, scallops, cockles, clams, abalone, octopus, squid and cuttlefish (Mollusca) 淡菜、牡蠣、竹蛭、真帽貝、玉黍螺、蛾螺、扇貝、烏蛤、蛤、鮑魚貝、章魚、小管、烏賊(軟體動物)

Certain other aquatic invertebrates: 其他特定水生無脊椎動物：

- sponges (Porifera) 海綿(海綿動物門)
- hard corals (Cnidaria) 石珊瑚(刺胞動物門)
- lugworms and ragworms (Annelida) 蠕蟲及沙蠶(環節動物門)
- sea urchins and sea cucumbers (Echinodermata) 海膽和海參(棘皮動物門)
- sea squirts (Ascidiacea) 海鞘(海鞘綱)

Fish stock: The potentially exploitable component of a fish population. 魚群：魚群其潛在可利用之要素。

Fishes: “Fishes” is used as the plural of “fish” when more than one species is involved. 魚：“魚”用作複數時，係指涉及超過一個物種的“魚”。

Indigenous species: A species that originates and occurs naturally in a particular place. 原始物種：在一個特定的地方起源和自然發生之物種。

Life-history stage: A stage in the development of a finfish or shellfish, e.g. egg, embryo, larva, leptocephalus, zoea, zooplankton stage, juvenile, adult, post-adult. 生活史各階段：鱈魚或貝類之發展階段，如卵、胚胎、幼蟲、柳葉鰻、蚤狀幼體、浮游動物階段、少年、成年、成年後。

Migration path: The route along which fishes, such as salmon and eels, swim when moving to or from a spawning or feeding ground or nursery. Migration paths often cross international boundaries or boundaries between intranational management zones. 遷移路徑：魚類，如鮭魚和鰻魚，從一個產卵或覓食地或孵育地之游動路線。遷移路徑往往跨越國際邊界或國內管理區之間之邊界。

Nursery: That part of a wetland used by fishes for providing shelter, oxygen and food for the early developmental stages of their young. In some fishes, e.g. nest-guarding tilapias, the parent/s remain at the nursery to protect the young whereas in others the young are not protected by the parent/s except by virtue of the shelter provided by the habitat in which they are deposited, e.g. non-guarding catfishes. 孵育地：部分濕地用於魚之早期發育階段提供棲地、氧氣和食物。某些魚類，如防禦巢位的吳郭魚，父母仍然在孵育地保護幼兒魚群，而另一些魚群父母則任憑放幼兒魚群於棲息地，如非防禦巢位的鯰魚。

The ability of wetlands to act as nurseries depends on the extent to which their natural cycles of inundation, tidal exchange, water temperature fluctuation and/or nutrient pulses are retained; Welcomme (1979) showed that 92% of the variation in catch from a wetland-recruited fishery could be explained by the recent flood history of the wetland. 濕地作為孵育地之能力，取決於自然週期之氾濫、潮汐交換、水溫波動和/或營養脈衝所保留之程度；Welcomme (1979年)提及近年濕地洪水歷史可以解釋92%以濕地為主的漁獲變化。

Population: A group of fishes comprising members of the same species. A wetland community would comprise all the species of plants and animals that live in that wetland. 魚類族群：同一物種魚類之魚群組成。濕地社區包括所有居住在該濕地的植物和動物物種。

Significant proportion: In polar biogeographical regions a “significant proportion” may be 3-8 subspecies, species, families, life-history stages or species interactions; in temperate zones 15-20 subspecies, species, families, etc.; and in tropical areas 40 or more subspecies, species, families, etc, but these figures will vary between regions. A “significant proportion” of species includes all species and is not limited to those of economic interest. Some wetlands with a “significant proportion” of species may be marginal habitats for fish and may only contain a few fish species, even in tropical areas, e.g. the backwaters of mangrove swamps, cave lakes, the highly saline marginal pools of the Dead Sea. The potential of a degraded wetland to support a “significant proportion” of species if it were to be restored also needs to be taken into account. In areas where fish diversity is naturally low, e.g. at high latitudes, in recently glaciated areas or in marginal fish habitats, genetically-distinct infraspecific groups of fishes could also be counted. 顯著比例：在極地之生物地理區域中所謂之「顯著比例」可能是指3至8種亞種、種、科、生活史階段或物種之相互作用；在溫帶地區則指15至20種亞種、品種、科等；在熱帶地區指40種或以上之亞種、種、科等，但這些數字會因不同地區而有所變化。物種之「顯著比例」包括所有物種，並不僅限於符合經濟利益之物種。有些濕地擁有「顯著比例」之物種可能僅為魚類之邊緣棲息地，且可能只包含少數魚種，即使是在熱帶地區，如紅樹林沼澤之迴水區、洞穴湖泊，死海高鹽度之邊緣池。若要恢復退化之濕地，亦需要考量其支持「顯著比例」物種之潛力。魚類多樣性自然較低之地方，如在高緯度地區、近期冰河化之地區或邊緣魚類棲息地，這些地區之同物種魚類中基因獨特群體亦也可以計算。

Spawning ground: That part of a wetland used by fishes for courting, mating, gamete release, gamete fertilization and/or the release of the fertilized eggs, e.g. herring, shad, flounder,

cockles, and many fishes in freshwater wetlands. The spawning ground may be part of a river course, a stream bed, inshore or deep water zone of a lake, floodplain, mangrove, saltmarsh, reed bed, estuary or the shallow edge of the sea. The freshwater outflow from a river may provide suitable spawning conditions on the adjacent marine coast. 產卵地：部分濕地作為魚類用於求偶、交配、配子釋出、配子受精和/或受精卵釋放，如鯡魚、西鯡魚、鰈魚、蛤及多種淡水濕地魚類。產卵地可能是部分之河道、河床、近岸或湖泊、洪氾區、紅樹林、鹽沼、蘆葦床、河口或淺海地區。從河流出之淡水可能提供鄰近之海岸合適之產卵條件。

Species: Naturally occurring populations of fishes that interbreed, or are capable of interbreeding, in the wild. 物種：自然發生的魚類交配、或在野外有能力雜交所產生之種群。

Species interaction: Exchanges of information or energy between species that are of particular interest or significance, e.g. symbiosis, commensalism, mutual resource defence, communal brooding, cuckoo behaviour, advanced parental care, social hunting, unusual predator-prey relationships, parasitism and hyperparasitism. Species interactions occur in all ecosystems but are particularly developed in species-rich climax communities, such as coral reefs and ancient lakes, where they are an important component of biodiversity. 物種相互作用：物種之間特別感興趣或有意義之信息或能源交流，如共棲、共生、相互資源防禦、共同育雛、杜鵑鳥行為、先進親代照顧、社會的狩獵、不尋常的捕食獵物關係，寄生和重寄生現象。物種相互作用發生在所有的生態系統內，但特別容易在物種豐富之頂級群落中發生，如珊瑚礁和古老湖泊區，這些區域是生物多樣性之重要組成部分。

Wetland benefits: The services that wetlands provide to people, e.g. water purification, supplies of potable water, fishes, plants, building materials and water for livestock, outdoor recreation and education. 濕地利益：濕地提供人類之服務，例如水的淨化、提供飲用水、魚類、植物、建設材料和牲畜用水、戶外休閒和教育。

Wetland values: The roles that wetlands play in natural ecosystem functioning, e.g. flood attenuation and control, maintenance of underground and surface water supplies, sediment trapping, erosion control, pollution abatement and provision of habitat. 濕地價值：濕地於自然生態系統功能中扮演之角色，例如發揮洪水減弱效應和控制之作用、維護地下和地表水之供應、沉積物之捕集、控制水土流失、減少污染和提供棲息地。

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CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.3: REVIEW OF THE RAMSAR CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE AND THE ACCOMPANYING GUIDELINES

決議 6.3：回顧拉姆薩公約國際重要濕地鑑定準則和相關指導方針

1. RECALLING that Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention “designate suitable wetlands within their territory for inclusion in a List of Wetlands of International Importance” (Article 2.1 of the Convention), and that the 4th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Montreux, Switzerland, 1990), adopted Recommendation 4.2 on “Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance”, in order to provide guidance on the identification of sites for the List; 大會回顧「拉姆薩公約」規定締約方應「在其領土內劃定適當之濕地，以列入國際重要濕地名單」（公約第 2.1 條），以及締約方大會第四次會議（1990 年舉行於瑞士蒙特魯），建議 4.2 中通過之「國際重要濕地鑑定準則」，以提供指定名單上濕地之指導。
2. FURTHER RECALLING that Recommendation 4.2 adopted two Criteria of a general nature: i) Criteria for representative or unique wetlands; ii) General criteria based on plants and animals; and Specific criteria based on waterfowl, together with Guidelines for Application of the Criteria; 大會進一步回顧通過建議 4.2 之兩個一般性質之準則：i) 代表性或獨特性之濕地準則；ii) 依據植物和動物之一般準則；及以水禽為基準之具體準則，加上準則之應用指導方針；
3. NOTING that Resolution VI.2 on “Adoption of Specific Criteria Based on Fish for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance”, discussed at Technical Session E of the present meeting, includes in its Annex detailed guidelines on application of the criteria based on fish, which are of great value, especially for developing countries; 大會注意到決議 6.2 在本次會議的技術會議 E 組中討論「通過以魚類為基準之國際重要濕地具體鑑定準則」，並附錄於其附件中，文中詳細介紹指導方針上以魚類為基準之應用準則，魚類特別是對發展中國家來說具有重要價值。
4. FURTHER NOTING that identification of wetlands of international importance based on the three existing criteria would be facilitated by adoption of more detailed guidelines like those appended to the criteria based on fish; 大會進一步指出，鑑定國際重要濕地以現有之三個準則，藉由更詳盡之指導方針，如附錄於以魚類為基準之準則，有助於準則之實施。

5. AWARE that the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) has suggested the need for a review of the existing criteria, even though Recommendation 4.2 recommended against further amendments to the existing criteria, so as to facilitate establishment of a definite basis for uniform application of the Convention; 大會注意科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 建議檢討現有準則之需要，即使建議 4.2 建議不要進一步修訂現有準則，以促進建立一個明確一致應用基礎之公約。
6. FURTHER AWARE THAT the Strategic Plan for the Convention (Operational Objective 6.3) calls for the Ramsar criteria to be kept under review by the Conference of the Parties and the STRP; 進大會一步意識到公約策略計畫 (執行目標 6.3) 呼籲由締約方和科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 持續審查拉姆薩準則。
7. NOTING that papers presented at Technical Session E also call for a review of the criteria and expansion of the guidelines; and 大會注意到，在技術會議 E 組會議中呼籲進行準則和擴大指導方針之審查。
8. FURTHER NOTING the references in the Strategic Plan (Action 6.2.3) to “wetland types currently under-represented on the Ramsar List, and, in particular, when appropriate, coral reefs, mangroves, sea-grass beds, and peatlands” and the content of Resolution VI.5 on subterranean karst wetlands, Recommendations 6.1 on peatlands and 6.7 on coral reefs and associated ecosystems, whose application may require additional criteria and guidelines; 大會進一步注意到在策略計畫 (行動方案 6.2.3) 「拉姆薩名單中濕地類型目前為低度代表性，及於適當之情況下特別是，珊瑚礁、紅樹林、海草床和泥煤地」和決議 6.5 內文之地下岩溶濕地、建議 6.1 之泥煤地，建議 6.7 之珊瑚礁和相關生態系統，其應用標準可能需要增設額外之準則和指導方針。

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

9. REQUESTS the STRP, in cooperation with relevant experts and partner organizations, and with the assistance of the Bureau, to review the existing criteria and revise the guidelines in the light of Operational Objective 6.3 of the Strategic Plan, of discussions at Technical Session E, and of recommendations on wetland types currently under-represented on the Ramsar List; 大會請科學技術審查小組與有關專家和夥伴組織合作，並由秘書處協助檢討現行之準則，並依照在技術會議 E 組會議中討論結果之戰略計畫執行目標 6.3 及拉姆薩名單上目前低度代表性濕地類型之建議來修改指導方針。
10. CALLS ON the STRP in their work to take into account cultural values and/or benefits derived from wetlands; 大會呼籲科學技術審查小組於執行時，考量濕地所產生的文化價值和/或利益。
11. FURTHER REQUESTS that the results of this review be presented to the Standing Committee and submitted for consideration and possible approval to the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties; and 大會進一步請求將此審查之結果提交予常設委員會，並於締約方大會第七次會議提交審議及批示。

12. DIRECTS the STRP to consider the feasibility of designating Ramsar sites on the basis of important natural hydrological functions, such as groundwater recharge or water quality improvement. 大會指示科學技術審查小組依據其重要之自然水文功能，如地下水補給或水質改善，考量指定拉姆薩濕地之可行性。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.4: ADOPTION OF POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR OPERATION OF THE SPECIFIC CRITERIA BASED ON WATERFOWL**決議 6.4：基於水禽種群數估計通過相關具體準則之操作**

1. REAFFIRMING the particular ecological values of waterfowl in the identification of internationally important wetlands, as expressed by both the Convention and subsequent resolutions and recommendations of the Conference of the Parties; 大會重申在鑑定國際重要濕地中水禽之特定生態價值，如公約和締約方大會隨後之決議和建議中所表。
2. RECOGNIZING the many Ramsar sites which are of importance to waterfowl, and the continuing need for reliable information to underpin the application of Criterion 3(c); 大會瞭解到許多拉姆薩濕地對水禽之重要性，並需要繼續取得可靠之資料以鞏固準則 3(c)之應用。
3. RECALLING Resolution 5.9 which, *inter alia*, called for the regular updating of international population estimates for waterfowl as the basis of the application of Criterion 3(c), and which further requested IWRB (now Wetlands International) to bring revised estimates to each future meeting of the Conference of the Parties; 大會回顧除了決議 5.9 之外，呼籲定期更新國際水禽種群數估計以作為準則 3(c)之應用基準，並進一步要求國際水鳥暨濕地調查局（簡稱 IWRB，即現在的濕地國際）將修正後之估計數目提供給日後每個會議締約方大會。
4. AWARE of Technical Workshops coordinated by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee in the UK, the National Environmental Research Institute in Denmark, and Wetlands International to agree timetables for the revision of waterfowl population estimates in the Western Palearctic and East Atlantic Flyway, the conclusions of which were submitted to Technical Session E of the present meeting, and in particular aware of the need to avoid short-term changes in standard 1% thresholds given their value as “bench-marks”, against which sites of possible international importance can be assessed; 大會意識到技術工作坊，由在英國聯合自然保護委員會、丹麥國家環境研究所以及國際濕地組織協調同意修訂在西古北區和東大西洋遷徙路線之水禽種群數估計之時間表，所得之結論提交於本次會議之技術會議 E 組，尤其需要避免短期 1% 門檻閾值之變化，而該變化係為「指標」值，用以評估對可能之國際重要濕地地點。
5. CONSCIOUS of the need for close technical coordination between the Ramsar Convention and the Bonn Convention's Agreement on the Conservation of African-

Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, and also with other international treaties and agreements, to ensure consistency in the use of international waterfowl population estimates and 1% thresholds; and 大會意識到拉姆薩濕地公約與波恩公約之間的非洲 - 歐亞移棲水鳥保護協定需要密切之技術協調，以及其他國際條約和協定來確保國際水禽種群數估計之一致性並符合 1% 門檻閾值。

6. NOTING Wetlands International's draft report summarizing revised population estimates and 1% thresholds prepared for the present meeting of the Conference of the Parties in response to Resolution 5.9; 大會注意到濕地國際之報告草案，概述新修訂之種群數估計和締約方大會決議 5.9 中決定本次會議認定之 1% 門檻閾值。

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7. URGES Wetlands International to continue to develop the International Waterfowl Census and to enhance its global coverage as an important basis for the application of Ramsar Criterion 3(c); 大會敦促濕地國際組織繼續發展國際水禽普查，並以涵蓋全球做為重要基準加強將拉姆薩準則 3(c)之應用。
8. ENCOURAGES Wetlands International, using its network of Waterbird Specialist Groups, to work with the Ramsar Bureau, Contracting Parties, and other international treaties in order to review and keep up to date waterfowl population estimates and 1% thresholds, in particular giving priority to the assessment of the sizes of those populations for which no reliable population estimate or 1% threshold currently exists, and to report back the results of such activity to the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties; 大會鼓勵濕地國際，利用其水鳥專家小組網絡與拉姆薩秘書處、各締約方和其他國際條約共同合作，以檢討並更新水禽種群數估計和其 1% 門檻閾值，特別是優先考慮種群數之大小，因為目前並無可靠之種群數估計或 1% 門檻閾值，並向締約方大會第七次會議回報此類活動所調查之結果。
9. AGREES that unless waterfowl populations are poorly known or are known to be rapidly changing, 1% threshold levels should be revised not more frequently than every third ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties; and 大會同意，除非水禽種群數所得知甚少或者瞬息萬變，應修訂 1% 之門檻閾值水平，而修訂頻率不得高於每三年舉行一次之締約方大會常會。
10. CALLS ON Contracting Parties to use these estimates and thresholds, upon their publication, as a basis for designation of sites for the List of Wetlands of International Importance in the succeeding three triennia. 大會呼籲締約方利用其出版後的這些估計和閾值，於隨後三個三年期作為指定濕地為國際重要濕地名單之基礎。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

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濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.5: INCLUSION OF SUBTERRANEAN KARST WETLANDS AS A WETLAND TYPE UNDER THE RAMSAR CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM**決議 6.5：依據拉姆薩分類系統列入作為地下岩溶濕地之濕地類型**

1. RECALLING that the Preamble to the Convention recognizes the “fundamental ecological functions of wetlands as regulators of water regimes and as habitats supporting a characteristic flora and fauna”; 大會回顧公約序言瞭解到「濕地之基本生態功能，為水系之調節因素，亦為化育特有動植物群落—特別是水鳥—之處」。
2. FURTHER RECALLING that for the purpose of the Convention, Article 1.1 recognizes wetlands as areas with “water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt...”; 大會進一步回顧公約之目的，於第 1.1 條敘明濕地「係指沼澤、沼泥地、泥煤地或水域等地區；不管其為天然或人為、永久或暫時、死水或活流、淡水或海水...」。
3. AWARE that Article 2.2 of the Convention determines that wetlands should be selected for the List of Wetlands of International Importance on account of their international significance in terms of ecology, botany, zoology, limnology or hydrology; 公約第 2.2 條說明濕地列入國際重要濕地名單中之選列，係根據其在生態學、植物學、動物學、湖沼生物學、或水文學上之國際重要性而定。
4. RECOGNIZING that some subterranean cave and karst systems provide natural underground wetlands and constitute a resource of ecological, cultural, scientific, aesthetic and recreational value, providing an environment for specialist vertebrate and invertebrate species and in many cases being the groundwater source for otherwise arid areas; 大會瞭解到一些地下洞穴和岩溶系統提供天然地下濕地，構成了一個具有生態、文化、科學、美學和娛樂價值之資源，提供專科脊椎動物和無脊椎動物物種之生存環境，並於許多情況下替乾旱地區帶來地下水源。
5. RECALLING Recommendation 4.7 which calls for the use of the “wetland classification system” to describe “wetland type” when “presenting information for the Ramsar Database and as appropriate in other contexts”; 大會回顧建議 4.7 呼籲，當「提供資訊予拉姆薩資料庫和酌情在其他情況下時」，應利用「濕地分類系統」來分辨「濕地類型」。

6. ACKNOWLEDGING the need for the Convention to continue to promote the use of a standardized wetland classification system; and 大會瞭解到公約需要繼續促進標準化之濕地分類系統之利用。
7. NOTING that the current wetland classification as provided in Annex 2B to Recommendation 4.7 does not include subterranean karst or cave wetlands; 大會指出，當前之濕地分類如建議 4.7 附件 2B 所表，不包括地下岩溶洞穴濕地。

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8. DECIDES that subterranean karst and cave hydrological systems shall be added to the Ramsar wetland classification system; and 大會決定地下岩溶和洞穴水文系統應納入「拉姆薩濕地分類系統」。
9. URGES Contracting Parties to assess the significance of karst and cave wetland systems within their territories and to consider their designation for the List. 大會敦促各締約方評估在其領土內之岩溶和洞穴濕地系統之重要性，並考慮將其納入指定名單。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

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締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.6: THE WETLAND CONSERVATION FUND**決議 6.6：濕地保育基金**

1. RECALLING Resolution 4.3 establishing the Wetland Conservation Fund (WCF), and Resolution 5.8 on future funding and operation of the WCF; 大會回顧決議4.3有關建立濕地保育基金和決議5.8有關未來濕地保育基金之資援及操作。
2. NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that since its inception the WCF has provided assistance to 55 projects in 41 developing countries for a total amount of SFR 1,668,545; 自濕地保育基金成立以來，已於41個發展中國家提供55項援助計畫，其總額1,668,545瑞士法郎。
3. EXPRESSING its appreciation to the Contracting Parties and partner organizations that have made voluntary contributions to complement the core budget allocation to the WCF, and to IUCN and Wetlands International for their assistance to the Bureau in the technical review of projects submitted to the WCF; 大會對締約方和夥伴組織提出自願捐款表示感謝，其捐款補足了核心預算，使基金得以分配至濕地保育基金、國際自然保育聯盟和濕地國際，並協助秘書處計畫之技術審查以提交至濕地保育基金。
4. AWARE that the level of funding at the disposal of the WCF has not been sufficient to fund many of the projects that have been submitted to the Fund and that a renewed effort is required in line with the provisions of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 to attract more contributions to the Fund; 大會意識到，當處置濕地保育基金水平無法獲得足夠之資金來協助許多已提交給基金之計畫，並依據1997-2002年策略計畫規定繼續努力，以吸引更多基金捐款。
5. CONVINCED of the important role that such a small grants mechanism would continue to play in support of activities in the field of wetland conservation and wise use that normally, because of the amount of funding involved, cannot be considered by most multilateral and bilateral funding agencies; 大會深信此小型贈款機制之重要作用，將可繼續支持濕地保護和明智利用之活動，因為通常由於資金涉及之金額無法獲得多邊和雙邊資金機構認可。
6. FURTHER AWARE that such a small grants mechanism, in order to be effective, has to be administered in a flexible and rapid manner; and大會進一步認識到，這種小額贈款機制若要有成效，需要運用靈活和快速之管理方式。

7. CONSIDERING that funding from the WCF should be available to all Contracting Parties eligible for receiving official development assistance (ODA) or official aid, since they may also require external funding for meeting their obligations under the Convention; 大會考量濕地保育基金之經費應適用於所有締約方，且各締約方皆有資格接受政府開發援助（Official Development Assistance，以下簡稱ODA）或官方援助的，因為根據“公約”的義務他們可能也需要外部資金來進行會議；

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8. DECIDES: 大會決定：

(a) to rename the Fund the "Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use (Ramsar SGF)", so as to convey the true nature and purpose of this funding mechanism; (b) that all countries on the List of Aid Recipients established by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) shall be eligible for receiving assistance from the Ramsar SGF; (a) 重新命名基金為「拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金」（簡稱 Ramsar SGF），以作為此資金機制傳達之真實性質和目的；（b）由經濟合作與發展組織（OECD）下之發展援助委員會（DAC）所建立接受援助名單，名單上之所有受援國家皆應符合接受 Ramsar SGF 之援助資格。

9. AUTHORIZES the Standing Committee to review the functioning of the Fund, including the mechanisms for deciding on grant allocations, and to implement any changes in functioning which it considers necessary; 大會授權常設委員會檢討基金之運作，包括決定授予分配機制，並依照需求實施必要改變之運作。

10. REITERATES its conviction expressed in Resolution 5.8 that the level of resources available to the Ramsar SGF should be increased to at least US\$ 1 million annually; 大會重申決議5.8所表之信念，有關「拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金」資源水平應提高到至少每年100萬美元。

11. REQUESTS the Secretary General to produce appropriate promotional materials and to embark upon an active fundraising campaign to obtain that minimum level of funding; and 大會請求秘書長提供適當之宣傳材料，並積極展開募捐活動以募得最低水平之資金。

12. INVITES Contracting Parties, partner organizations and non-governmental organizations to support the fundraising efforts of the Secretary General for this purpose, and those in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Fund. 大會請各締約方、合作組織和非政府組織支持秘書長為此籌款活動，並基於此立場慷慨捐助本基金。

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締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.7: THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL**決議 6.7：科學技術審查小組**

1. RECALLING the establishment by Resolution 5.5 of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), made up of members with appropriate scientific and technical knowledge, appointed by the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP), but acting on an individual basis and not as representatives of their country of origin; 大會回顧決議 5.5 提議成立之科學技術審查小組（STRP），該小組係由具科學和技術知識之成員所組成，並由締約方會議（COP）委任，但成員係為個別代表而非依其原國籍代表之。
2. NOTING that, at its 14th Meeting in Gland, Switzerland, in October 1993, the Ramsar Standing Committee, on the basis of proposals from Contracting Parties and with due regard for equitable representation of each region, appointed the seven members of the STRP to advise the COP, the Standing Committee, and the Bureau for the period up to the end of the 6th Meeting of the COP; 大會注意到，1993年10月在瑞士格蘭德舉行之第14次會議，在拉姆薩常設委員會，依照締約方和建議及基於到每個區域席位之公平分配基礎考量，任命七名成員，科技專家組為締約方會議、常設委員會，並為直至締約方大會第六次會議結束期間為秘書處提供建議。
3. FURTHER NOTING that the Standing Committee, after review of the tasks enumerated in Resolution 5.5, requested the STRP to concentrate on three specific items, namely: 大會進一步注意到，於審查決議 5.5 中所列舉之任務後，常設委員會要求科學技術審查小組針對三個具體項目進行審查，即：
 - a) review of the Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance and especially the establishment of criteria and guidelines on the importance of wetlands for fishes, both as regards biodiversity and fishery yields, as called for in Recommendation 5.9; 大會回顧國際重要濕地鑑定準則，特別是以魚類為基準之濕地重要性準則和指導方針之建立，如建議 5.9 中所表，魚類既是生物多樣性和漁業產量之重要依據。
 - b) definition of “ecological character” and “change in ecological character” in relation to wetlands designated for the List of Wetlands of International Importance, as called for in Recommendation 5.2; and 如建議 5.2 所表，「生態特性」和「生態特性之變化」之定義與指定為國際重要濕地名單之關連性。

- c) review of the application of the Montreux Record, as called for in Resolution 5.4; 蒙特魯檔案應用程序之審查，如決議 5.4 所表。
4. THANKING the members of the STRP for their contributions since the 5th Meeting of the COP on the above three subjects and on other scientific and technical issues important for implementation of the Ramsar Convention; and 大會對科學技術審查小組成員之貢獻表示感謝，因為自締約方會議第五次會議即針對上述三議題和其他科學和技術議題，提出實施拉姆薩公約之方法。
5. TAKING NOTE of the views of outgoing members of the STRP, expressed in the STRP report, on the tasks which the Panel might perform for the Convention, notably in relation to technical review of projects submitted to the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use (Ramsar SGF), continuing review of the Criteria for the Identification of Wetlands of International Importance, and operation of the Montreux Record and Management Guidance Procedure; 大會注意到即將離任之科學技術審查小組成員在 STRP 報告中申明小組對公約執行之任務，特別是在提交技術審查結論予保護和明智拉姆薩小額贈款基金，並持續審查國際重要濕地準則、蒙特魯檔案和管理指導程序。

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6. REAFFIRMS the terms of Resolution 5.5 with the following modifications: 大會重申決議 5.5 號所提及之以下修改：
 - a) alternate members shall be appointed from each region by the same process as for STRP members, in order to ensure that the views of each region are expressed at each meeting of the STRP should the member from that region be unavailable. Alternate members shall only attend meetings if the appointed member is unable to attend in person, but shall be consulted on all STRP matters and receive copies of all relevant correspondence and STRP mailings; 候補成員之委任須從每個地區依科學技術審查小組成員之同一程序進行，以確保每個區域於每次 STRP 會議表達之意見。候補成員僅需出席會議，若獲委任之成員無法親自出席，但應參與所有 STRP 事項諮詢和接收所有有關資訊和 STRP 函件副本。
 - b) the STRP will be supported by a network that shall provide inputs, as requested. This network shall include experts proposed by the Contracting Parties and will work through correspondence (including fax and E-mail); 科學技術審查小組將由一網絡協助，其應依需求提供投入。此網絡應包括由締約方提議之專家建議並將透過信函（包括傳真和 E-mail）共同合作。
7. EMPHASIZES the value of participation by STRP members in meetings of the COP and Standing Committee, and requests Contracting Parties, the Standing Committee, and the Bureau to do their utmost to secure any additional funding which might be necessary; 大會強調科學技術審查小組成員參與之價值，並於締約方會議和常設委員會會議中要求締約方、常設委員會及秘書處盡最大努力以確保募得任何額外必要之資金。

8. REQUESTS the Standing Committee, at its annual meeting, to define the principal tasks for the STRP in the coming year, taking into account the views expressed and priorities established by the Contracting Parties at the previous meeting of the COP; 大會請常設委員會在其年度會議上，設定未來一年中 STRP 之主要任務，同時考慮到在以往締約方會議的締約方之意見和確辦之優先事項。
9. INVITES the STRP to establish close working relations with the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other similar bodies which advise other environment-related conventions; and 大會邀請科學技術審查小組與生物多樣性公約之附屬科學、技術和工藝諮詢附屬機構(簡稱 SBSTTA)建立密切工作關係，並呼籲其他與環境相關公約之其他類似機構共同加入。
10. DECIDES that the members and alternate members of the STRP from the close of the 6th Meeting of the COP until the end of the 7th Meeting of the COP shall be those recommended by the Standing Committee on the basis of proposals submitted by Contracting Parties to its 16th Meeting in Brisbane in September 1995, as follows: 於第六屆締約方會議締約方會議第七次會議結束為止，由常設委員會依照 1995 年 9 月在布里斯班舉行第 16 次會議締約方提交之建議基礎來決定 STRP 成員和候補成員，如下：

Members 成員

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Africa: 非洲 | Yaa NTIAMOA-BAIDU (Ghana) |
| Asia: 亞洲 | Makoto KOMODA (Japan) |
| Eastern Europe: 東歐 | Mihály VEGH (Hungary) |
| Neotropics: 新熱帶區 | Roberto SCHLATTER (Chile) |
| North America: 北美洲 | Allan SMITH (Canada) |
| Oceania: 大洋洲 | Keith THOMPSON (New Zealand) |
| Western Europe: 西歐 | François LETOURNEUX (France) |

Alternate Members 候補會員

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Africa: 非洲 | Aboubacar AWAISS (Niger) |
| Asia: 亞洲 | Chaman Lai TRISAL (India) |
| Eastern Europe 東歐: | Mikulas LISICKY (Slovakia) |
| Neotropics: 新熱帶區 | Peter BACON (Trinidad and Tobago) |
| North America: 北美洲 | Mauricio CERVANTES ABREGO (Mexico) |
| Oceania: 大洋洲 | Max FINLAYSON (Australia) |
| Western Europe 西歐: | Palle Uhd JEPSEN (Denmark) |

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.8: SECRETARY GENERAL MATTERS

決議 6.8：秘書長之事項

1. RECALLING the Resolution on Secretariat Matters of the 3rd Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Regina, Canada, 1987), creating the position of the Head of the Bureau, the Secretary General; 大會回顧締約方大會第三次會議（雷嘉那，加拿大，1987年）有關秘書處事務之決議，創立秘書處之秘書長主管一職。
2. FURTHER RECALLING the decision of the 4th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Montreux, Switzerland, 1990), which defined the responsibilities of the Secretary General; 大會進一步回顧締約方大會第四次會議之決定（蒙特魯，瑞士，1990年），確定秘書長之職責。
3. AWARE of the fact that the legal personality of the Ramsar Convention is vested in IUCN - The World Conservation Union, and that IUCN provides a number of administrative services to the Convention in addition to its technical expertise; 大會意識到「拉姆薩公約」之法人資格是歸屬於國際自然保育聯盟-世界自然保護聯盟，而國際自然保育聯盟提供公約一系列之行政服務及其技術專長。
4. NOTING the delegation of authority to the Secretary General from the Director General of IUCN with respect to financial and budgetary matters, personnel management, and facility management; and 大會注意到由國際自然保育聯盟秘書長委任將財務和預算事項、人事管理和設施管理等方面之權力下放予秘書長。
5. EMPHASIZING the leading and supervisory role of the Secretary General over the Ramsar Bureau in serving and servicing the Contracting Parties; 大會強調秘書長之主要職責是領導和監督拉姆薩秘書處以提供締約方服務。

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6. PAYS TRIBUTE to the commitment and the remarkable contribution to the development of the Convention of the first Secretary General, , over the past 15 years; 大會對秘書長丹尼爾納維德先生(Mr Daniel Navid)在過去15年擔任第一屆公約秘書長，及其對公約發展作出之承諾和傑出貢獻表示讚揚；
7. EXPRESSES its support for the action taken by the Chair and members of the Standing Committee, following the resignation of Mr Navid, to appoint an Interim Secretary

- General and to develop procedures for the appointment of a new Secretary General; 大會對常設委員會之主席和成員所採取之行動表示支持，隨著納維德先生辭職後，將任命一個臨時秘書長，並制定一個新秘書長之任命程序。
8. EXPRESSES its appreciation of the important and effective personal role played by the Chair of the Standing Committee, Ms Louise Lakos (Hungary), in ensuring a smooth transition; 常設委員會主席路易絲拉科斯女士(Ms Louise Lakos) (匈牙利) 發揮重要和有效之個人作用以確保秘書長交接過程平穩過渡，大會表示讚賞。
 9. EXPRESSES special thanks to the Interim Secretary General, Mr James McCuaig, for his invaluable help and services over the period January-July 1995; 大會表示特別感謝臨時秘書長，詹姆士麥奎格先生(Mr James McCuaig) 在1995年1月至7月期間所提供之寶貴協助和服務。
 10. GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGES the offer of the Canadian Wildlife Service to release Mr McCuaig to perform the duties of Interim Secretary General; 大會衷心感謝加拿大野生動物局提供釋出詹姆士麥奎格先生(Mr James McCuaig) 擔任執行臨時秘書長一職。
 11. RECORDS its thanks to IUCN for providing extra services in a very efficient manner in connection with the selection of the new Secretary General; and 大會感謝國際自然資源保育聯盟在新秘書長遴選中提供透過非常有效率的關係提供額外之服務。
 12. WELCOMES the new Secretary General, Mr Delmar Blasco, and assures him of its endorsement, wishing him at the same time success in his performance in the best interests of the Convention. 大會歡迎新任秘書長德爾瑪布拉斯科先生(Mr Delmar Blasco)，並為他背書保證，祝他於公約之最佳利益下成功履行其職責。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

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濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.9: COOPERATION WITH THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

決議 6.9：與生物多樣性公約之合作

1. RECALLING the terms of the Kushiro Statement approved under Resolution 5.1, which notes that “it will be natural for the Ramsar Convention to work closely with the Convention on Biological Diversity and to continue to play the leading role in the conservation of wetland biodiversity”, and calls for active cooperation between the Secretariats of the two Conventions; 大會回顧 5.1 號決議中通過之釧路聲明條款，表示「拉姆薩公約與生物多樣性公約密切合作係自然之表現，並持續在濕地生物多樣性保護中發揮主導作用」，並呼籲這兩個公約秘書處之間之積極合作。
2. EMPHASIZING that wetland diversity is an important element of global biological diversity; 大會強調濕地多樣性是全球生物多樣性之重要組成元素。
3. REAFFIRMING the need to make best use of scarce resources by promoting synergy between the work of environment-related conventions, and to avoid duplication of work; 大會重申需要善用最稀缺之資源，藉由促進工作環境有關之公約間的協同作用，並避免重複工作。
4. WELCOMING the Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ramsar Convention Bureau and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity signed on 19 January 1996; 大會歡迎拉姆薩公約秘書處於 1996 年 1 月 19 日與生物多樣性公約秘書處共同簽署合作備忘錄。
5. NOTING WITH APPRECIATION the growing tendency for states which are Contracting Parties to both the Wetland and Biological Diversity Conventions to coordinate their implementation of both conventions and their positions at meetings of the Conference of the Parties of the two Conventions; 大會讚賞地注意到濕地和生物多樣性公約這兩個公約之締約方國家日益增加之趨勢，雙方共同協調執行其公約並於雙方各自之締約方大會依其立場協調。
6. TAKING NOTE of Decision II/13 of the Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on “Cooperation with other biodiversity-related conventions” which invites “the governing bodies of such conventions and other international legal instruments related to biological diversity to consider at their next meetings their possible contribution to the implementation of the goals and objectives of the

Convention”；大會生物多樣性公約之締約方大會第二次會議中之決議 II/13 提及有關「與其他生物多樣性相關公約的合作」，並邀請「與生物多樣性相關之政府和其他國際法律機構於下屆會議其可能提出之貢獻以實施公約之目的和目標」。

7. REFERRING to Action 7.2.3 of the Ramsar Convention’s Strategic Plan 1997-2002 which calls on Contracting Parties, the Ramsar Bureau and partner organizations to “strengthen cooperation and synergy with the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular as regards inclusion of wetland concerns in national biodiversity strategies, and planning and execution of projects affecting wetlands”; and 拉姆薩公約之 1997 至 2002 年策略計畫中之行動方案 7.2.3，大會呼籲締約方、拉姆薩秘書處和夥伴組織「共同加強與生物多樣性公約之合作和同步作業，特別是將濕地之國家相關生物多樣性策略和規劃及執行影響濕地之計畫列入納入考量」。
8. TAKING ACCOUNT of the discussions on cooperation between the Wetland and Biological Diversity Conventions at Technical Session C of the present meeting; 大會考量在本次會議的技術討論會議 C 組中有關濕地和生物多樣性公約之間之合作討論。

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9. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to give priority in its programme of work to the implementation of the Memorandum of Cooperation signed with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity; 大會請拉姆薩秘書處在其工作方案提供優先選項，以執行與生物多樣性公約秘書處簽署之合作備忘錄。
10. ENCOURAGES the Administrative Authorities of the Ramsar Convention in each Contracting Party to contribute actively to achieving the goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity by ensuring that wetland biodiversity components are included into the plans, programmes or strategies, and specific projects elaborated at the national level in response to the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity; 大會鼓勵各締約方之拉姆薩公約行政機關積極貢獻以實現生物多樣性公約之目標，藉由確保濕地生物多樣性之元素納入國家級之擬定計畫、方案或策略中，以回應生物多樣性公約之要求。
11. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to exchange information, cooperate and coordinate activities with the Convention on Biological Diversity’s Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), and to report, through the Standing Committee, to the Conference of the Parties on the results of such actions; 大會指示拉姆薩科學技術審查小組（STRP）進行資訊交流，配合和協調生物多樣性公約之科學、技術和工藝諮詢機構(SBSTTA)活動，並通過常設委員會，向締約方大會報告這些行動之結果。
12. WELCOMES the invitation to consider the Ramsar Convention’s contribution to the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity; 大會歡迎邀請拉姆薩公約考慮協助執行生物多樣性公約之目的地和目標。

13. INVITES Contracting Parties to strengthen coordination of their approach to the two Conventions, so that Ramsar can contribute in the field of wetlands to the Convention on Biological Diversity's broader work on conservation of global biological diversity; and 大會邀請各締約方加強這兩項公約協調之方法，使拉姆薩公約可以於濕地領域協助生物多樣性公約廣泛之全球生物多樣性保護作業。
14. INVITES the Third Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in Argentina from 4 to 15 November 1996, to include in its agenda a report (by the Standing Committee or Bureau) on progress achieved and problems encountered in implementation of the Ramsar Convention for conservation of wetland biodiversity, thus noting the complementarity of interests of the two Conventions. 大會邀請締約方大會第三次會議參與從1996年11月4日至15日在阿根廷舉行之生物多樣性公約會議，將執行拉姆薩公約以保護濕地生態多樣性時取得之進展和遇到相關之議題報告（由常設委員會或秘書處籌備）納入其議程內，進而注意到這兩個公約之利益互補性。

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濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.10: COOPERATION WITH THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF) AND ITS IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES: THE WORLD BANK, UNDP AND UNEP**決議 6.10：與全球環境基金（GEF）及其執行機構合作：世界銀行、聯合國發展計劃署和聯合國環境規劃署**

1. NOTING that the four focal areas of the Operational Strategy of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) adopted in 1995 are: biological diversity, climate change, international waters and ozone layer depletion, the first three of which have a direct bearing on wetlands; 大會注意到，全球環境基金（GEF）在1995年通過之業務策略的計畫之四個重點領域是：生物多樣性、氣候變化、國際水域和臭氧層耗竭，其中前三對濕地有直接關係。
2. WELCOMING the reference in the chapter of the GEF's Operational Strategy on International Waters to the possibility of cooperation with the Ramsar Convention, and noting that, in contrast to the other three focal areas, there is no global convention dealing specifically with international waters issues as defined by the GEF Strategy; 大會歡迎全球環境基金於國際水域執行策略之章節中提到與拉姆薩公約合作之可能性，並指出除了其他三個重點領域之外，並無全球性公約專門處理由全球環境基金策略計畫所定義之國際水域議題。
3. CONSCIOUS of the need to obtain funds for developing countries and countries whose economies are in transition, so that they can fulfil their obligations under the Ramsar Convention, and therefore welcoming the principle of appointing a Ramsar Bureau Development Assistance Officer, whose main role will be to liaise with the GEF and other funding agencies, in order to assist such countries in the search for funds; 大會意識到需要為發展中國家和經濟轉型期之國家取得資金，使其能夠履行拉姆薩公約之義務，並因此歡迎委任拉姆薩秘書處之發展援助主任之原則，其主要作用係與全球環境基金和其他供資機構聯繫，以協助這些尋找資金之國家。
4. WELCOMING the links already established by the Ramsar Bureau with the GEF Secretariat and the GEF implementing agencies, the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP; 大會歡迎拉姆薩秘書處已與全球環境基金秘書處和全球環境基金之執行機構、世界銀行、聯合國發展計劃署和聯合國環境規劃署建立聯繫管道。
5. REFERRING to Action 7.4.3 of the Ramsar Convention's Strategic Plan 1997-2002 which calls on the Ramsar Bureau to "maintain close working relations with multilateral development assistance agencies relating to project screening, development, and evaluation, notably the World Bank, UNDP, and UNEP, in particular as partners in the Global

Environment Facility (GEF)”;大會參見拉姆薩公約的1997至2002年策略計畫之行動方案7.4.3，該行動方案呼籲拉姆薩秘書處「與多邊發展援助機構如世界銀行、聯合國發展計劃署及環境署，保持密切之工作關係，特別是相關計畫篩選、發展和評估，尤其與全球環境基金（GEF）之合作夥伴關係」。

6. TAKING ACCOUNT of the discussions on cooperation between Ramsar and the GEF implementing agencies at Technical Session C of the present Meeting; and 大會考量本次會議中技術會議C場有關拉姆薩公約和全球環境基金之執行機構間的合作討論。
7. NOTING WITH APPROVAL the willingness of the GEF, expressed in Technical Session C, to consider funding projects related to conservation and wise use of wetlands, submitted by eligible Contracting Parties in the relevant GEF focal areas; 大會注意到在技術會議C場中全球環境基金表示願意通過考量相關之濕地保護和明智利用計畫之資金提供，由合資格的締約方提交的有關全球環境基金的重點領域;

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8. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau to extend and deepen its ongoing cooperation with the GEF Secretariat and the GEF implementing agencies: the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP; 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處擴大和深化與全球環境基金秘書處和環境基金執行機構正在進行之合作：世界銀行、聯合國發展計劃署和聯合國環境規劃署。
9. DIRECTS the Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), under the guidance of the Standing Committee, to exchange information and cooperate with the GEF's Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) and to report on the results of such actions, through the Standing Committee, to the Conference of the Parties; 大會指示拉姆薩科學技術審查小組（STRP）於常設委員會之指導下，與全球環境基金之科學技術諮詢小組（STAP）進行資訊交流和合作，並藉由常設委員會向締約方大會報告這些行動之結果。
10. INVITES Contracting Parties at national level to coordinate their approach to Ramsar and GEF; and 大會提請各締約國於其國家等級與拉姆薩公約和全球環境基金共同協調其做法。
11. CALLS upon the GEF to provide direct support to eligible Ramsar Contracting Parties, in order to assist them in the implementation, in their own territories, of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002. 大會呼籲全球環境基金向符合資格之拉姆薩締約方提供直接援助，以協助締約方於其領土內執行1997-2002年之策略計畫。

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濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.11: CONSOLIDATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES**決議 6.11：整合締約方大會之建議與決議**

1. NOTING that no less than 72 recommendations and 18 resolutions have been adopted by the Conference of the Contracting Parties prior to its 6th Meeting in Brisbane and that more have been adopted by this meeting; 大會注意到在布里斯本舉行之締約方大會第6次會議和本次會議之前已通過至少72項建議和18項決議，且於本次會議中已通過更多建議與決議。
2. AWARE of the significant effort that has been contributed to the periodic compilation of such recommendations and resolutions as reference material for use by the Contracting Parties; 大會注意到大會之重大努力已促成締約方利用這些建議和決議所彙集而成之定期參考資訊。
3. RECOGNIZING the need for a consolidated version of recommendations and resolutions dealing with the same matter, which were adopted at successive meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties; 大會瞭解到為處理相同之問題，需要整合在締約方大會歷次會議通過之各項決議和建議之綜合版本。
4. FURTHER RECOGNIZING that such a thematic consolidation could significantly enhance awareness and understanding of the contents, commitments, historical context and potential gaps or overlaps in these documents, and, therefore, could significantly contribute to implementation of the Ramsar Convention's Strategic Plan 1997-2002; and 大會進一步瞭解到此專題整合可以顯著提高對內容之認知與瞭解、承諾、歷史背景和這些文件潛在之空白或重疊部分，因此可以協助拉姆薩公約之1997-2002年策略計畫之實施。
5. NOTING that *The Ramsar Convention Manual* and the publication entitled *The Legal Development of the Ramsar Convention*, released in 1994 and 1995 respectively by the Ramsar Bureau, serve as valuable references for such consolidation; 大會注意到拉姆薩秘書處分別於1994年和1995年出版拉姆薩公約手冊和題為拉姆薩公約之法律發展之出版品，此綜合出版可作為有利之參考價值。

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6. DECIDES that a thematic consolidation of Ramsar recommendations and resolutions, dealing with the subjects listed in the Annex to the present resolution and other themes as

may be appropriate, up to and including those adopted by the present meeting of the Conference, should be prepared; 大會決定進行拉姆薩濕地公約之建議和決議主題整合，將依照本決議附件中所列之標題和其他主題來適當處理之，包括直至本次會議所通過之建議與決議。

7. INSTRUCTS the Bureau to produce, in consultation with the STRP and other legal experts as appropriate, a consolidated version of Ramsar recommendations and resolutions for consideration by the next meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties for adoption as official documentation of the Convention; and 大會指示秘書處在與科學技術審查小組和其他適當法律專家協商之後，編製拉姆薩審議通過之建議和決議綜合版本，以作為下次締約方大會協商通過之公約正式文件。
8. DIRECTS the Standing Committee to follow up and review the consolidation process. 大會指示常設委員會跟進和審查整合之過程。

Annex to Resolution VI.11 決議 6.11 附件

SUBJECTS FOR CONSOLIDATION OF RAMSAR RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

整合拉姆薩公約之建議與決議標題

The following subjects are to be considered when preparing thematic consolidation of the recommendations and resolutions of the six Meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties held between 1980 (Cagliari, Italy) and 1996 (Brisbane, Australia): 籌備於 1980 年（卡利亞裡，義大利）和 1996 年（澳大利亞布里斯本）之間舉行之締約方大會六次會議中提出之建議和決議專題整合時，須要考慮下列主題：

- (a) Criteria and Guidelines for identifying Wetlands of International Importance; 鑑定國際重要濕地之準則和指導方針。
- (b) Definitions, Guidelines and Additional Guidance for the Wise Use concept; 明智利用概念之定義、指導方針和附加指導方針。
- (c) Definitions and Guidelines for identifying, reporting and monitoring change in ecological character at listed Ramsar sites and other wetlands; 鑑定、報告和監測指定拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地之生態特性變化之定義和指導方針。
- (d) Guidelines for Management Planning (including wetland zonation) at listed Ramsar sites and other wetlands; 指定名單中拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地之管理規劃指導方針（包括濕地區劃）。
- (e) Relationship between the Convention and the Development Assistance community, including multi-lateral development banks, the Global Environment Facility and bilateral development aid programmes; 公約和發展援助共同體之間的關係，包括多邊發展銀行、全球環境基金和雙邊發展援助方案。

- (f) Operational instructions and mandates for bodies of the Convention such as the Standing Committee, the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and the Ramsar Bureau; and 如公約下設之常設委員會、科學技術審查小組，與拉姆薩秘書處下設機構之執行指示和任務。
- (g) Operating procedures and guidance for the implementing mechanisms of the Convention such as the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use and the Montreux Record. 為公約執行機制之執行程序和指導，如拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金和蒙特魯檔案等。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.12: NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORIES AND CANDIDATE SITES FOR LISTING

決議 6.12：全國濕地調查和候選指定濕地

1. RECALLING Recommendation 4.6 and Resolution 5.3, which encourage the establishment of national wetland inventories showing, in particular, those wetlands which are of international importance according to the criteria adopted by the Conference of the Parties; 大會回顧建議 4.6 和決議 5.3，鼓勵建立國家濕地調查系統以顯示特別是那些依據締約方大會通過之準則而具有國際重要性意義之濕地。
2. NOTING the value of comprehensive inventories of wetland resources as an aid to implementing the wise use obligation under the Convention; and 大會注意到濕地資源之綜合調查，係作為依公約規定援助實施明智利用之義務。
3. NOTING ALSO the value of recognition of those sites which may be regarded as candidates for listing under the Convention; 大會並注意到那些可能被視為具價值而依據公約指定為候選濕地。

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4. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties, in establishing and maintaining national scientific inventories of wetlands, to include all wetlands; and 大會鼓勵締約方建立和維護涵蓋所有濕地之國家濕地科學調查編制。
5. URGES each Contracting Party to recognize officially its identified sites meeting the criteria approved by the Conference of the Contracting Parties. 大會敦促各締約方正式承認其鑑定之濕地地點，並使其符合由締約方大會通過之準則。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.13: SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION ON SITES DESIGNATED FOR THE RAMSAR LIST OF WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE**決議 6.13：拉姆薩國際重要濕地名單上指定濕地之資訊提交**

1. RECALLING Article 3.2 of the Convention, which requires information on changes or likely changes to listed wetlands to be passed without delay to the Bureau; 大會回顧公約第 3.2 條，敘明要求不得延誤將名單上之濕地發生變化或可能發生變化之資訊提供予秘書處；。
2. FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 5.3 which requests Contracting Parties to submit completed information sheets for listed sites, including *inter alia* information on disturbances and threats which may affect the site or its surroundings; 大會進一步回顧第 5.3 要求各締約方提交完整之指定濕地資訊表，包括可能影響濕地或濕地周圍地區造成干擾和威脅之資訊。
3. NOTING with appreciation the analysis presented to the present meeting by Wetlands International on data held in the Ramsar Database; 大會讚賞地注意到本次會議由濕地國際提供拉姆薩資訊庫中保存之數據分析。
4. CONCERNED at reports submitted to the present meeting that maps and descriptions submitted by Contracting Parties are often of inadequate quality; 大會關注締約方提交本次會議之報告中，地圖和描述之素質往往參差不齊。
5. CONVINCED that the effective operation of the Convention requires the submission of maps of listed wetlands and of descriptions, using the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands and the Classification System for Wetland Type approved under Recommendation 4.7 and amended by Resolution VI.5; and 利用依據建議 4.7 和修訂後之決議 6.5 回傳之拉姆薩濕地資訊表和濕地分類系統，提交指定濕地之地圖與描述，大會深信有利於公約之運作。
6. FURTHER NOTING that data held in the Ramsar Database do not as yet allow conclusions to be drawn on the composition of different types of threats facing listed sites, or comparisons between the position of listed and unlisted sites; 大會進一步注意到，在拉姆薩資料庫所得之數據尚不允許針對指定濕地所面臨的威脅之不同類型組成，或指定及非指定濕地位置之間的比較而下定論。

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7. URGES Contracting Parties to give priority to providing the Bureau by 31 December 1997 with maps and completed Information Sheets on Ramsar Wetlands for all sites designated for the Ramsar List, and to revise the data provided at least every six years (i.e. every second Meeting of the Conference) for monitoring purposes; 大會敦促締約方於 1997 年 12 月 31 日前優先提供秘書處所有拉姆薩名單中指定濕地之地圖和已完成之資訊表，並至少每 6 年（即每隔二次大會之時間）修改數據以作為監測之目的。

8. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to fulfil Article 3.2 of the Convention and Resolution 5.3; and 大會進一步敦促締約方履行公約第 3.2 條和決議 5.3。
9. REQUESTS that Wetlands International develop further its analysis of threats to sites included in the Ramsar List, in particular with a view to presenting a summary of the frequency and distribution of different categories of threat affecting the sites, and drawing conclusions on the success or otherwise of Ramsar listing in reducing such threats. 大會國際濕地組織必須進一步分析拉姆薩公約濕地面臨的威脅，特別是針對其威脅頻率和不同類別之威脅分佈提出概述，並以成功降低威脅之拉姆薩公約濕地作為總結。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.14: THE RAMSAR 25th ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT, THE STRATEGIC PLAN 1997-2002, AND THE BUREAU WORK PROGRAMME 1997-1999
決議 6.14：拉姆薩 25 週年聲明，1997-2002 年策略計畫及秘書處 1997 - 1999 年之工作計畫

1. RECALLING that the text of the Convention on Wetlands was adopted 25 years ago in the Iranian city of Ramsar; 大會回顧 25 年前在伊朗拉姆薩通過「濕地公約」之條文。
2. RECOGNIZING that wetlands are an essential component of the Earth's natural systems and that their hydrological and ecological functions support local human populations and development, and maintenance of biodiversity; 大會瞭解到濕地是地球自然生態系統中之重要組成部分，且其調節水文和生態功能得以協助當地住民和發展，並維護生物多樣性。
3. CONCERNED that there has been a significant loss and degradation of wetlands with the consequent reduction in global biodiversity, and that there are serious ongoing and impending threats to many remaining wetlands; 大會關注目前濕地重大損失和退化與全球生物多樣性之持續減少，並於許多其餘之濕地目前正在面臨和即將發生嚴重威脅。
4. APPRECIATING the critical importance of cultural heritage, local practices and indigenous knowledge and that local communities therefore have an important role to play in the wise use and conservation of wetlands; 大會瞭解文化遺產、當地之做法和原住民之知識和當地社區之關鍵重要性，鑑此於濕地明智利用和保護中發揮重要之作用。
5. CONSIDERING that it is appropriate for the present meeting to mark the 25th anniversary by the approval of a Statement reviewing the achievements of the Convention in its first quarter of a century and indicating its orientations for the 21st century; 大會考量到本次會議回顧公約努力運作四分之一個世紀之際，通過本聲明茲以紀念 25 週年之成就，並指出其為 21 世紀之方向。
6. NOTING the instructions of the 5th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Kushiro, Japan, 1993) to the Standing Committee, through its Resolution 5.1, to “prepare strategic plans for the following two triennia for presentation at the 6th Meeting of the Conference of Contracting Parties”; 大會注意到締約方大會第五次會議指示常設委員會（釧路，日本，1993年）藉由通過決議 5.1，「準備在會議締約方第六次會議提交下來之兩個三年期之策略計畫」。

7. AWARE that the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 has been prepared by the Standing Committee in consultation with the Contracting Parties and non-governmental partners; 大會意識到1997-2002年策略計畫已由常設委員會與各締約方和非政府合作夥伴協商後籌劃準備。
8. REITERATING that the implementation of the Convention is a partnership between the Contracting Parties, the Standing Committee, the Scientific and Technical Review Panel and the Bureau on the one hand, and numerous partners in the international community, including the other environment-related Conventions, and national and international non-governmental organizations on the other hand; 大會重申公約之實施係締約方、常設委員會、科學技術審查小組和秘書處間之夥伴關係，另一方面亦是眾多合作夥伴於國際社群內，包括其他與環境相關之公約及國家和國際非政府組織之夥伴關係。
9. FURTHER NOTING the desire of many parties to rename the Ramsar “Monitoring Procedure” to reflect more accurately its true function; 大會進一步注意到許多締約方希望重命名拉姆薩「監控程序」，以更準確地反映其真正功能。
10. FURTHER RECALLING the function of the Standing Committee to supervise the conduct of the Bureau’s programmes; and 大會進一步回顧常設委員會監督秘書處執行方案之功能。
11. STRESSING the importance of linking the Bureau’s triennial work programme to the triennial budget; 大會強調秘書處之三年期工作方案與三年期預算同步接合之重要性;

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12. ADOPTS the “Ramsar 25th Anniversary Statement”; 通過「拉姆薩25週年之聲明」;
13. APPROVES the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 as the basis for the implementation of the Convention; 通過1997-2002年策略計畫以作為公約執行之基礎。
14. DECIDES to rename the Ramsar “Monitoring Procedure” the “Ramsar Management Guidance Procedure”; 決定重命名「拉姆薩監控程序」為「拉姆薩管理指導程序」。
15. ADOPTS the Bureau Work Programme 1997-1999. 採納秘書處之1997-1999年工作計畫。

[Note: the “25th Anniversary Statement,” the Strategic Plan 1997-2002, and the Bureau Work Programme 1997-1999 are published as separate documents within the Conference Proceedings.] [註：「25週年聲明」、1997-2002年策略計畫，和秘書處1997-1999年工作計畫之各別登載於會議紀錄之文件內。]

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.15: AMENDMENT OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AS OF THE 7th MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES**決議 6.15：締約方大會第七次會議議事規則之修訂**

1. NOTING the need to bring the Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention in line with the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Parties under other more recent Conventions, in particular the Convention on Biological Diversity; 大會注意到需要將拉姆薩公約締約方大會議事規則提升至符合締約方所採納最新之其他公約議事規則，特別是生物多樣性公約。

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2. DECIDES to replace the present Rule 2 (2) by the following text: “Any body or agency, national or international, whether governmental or non-governmental, qualified in fields relating to the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, which has informed the Bureau of its wish to be represented at meetings of the Conference of the Parties, may be represented at the meeting by Observers, unless at least one-third of the Parties present at the meeting object”; 大會決定由下列文字取代目前規則第 2(2)條：「任何組織或機構、國家或國際，不論是政府或非政府組織，其符合資格進行濕地保護和永續利用者，已通知秘書處希望成為締約方大會之會議代表，可以觀察員之身分代表出席會議，除非至少三分之一之會議締約方提出反對」。
3. DECIDES to replace the present Rule 2 (6) by the following text: “Bodies or agencies desiring to be represented at the meeting by Observers shall submit the name of these Observers to the Convention Bureau at least one month prior to the opening of the meeting”; and 大會決定由下列文字取代目前規則第 2(6)條：「希望派觀察員出席會議之組織或機構，應當於會議開幕前至少一個月提供觀察員之名稱予公約秘書處」。
4. REQUESTS the Standing Committee to conduct a thorough review of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the Parties in the forthcoming triennium, with a view to proposing to the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties a revised set of Rules of Procedure in harmony with those of other international environmental conventions. 大會要求常設委員會徹底進行審查即將到來之三年期締約方會議議事規則，並以和諧之方式與其他國際環境公約共同向締約方大會第七次會議提議議事規則之修訂。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.16: ACCESSION PROCEDURES

決議 6.16：入會程序

1. AWARE that Contracting Parties to the Convention “designate suitable wetlands within their territory for inclusion in a List of Wetlands of International Importance” and that “the boundaries of each wetland shall be precisely described and delimited on a map” (Article 2.1); 大會注意到公約之締約方「須在其領土內劃定適當之濕地，以列入國際重要濕地名」和「各濕地之範圍須予確切說明，並於地圖上予以標」（第2.1條）；
2. RECALLING that “to facilitate accession to the Convention by an increasing number of States and, therefore, to simplify accession formalities”, Resolution 4.5 recommended that, provided a wetland is designated for the List at the time of signing the Convention without reservation as to ratification, or depositing an instrument of ratification or accession, the map and description of the listed site may be submitted to the Bureau later; 大會回顧決議 4.5 建議，「加入本公約之國家越來越多，因此需簡化入會手續以提供便利性」，在毫無保留同意公約簽署時，或在呈報其承認或加入本公約之文件時，指定至少一個濕地列入國際重要濕地名單，指定之濕地地圖和描述可隨後提交至秘書處。
3. NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the increasing number of Contracting Parties to the Convention and the increasing number of additional wetlands designated for the List; and 大會滿意地注意到越來越多締約方加入公約及和越來越多的列表指定的額外濕地；
4. RECALLING that Resolution 5.3 on “A Procedure for Initial Designation of Sites for the List of Wetlands of International Importance” urged Contracting Parties to ensure that any new sites to be added to the List fulfill one or more of the criteria established by Recommendation 4.2 and urged Contracting Parties, in case of doubt, to enter into informal consultations with the Convention Bureau and its technical advisors prior to listing new sites; and further requested that, in addition to a map showing definitive site boundaries, a completed Information Sheet for Ramsar Wetlands be submitted to the Convention Bureau upon designation of a wetland for the List, giving particular attention to the sections on conservation measures, functions and values, and criteria for inclusion; 大會回顧決議 5.3 「指定國際重要濕地名單之初步劃設程序」，督促締約方確保任何新的濕地增列至名單內，以履行一個或多個建議 4.2 所制定之準則，並敦促締約方在有疑問的情況下，與公約秘書處進行非正式磋商並在其指定新濕地之前與技術顧問進行諮詢作業；進一步要求締約方，劃設指定濕地納入名單時，除了提供明確濕地邊界地圖外，另須於指定濕地列入名單前完成拉姆薩濕地資訊表提交給公約秘書處，特別注意完成表格有關保護措施、功能和價值及納入準則之部分。

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5. DECIDES that, notwithstanding the provisions of Resolution 4.5, the boundaries of each listed wetland shall be precisely described and also delimited on a map by States at the time of signing the Convention without reservation as to ratification, ratifying, or acceding to the Convention; 大會決定，儘管決議 4.5 規定，締約方未附帶保留條件簽署、批准或加入本公約時，應提供每個指定濕地邊界之精確描述並於劃設地圖。
6. FURTHER DECIDES that the boundaries of each additional site, designated subsequently by States for the List of Wetlands of International Importance, shall be precisely described and also delimited on a map; 大會進一步決定，每個列入名單內之濕地邊界，由該國隨後指定為國際重要濕地名單，且應當精確地描述並劃設濕地地圖。
7. INVITES Contracting Parties to provide, at the time of designation of a wetland for the List, a completed Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands, giving particular attention to the subjects mentioned in Resolution 5.3; and 大會請各締約方於劃設濕地列入名單時應提供完整之拉姆薩濕地資訊表，並特別注意決議 5.3 中提及之標題。
8. REITERATES the invitation to States and Contracting Parties contained in Resolution 5.3 to enter, in case of doubt, into informal consultations with the Bureau and its technical advisors. 大會向各國和各締約方重申決議 5.3 所載，若有疑問之情況下，應邀請秘書處和技術顧問進行非正式磋商。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

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濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.17: FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

決議 6.17：財務及預算事項

1. RECALLING the budgetary provisions established by Article 6, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Convention; 大會回顧公約第6條，第5和第6款，有關成立預算撥款。
2. ACKNOWLEDGING with appreciation the prompt payment by the majority of Contracting Parties of their contributions to the core budget of the Convention; 多數締約方及時繳納至公約核心預算，大會表示讚賞。
3. INVITING Contracting Parties that have not done so also to pay promptly their contributions in order to facilitate the work of the Convention and in particular the smooth financial running of the Convention Bureau; 大會督促尚未繳納之締約方要及時執行，以促進公約工作之進行，特別是公約秘書處財務之順利運作。
4. NOTING with gratitude the additional financial contributions made by many Contracting Parties for activities undertaken under the Convention and the financial contributions also made for this purpose by intergovernmental institutions and non-governmental organizations; and 大會感激地注意到許多締約方依據公約所進行之活動繳納額外捐款，政府間機構和非政府組織亦為此作出財政捐助。
5. ACKNOWLEDGING with appreciation the effective financial and administrative services provided by IUCN - The World Conservation Union to the Ramsar Bureau; 大會深表讚賞由國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護聯盟提供拉姆薩秘書處有效之金融和行政服務。

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

6. DECIDES that the Terms of Reference for the Financial Administration of the Convention contained in Annex 3 to Resolution 5.2 shall be applied in toto to the 1997-1999 triennium; 大會決定，為公約附件3決議5.2所載之財務管理權限應全盤應用於1997年至1999年之三年期之預算內。
7. APPROVES the budget for the 1997-1999 triennium attached as Annex I; 大會通過附件一之1997-1999年三年期預算。

8. DECIDES that the contribution of each Contracting Party to this budget will be in line with the scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the United Nations budget already approved by the UN General Assembly for 1997 (Annex II) and yet to be approved for 1998 and 1999; 大會決定各締約方繳納之預算額將依照由聯合國秘書長於1997年聯合國大會（附件二）通過之會員預算及尚未通過之1998年和1999年預算來評估分攤比額表。
9. INSTRUCTS the Standing Committee to report to the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties on its further investigation into alternatives to the use of the United Nations scale of assessments as the basis for the calculation of annual contributions to the Convention budget, taking into consideration the need for an equitable burden sharing among the Parties and the situation in developing countries; 大會指示常設委員會向締約方大會第七次會議報告其深入調查，有關依照聯合國會費分攤比額表之利用替代方案，做為公約預算之年度捐款計算之基礎，並考量締約方間之公平分攤負擔需求和發展中國家之情況。
10. FURTHER DECIDES that: 大會亦決定：
 - a) the Ramsar Bureau shall establish a Reserve Fund to meet unforeseen and unavoidable expenditures, which shall not have implications for the core budget; 拉姆薩秘書處應建立一個儲備基金，以應付無法預測和無可避免之支出，且不影響核心預算之運作。
 - b) the Fund's source of income shall be: 基金的收入來源應為：
 - i) savings which result from limiting expenditures or efficiencies realized within the budget of the previous fiscal year; 儲蓄，於前一財年之預算範圍內限制支出或提高效率之結果；
 - ii) payment of Contracting Party subscriptions that had been written off as bad debts; 已注銷呆帳之締約方支付會費款項。
 - iii) interest earned on funds received, with the approval of the donor; 經捐贈者同意後所得之基金利息。
 - c) the resources kept in the Fund should not be higher at any time than one-twelfth of the core budget of the current fiscal year; 存放於基金之資源於無論何時皆不得高於本財政年度的核心預算之十二分之一。
 - d) the Fund should be administered by the Secretary General under the guidance of the Subgroup on Finance as established by the Standing Committee; and 基金應在常設委員會成立之金融小組指導下由秘書長管理之。
11. FURTHER DECIDES that: 大會進一步決定：
 - a) the Standing Committee shall establish a Subgroup on Finance, with a minimum of five and a maximum of seven members from different regions, and shall designate one of the members to act as Chair of the Subgroup; 常設委員會應建立一個財務小

組，由至少五名和最多七名來自不同地區之成員組成，並應指定其中一名成員作為該小組組長。

- b) the Subgroup shall deal with all financial matters of the Convention and report and make recommendations on these matters to the Standing Committee; 此小組應處理公約所有財務事項，並就這些事項向常設委員會報告且提出建議。
- c) the Subgroup Chair, in consultation as appropriate with the Chair of the Standing Committee and, when so required, the Subgroup as a whole, shall provide guidance and advice to the Secretary General in the discharge of his/her duties in connection with the administration of the finances of the Convention (this shall include all issues related to the sourcing and use of funds in the Reserve Fund); and 此小組依其需求應適時與常設委員會主席協商，小組作為常設委員會之分組，應提供秘書長在履行其職責時與公約相關財政管理之指導和諮詢（這些應包括儲備基金中所有採購和的資金使用相關事項）。
- d) the Subgroup on Finance shall meet in anticipation of each Standing Committee meeting and prepare recommendations on all financial aspects that are submitted to the Standing Committee; otherwise, the Subgroup shall work by correspondence. 財務小組應依規定出席每次常設委員會會議，並向常設委員會提供所有財務方面之建議，若無法出席，小組應透過書信往返協調工作內容。

Annex I 附件一
CORE BUDGET 1997-1999 1997 - 1999 年核心預算
 (costs in Swiss francs [000]) (依瑞士法郎 [000] 計算)

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Staff Costs 員工成本 (salaries and social charges) 工資和社會稅費 | 1718 | 1796 | 1878 |
| 2. Scientific and Technical Services 科學及技術服務業 | | | |
| a) Ramsar Database 拉姆薩資料庫 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| b) Management Guidance Procedure 管理指導程序 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Travel on Official Business 公務旅費 | 100 | 105 | 110 |
| 4. Purchase/Maintenance of Equipment/ Office Supplies (including depreciation) 採購 / 維修設備 / 辦公設備 (包括折舊) | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 5. Administrative Services & Operating Costs 行政服務及營運成本 | | | |
| a) IUCN services: computer/finance/occupancy/personnel administration 國際自然保育聯盟之服務：電腦 / 金融 / 租金 / 人事管理 | 305 | 314 | 322 |
| b) Operating Costs: fax/telephone/photocopy/clerical help/hospitality/bank charges etc. 執行費用：傳真 / 電話 / 複印 / 文書助理 / 接待 / 銀行收費等。 | 95 | 110 | 120 |
| 6. Communications and Reporting 通訊和報告 | | | |
| a) Publications/translation/mailing 出版物 / 翻譯 / 郵寄 | 130 | 150 | 155 |
| b) Newsletter 通訊錄 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 7. Standing Committee and Other Committees 常設委員會和其他委員會 | | | |
| a) Standing Committee delegate support 常設委員會代表支援 | 30 | 30 | 35 |
| b) STRP members' support 科學技術審查小組成員支援 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| c) Regional representatives' support 區域代表支援 | 20 | 20 | 20 |

| | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| d) Standing Committee chair fund 常設委員會主席基金 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. Conference of the Parties 締約方大會 | | | |
| a) Cost of the Conference 會議成本 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b) Conference delegate support 會議代表支援 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. Ramsar Small Grants Fund 拉姆薩小額贈款基金 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 10. Reserve Fund 儲備基金 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Core Budget 核心預算總額 | 2658 | 2785 | 2900 |

Total for the 1997-1999 triennium: **SFR 8,343,000**
 1997-1999年三年期之總計：**8,343,000** 法郎

Annex II 附件二
CALCULATION OF MEMBERSHIP CONTRIBUTIONS 1997

1997年會費計算

Note: Annual contributions relating to the budget for 1998 (SFR 2,785,000) and 1999 (SFR 2,900,000) will be calculated according to the scale for these two years to be adopted by the UN General Assembly. 註：由聯合國大會通過之年度捐款將依據這兩年1998年（2,785,000法郎）和1999年（2,900,000法郎）預算之規模計算。

| MEMBER STATE 會員國 | UN 聯合國 RAMSAR 拉姆薩 | | 1997 |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------|---------|
| | % | % | |
| ALBANIA 阿爾巴尼亞 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| ALGERIA 阿爾及利亞 | 0.16 | 0.171111 | 4,548 |
| ARGENTINA 阿根廷 | 0.48 | 0.513332 | 13,644 |
| ARMENIA 亞美尼亞 | 0.05 | 0.053472 | 1,421 |
| AUSTRALIA 澳大利亞 | 1.48 | 1.582775 | 42,070 |
| AUSTRIA 奧地利 | 0.87 | 0.930415 | 24,730 |
| BANGLADESH 孟加拉 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| BELGIUM 比利時 | 1.01 | 1.080137 | 28,710 |
| BOLIVIA 玻利維亞 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| BRAZIL 巴西 | 1.62 | 1.732497 | 46,050 |
| BULGARIA 保加利亞 | 0.08 | 0.085555 | 2,274 |
| BURKINA FASO 布吉納法索 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| CANADA 加拿大 | 3.11 | 3.325966 | 88,404 |
| CHAD 查德 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| CHILE 智利 | 0.08 | 0.085555 | 2,274 |
| CHINA 中國 | 0.74 | 0.791387 | 21,035 |
| COMOROS 科摩羅 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| COSTA RICA 哥斯大黎加 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| COTE D'IVOIRE 象牙海岸 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| CROATIA 克羅埃西亞 | 0.09 | 0.096250 | 2,558 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC 捷克共和國 | 0.25 | 0.267361 | 7,106 |
| DENMARK 丹麥 | 0.72 | 0.769999 | 20,467 |
| ECUADOR 厄瓜多爾 | 0.02 | 0.021389 | 569 |
| EGYPT 埃及 | 0.08 | 0.085555 | 2,274 |
| ESTONIA 愛沙尼亞 | 0.04 | 0.042778 | 1,137 |
| FINLAND 芬蘭 | 0.62 | 0.663054 | 17,624 |
| FRANCE 法國 | 6.42 | 6.865821 | 182,494 |
| GABON 加彭 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| GERMANY 德國 | 9.06 | 9.689149 | 257,538 |
| GHANA 迦納 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| GREECE 希臘 | 0.38 | 0.406388 | 10,802 |
| GUATEMALA 瓜地馬拉 | 0.02 | 0.021389 | 569 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------|---------|
| GUINEA 幾內亞 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| GUINEA-BISSAU 幾內亞比紹 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| HONDURAS 洪都拉斯 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| HUNGARY 匈牙利 | 0.14 | 0.149722 | 3,980 |
| ICELAND 冰島 | 0.03 | 0.032083 | 853 |
| INDIA 印度 | 0.31 | 0.331527 | 8,812 |
| INDONESIA 印尼 | 0.14 | 0.149722 | 3,980 |
| IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF 伊朗伊斯蘭共和國 | 0.45 | 0.481249 | 12,792 |
| IRELAND 愛爾蘭 | 0.21 | 0.224583 | 5,969 |
| ITALY 義大利 | 5.25 | 5.614573 | 149,235 |
| JAPAN 日本 | 15.65 | 16.736775 | 444,863 |
| JORDAN 約旦 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| KENYA 肯亞 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| LATVIA 拉脫維亞 | 0.08 | 0.085555 | 2,274 |
| LIECHTENSTEIN 列支敦斯登 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| LITHUANIA 立陶宛 | 0.08 | 0.085555 | 2,274 |
| MALAYSIA 馬來西亞 | 0.14 | 0.149722 | 3,980 |
| MALI 馬里 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |

| MEMBER STATE 會員國 | UN 聯合國 RAMSAR 拉姆薩 | | 1997 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------|
| | % | % | |
| MALTA 馬爾他 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| MAURITANIA 茅利塔尼亞 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| MEXICO 墨西哥 | 0.79 | 0.844860 | 22,456 |
| MOROCCO 摩洛哥 | 0.03 | 0.032083 | 853 |
| NAMIBIA 納米比亞 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| NEPAL 尼泊爾 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| NETHERLANDS 荷蘭 | 1.59 | 1.700414 | 45,197 |
| NEW ZEALAND 紐西蘭 | 0.24 | 0.256666 | 6,822 |
| NIGER 尼日 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| NORWAY 挪威 | 0.56 | 0.598888 | 15,918 |
| PAKISTAN 巴基斯坦 | 0.06 | 0.064167 | 1,706 |
| PANAMA 巴拿馬 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| PAPUA NEW GUINEA 巴布亞新幾內亞 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| PARAGUAY 巴拉圭 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| PERU 秘魯 | 0.06 | 0.064167 | 1,706 |
| PHILIPPINES 菲律賓 | 0.06 | 0.064167 | 1,706 |
| POLAND 波蘭 | 0.33 | 0.352916 | 9,381 |
| PORTUGAL 葡萄牙 | 0.28 | 0.299444 | 7,959 |
| ROMANIA 羅馬尼亞 | 0.15 | 0.160416 | 4,264 |
| RUSSIAN FEDERATION 俄羅斯聯邦 | 4.27 | 4.566519 | 121,378 |
| SENEGAL 塞內加爾 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |

| | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|------------------|
| SLOVAK REPUBLIC 斯洛伐克共和國 | 0.08 | 0.085555 | 2,274 |
| SLOVENIA 斯洛維尼亞 | 0.07 | 0.074861 | 1,990 |
| SOUTH AFRICA 南非 | 0.32 | 0.342222 | 9,096 |
| SPAIN 西班牙 | 2.38 | 2.545273 | 67,653 |
| SRI LANKA 斯里蘭卡 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| SURINAME 蘇里南 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| SWEDEN 瑞典 | 1.23 | 1.315414 | 34,964 |
| SWITZERLAND 瑞士 | 1.21 | 1.294025 | 34,395 |
| THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA 前南斯拉夫馬其頓共和國 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| TOGO 多哥 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO 特立尼達和多巴哥 | 0.03 | 0.032083 | 853 |
| TUNISIA 突尼西亞 | 0.03 | 0.032083 | 853 |
| TURKEY 土耳其 | 0.38 | 0.406388 | 10,802 |
| UGANDA 烏干達 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| UNITED KINGDOM 英國 | 5.32 | 5.689434 | 151,225 |
| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ¹ 美國 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| URUGUAY 烏拉圭 | 0.04 | 0.042778 | 1,137 |
| VENEZUELA 委內瑞拉 | 0.33 | 0.352916 | 9,381 |
| VIET NAM 越南 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| YUGOSLAVIA 南斯拉夫 | 0.10 | 0.106944 | 2,843 |
| ZAIRE 薩伊 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| ZAMBIA 尚比亞 | 0.01 | 0.010694 | 284 |
| OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS ² 其他捐款 | 25.00 | 25.000000 | 664,507 |
| TOTAL 總額 | 95.13 | 100 | 2,658,000 |

¹ The contribution of the United States of America is not included in this list because of the US declaration at the Extraordinary Conference of the Contracting Parties (Regina, 1987) on Article 6, paragraph 6, of the Financial Amendment to the Convention. 本列表不包括美國之捐款因為美國於締約方大會特別會議（雷嘉那，1987年）中針對第6條第6款公約財政修訂提出聲明。

² Other contributions include the voluntary contribution of the United States of America. 其他捐款包括美國之自願捐款。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.18: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RAMSAR WETLAND CONSERVATION AWARD

決議 6.18：成立拉姆薩濕地保育獎

1. NOTING the achievements of the Convention over the past 25 years in promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands, and the many individuals, organizations and governments who have contributed significantly to this achievement; and 大會注意到過去 25 年來公約在促進濕地保護和明智利用中所得之成就，且許多獨立個體、組織和政府亦對此成就有顯著之貢獻。
2. FURTHER NOTING the need to recognize and honour such contributions as a means of motivating greater and continued support for the Convention's cause in the future; 大會進一步注意到需要對此奉獻認同並付予榮譽，以進一步激勵且持續支持公約於未來之運作。

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

3. DECIDES to establish the Ramsar Wetland Conservation Award; 大會決定成立拉姆薩濕地保育獎。
4. REQUESTS the Standing Committee to consider the financial implications of this decision and to investigate the operation of the Award, taking into account the following principles: 大會要求常設委員會考慮這一決定對財政之影響，並探討獎項之運作，基於以下原則考量：
 - a) the Award shall be presented every three years on the occasion of each ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties; 此獎應當每三年於每個締約方大會之常會之際頒獎。
 - b) nominations for the Award shall be submitted to the Secretary General and the selection shall be made by the Standing Committee; 此獎之提名應提交秘書長且應由常設委員會提出選擇。
 - c) nominees may be individuals, organizations or government agencies; and 被提名者可是獨立個體、組織或政府機構。

5. REQUESTS the Standing Committee, if possible, to arrange for the presentation of the Award for the first time at the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties in 1999 or, if this is not possible, to report to the 7th Meeting of the Conference. 若可行，大會要求常設委員會安排於1999年之締約方大會第七次會議頒布第一屆之保育獎，或若不可行，應向第七次會議報告原由。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Proceedings of the 6TH Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Brisbane, Australia, 19-27 March 1996)

濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.19: EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

決議 6.19：教育和公眾意識

1. NOTING that, while wetlands provide a range of benefits to humankind, their values, both for conservation generally and economically, have not been communicated effectively to decision-makers, stakeholders, community leaders and the public at large, and that only a few programmes of education and public awareness (EPA) specifically in support of wetland conservation have been organized at either national or international level: 大會注意到，雖然濕地提供人類許多益處，但濕地的生態保護和經濟上的價值，並未得到決策者、利益相關者、社區領袖和廣大市民的瞭解，且僅有幾個教育和公眾意識（EPA）方案特別支持於國家或國際等級之濕地保育活動。
2. CONCERNED that initiatives which attempt to conserve wetlands, their biodiversity and their benefits for humankind without the participation of a wide range of people are unlikely to succeed: 有關試圖保護濕地、其生物多樣性和對人類之利益相關措施，若無廣泛人民參與屆時將無法成功。
3. AWARE that education and public awareness programmes are essential instruments for successful and sustainable wetland management, and are important tools in countering negative attitudes towards wetlands: 大會注意到教育和公眾意識方案是成功和永續濕地管理之重要手段，亦是打擊對濕地採取消極態度之重要工具。
4. CONSCIOUS that those involved in the development and implementation of education and public awareness programmes for wetlands are often isolated and, hence, have limited opportunities to share and learn from one another: 大會意識到涉及濕地之教育和公眾意識方案發展與實施往往是孤立的，因此共享和互相學習機會亦有限。
5. RECALLING that a Specialist Group on Education and Public Awareness has already been established by Wetlands International, coordinated by the U.K.'s Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT) and incorporating the Wetland Link International programme of WWT, in response to these concerns, and that this Group has established linkages with like-minded individuals and institutions across the world: and 由英國野鳥與濕地信託基金會（Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, WWT）與國際濕地聯盟（Wetland Link International）協調後，由濕地國際成立之教育和公眾意識專家小組已經針對這些議題回應，且本小組已與世界各地志同道合之個體和機構建立起聯繫。
6. RECOGNIZING the importance of developing further linkages and programmes and a need to coordinate further between those groups involved in education and public awareness in order to facilitate implementation of elements of the Convention's Strategic Plan: 大會瞭解到建立進一步之聯繫和方案之重要性，需要進一步協調這些團體之間參與教育和公眾意識方案，以促進公約策略計畫之重點執行。

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

7. AFFIRMS that, to implement effectively the Convention's Strategic Plan 1997-2002, a concerted programme of education and public awareness should be organized and implemented at local, national, regional and global levels so as to increase the knowledge and understanding of wetland values and benefits and so develop action towards the conservation and sustainable management of wetland resources; 大會申明，為有效執行1997-2002年公約策略計畫，應於地方、國家、區域和全球之層級舉辦和實施教育和公眾意識之相關方案，以增加對濕地價值和利益之知識與瞭解，進而發展保護和永續管理濕地資源之行動計畫。
8. CALLS ON the Wetlands International Specialist Group on Education and Public Awareness, and other EPA networks operated by the partners, to provide leadership to this programme and act as expert advisory groups to the Ramsar Convention; 大會呼籲濕地國際之教育和公眾意識專家小組，和其他由合作夥伴經營之環保署網絡，共同引導此項計畫並作為組拉姆薩公約之專家諮詢團。
9. URGES that the Wetlands International Specialist Group and other specialist networks be asked to work with the Ramsar Bureau so as to: 大會敦促國際濕地組織專家小組和其他專家網絡協同拉姆薩秘書處合作，俾利：
 - a) develop and maintain an international network of experts on education and public awareness for wetlands; 制定和維護國際濕地之教育和公眾意識專家網絡。
 - b) seek resources, undertake regionally appropriate projects and develop training opportunities which aim to improve the design, implementation and evaluation of education and public awareness campaigns; 尋求資源、執行適當區域計畫並發展培訓機會，以改善教育和公眾意識運動之設計、實施和評估。
 - c) assist the Ramsar Bureau in advising Contracting Parties on the application of education and public awareness programmes in support of national wetland and environmental policies through annual progress reports to the Standing Committee; and 協助拉姆薩秘書處向締約方建議有關教育和公眾意識方案之應用，透過向常設委員會提報之年度進展報告來協助制訂國家濕地和環境政策。
10. URGES all Contracting Parties, partner organizations and interested groups and agencies to support this initiative. 大會敦促所有締約方、合作組織和其他感興趣之團體和機構支持此提議。

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

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濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）

締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.20: THANKS TO THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENTS OF AUSTRALIA

決議 6.20：感謝澳大利亞政府和人民

1. EXPRESSING its deepest appreciation for the generous support provided by the Australian authorities at all levels for the 6th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties; 由澳大利亞各級當局提供對締約方大會第六次會議之慷慨支持表示最深切的感謝。
2. PAYING PARTICULAR TRIBUTE to the City of Brisbane, which has welcomed participants to the city and contributed so effectively to the meeting; 大會特別表示對布里斯本市之敬意，該城市歡迎來此之代表並對本次會議努力之貢獻。
3. GRATEFUL to the Australian Government for its “Pledging Initiative” on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Convention, inviting special contributions for the implementation of the Strategic Plan; and 大會感謝澳大利亞政府於公約 25 週年之際提出「保證倡議」，邀請為實施「策略計畫」提供特殊貢獻。
4. NOTING with appreciation the announcement made at the meeting by the Federal Government of Australia of the proposed designation of seven new sites for the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance and the commitment to finalize the development of a Commonwealth Wetlands Policy; 大會讚賞地注意到由澳大利亞聯邦政府在會上公佈提議將七個新指地地點納入拉姆薩國際重要濕地名單，並承諾完成澳洲聯邦濕地政策。

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5. RECORDS its thanks and appreciation to its Australian hosts, in particular the Federal Government of Australia, the State of Queensland, the City of Brisbane, and the Australian non-governmental organizations; 本大會對澳大利亞主辦單位表示感謝和讚賞，特別是澳大利亞聯邦政府、昆士蘭州、布里斯本市，以及澳大利亞之非政府組織。
6. ACKNOWLEDGES the significance of the financial contributions made by the Federal Government, the State Government of Queensland, Brisbane City Council and the Australian private sector towards the organization of the 6th Meeting of the Conference of

the Parties; 大會感謝由聯邦政府，昆士蘭州政府、布里斯本市議會和澳大利亞私部門向締約方大會第六次會議籌組所提供之財政捐助之重要意義。

7. EXPRESSES its appreciation of Australia's 25th Anniversary pledge towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan, which together with the pledges made by Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Ducks Unlimited, and the 19 national NGOs will increase the effectiveness of the Convention; 澳大利亞於第 25 週年承諾實施策略計畫，並配合由比利時、保加利亞、加拿大、丹麥、法國、迦納、希臘、匈牙利、冰島、印度、日本、荷蘭、巴基斯坦、斯里蘭卡承諾、斯里蘭卡、瑞士、英國、美國的、世界自然基金會 (WWF)、野鴨無限組之，以及 19 個國家之非政府組織之承諾將增加公約之有效性，大會表示讚賞。
8. PAYS TRIBUTE to the success achieved in the promotion of education and public awareness of wetland values in Australia, which will guide the Convention's work in this field during and after its twenty-fifth anniversary year; 在澳大利亞成功地促進濕地價值之教育和公眾意識，於二十五屆週年期間和之後將繼續引導公約於此領域之工作。為此大會向澳大利亞之成就表示致敬。
9. WISHES the people, the State Governments, and the Federal Government of Australia every success in their continued quest to promote wider application of the Convention in Australia and on the world scene; and 在澳大利亞持續尋求促進更廣泛之公約應用於該國和世界舞台之際，大會祝福澳大利亞人民、州政府和聯邦政府成功。
10. EXPRESSES its appreciation for continuing Australian support for the Convention's world-wide activities. 大會對澳大利亞持續支持公約於世界各地之活動表示讚賞。

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締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.21: ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING ON THE STATUS OF WETLANDS

決議 6.21：濕地現狀評估和報告

1. NOTING the various presentations during the present Conference concerning the difficulties associated with measuring and reporting on the state of wetland resources by Contracting Parties, and consistent with Action 6.1.3 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002; 大會注意到於本次會議中有各種簡報提及有關締約方對濕地資源狀況進行測量和報告，並符合 1997-2002 年策略計畫之行動方案 6.1.3 之執行困難。

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2. REQUESTS that, over the next triennium, the Bureau, in consultation with Contracting Parties: 大會要求在未來的三年期，秘書處與締約雙方協商：
 - a) establish a review process that would revise, if necessary and appropriate, the guidelines on preparing National Reports in time for the next Conference of Parties, with a view to examining the structure of the information presented in these regular reports to maximize their contribution to the ongoing assessment of wetlands; and 建立一個審查程序，若必要時可適時地修改為下一次締約方會議籌劃國家報告之指導方針，以期探討這些定期報告中提出之資訊結構，有助於發揮最大之功效來持續濕地之評估作業。
 - b) establish an agreed scientific process for assessing the state of wetland resources nationally, regionally and globally; and 建立一個協議後之科學程序以評估全國、區域和全球濕地資源狀態。
3. RECOGNIZES the role that community groups and local NGOs can play in the process of the implementation of the Convention, and invites Parties to develop mechanisms by which NGOs may assist governments in achieving the Convention's mission. 大會瞭解到，社會團體和當地非政府組織於公約執行過程中所發揮之作用，並邀請各締約方建立機制，使非政府組織可協助政府達成公約之使命。

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締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.22: CONSIDERATION OF OVERALL COST REDUCTION AND IN PARTICULAR OF POSSIBLE RELOCATION OF THE RAMSAR BUREAU AND ITS OPERATIONS**決議 6.22：降低整體成本考量與特別是拉姆薩秘書處總部及其業務之遷移**

1. RECOGNIZING and appreciating the contribution and support given by Switzerland, the host country for the Ramsar Bureau, since the 3rd Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (Regina, Canada, 1987); 瑞士自締約方大會第三次會議（雷嘉那，加拿大，1987年）起即擔任拉姆薩秘書處之主辦國，大會為其奉獻和給予之支持表示讚賞。
2. APPRECIATING the extremely close relationship and positive support provided by IUCN - The World Conservation Union in delivering services to the Bureau; 大會感謝國際自然保育聯盟 - 世界保育聯盟與秘書處維持極為密切之關係並積極協助及提供服務。
3. CONCERNED at the increase in operational and staff costs of Bureau activities which are needed to ensure the adequate implementation of the Convention and the difficulties for the Contracting Parties to respond financially to meet these budgetary needs; 對於秘書處辦理活動以確保充分執行公約，其所需要之營運及員工成本隨而增加，且締約方為配合預算需求而有其財政回應之困難；大會深表關注。
4. MINDFUL of the instruction given to the Bureau over the last three triennia by the Ramsar Standing Committee and the Contracting Parties to institute budgetary efficiencies to maximize the effectiveness of the Convention; and 大會念及秘書處拉姆薩常設委員會和各締約方在過去的三個三年期研究所預算的效率，最大限度地發揮“公約”的有效性的指令；
5. NOTING the considerable and successful efforts by the Secretary General and the Bureau in recent months to identify and exploit opportunities for operational cost efficiencies and, wherever possible, cost reductions in the core budget operations of the Convention; 大會注意到秘書長和秘書處於最近幾個月竭盡所能促使成功之努力，查明並利用運營成本效率，盡可能降低執行公約核心預算之成本。

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6. DIRECTS the Standing Committee to undertake a general analysis of the ways and means by which overall Ramsar Bureau costs could be reduced, or extra-budgetary permanent

contributions received; and 大會指示常設委員會針對可以降低拉姆薩秘書處整體成本，或預算外永久捐獻之方式和手段，進行一般分析。

7. FURTHER DIRECTS the Standing Committee, with the assistance of the Bureau, and in close conjunction with IUCN, to undertake a specific analysis of any potential cost savings associated with possible relocation of the Ramsar Bureau, and to report on the results of both analyses at the next meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties. 大會進一步指示常設委員會，並於秘書處之協助下，與國際自然保育聯盟密切合作，針對拉姆薩秘書處可能搬遷之相關事實進行節約潛在成本具體分析，並於下次締約方大會中報告兩者分析結果。

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締約方大會第六次會議會議記錄（澳大利亞布里斯本，1996年3月19-27日）

RESOLUTION VI.23: RAMSAR AND WATER**決議 6.23：拉姆薩公約和水資源**

1. RECOGNIZING the important hydrological functions of wetlands, including groundwater recharge, water quality improvement and flood alleviation, and the inextricable link between water resources and wetlands; 大會瞭解到濕地之重要水文功能，包括地下水補給、水質改善和減輕洪泛及水資源和濕地之間不可切割之聯繫。
2. FURTHER RECOGNIZING the paucity of hydrological data which exists for the determination and quantification of the hydrological functions of wetlands; 大會進一步瞭解到水文資料之缺乏係因濕地水文功能之判斷與量化之匱乏。
3. REALIZING the need for planning at the river basin scale which involves integration of water resource management and wetland conservation; 大會瞭解到整體流域之規劃需要涉及水資源管理和濕地保護之整合。
4. RECALLING the Themes for the Future paper from IUCN entitled “Reconciling water management and wetland conservation: a key challenge for Ramsar in the 21st century” presented in Plenary Session at the present meeting on 20 March 1996; and 大會回顧國際自然保育聯盟命名主題為「協調水資源管理和濕地保護：21世紀拉姆薩之關鍵挑戰」之未來白皮書，於1996年3月20日在全體會議上發表。
5. FURTHER RECALLING the following Operational Objectives in the Strategic Plan 1997-2002: 大會進一步回顧1997-2002年策略計畫中之執行目標如下：
 - 2.2 to integrate conservation and wise use of wetlands into decision-making on land use, groundwater management, catchment/river basin and coastal zone planning; 整何濕地保護和明智利用納入土地利用、地下水管理、集水區/河流域和沿海地區規劃之決策中;
 - 2.4 to provide economic evaluations of the benefits and functions of wetlands for environmental planning purposes; 提供濕地利益和功能之經濟評估做為環境規劃之依據;
 - 2.7 to encourage active and informed participation of local communities, including indigenous people, and in particular women, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands; 鼓勵當地社區，包括原住民及特別婦女，積極和知情參與濕地之保護和明智利用;

- 4.2 to identify training needs, particularly in developing countries, and to implement follow-up actions; 判斷培訓需求，特別是在發展中國家，並實施後續行動;
- 6.3 to keep under review the Ramsar Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance; 繼續審查鑑定拉姆薩國際重要之濕地準則;
- 7.2 to strengthen and formalize linkages between Ramsar and other international and/or regional environmental conventions and agencies; 加強和正式化拉姆薩公約和其他國際和/或區域環境公約和機構之間的聯繫;

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- 6. EMPHASIZES the need to ensure that the Scientific and Technical Review Panel includes or has access to hydrological expertise and develops links with organizations with technical skills in hydrological science and management; and 大會強調必須確保科學技術審查小組涵蓋或取得水文專業知識，並與具水文科學和管理技術之組織建立聯繫。
- 7. CALLS on the Contracting Parties: 大會呼籲各締約方：
 - (a) to link with organizations such as the World Meteorological Organization, to support the development of hydrological monitoring networks on wetlands throughout the world, to ensure the availability of reliable data; 與世界氣象組織 (World Meteorological Organization，簡稱 WMO) 等組織聯繫，以協助世界各地之濕地水文監測網絡發展，並確保有效數據之提供。
 - (b) to encourage the study of traditional systems of water management to investigate their relevance to the concept of wise use of wetlands; 鼓勵傳統水資源管理系統之研究，探討其與濕地明智利用概念之關連性。
 - (c) to encourage more studies of the economic value of water within wetlands, through dissemination of the forthcoming Convention publication on *Economic valuation of wetlands: guidelines for policy makers and planners*; 鼓勵濕地內水資源之經濟價值研究，透過公約即將出版之「濕地經濟之估價：決策者和規劃者之指導方針」來傳達資訊。
 - (d) to ensure that National Ramsar Committees are involved in national water planning and the development of river basin management strategies; 確保國家拉姆薩委員會參與國家水資源規劃和流域管理策略之發展。
 - (e) to ensure that wetland users, as well as management authorities and technical experts, participate directly in the decision-making process; 確保濕地使用者，以及管理當局和技術專家，直接參與決策過程。
 - (f) to continue and strengthen support under Article 4.5 of the Convention for multi-disciplinary training, with a major focus on hydrological science and management; 依據公約第 4.5 條所載繼續加強協助多學科之培訓，並將重點放在水文科學和管理上。

- (g) to ensure, through partnerships with water related organisations such as the World Water Council, that the Ramsar Convention becomes an audible voice in water debates. 透過與水資源相關組織之合作夥伴關係，如世界水資源協會，確保拉姆薩公約可為水資源辯論發聲。

【附錄】
中英文對照翻譯

附錄：中英文對照翻譯

- A Global Action Plan on Mire and Peatland Conservation: 沼澤和泥煤地保護之全球行動計畫
- Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Wise Use Concept: 明智利用概念實施增設準則
- Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds: 非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定
- Azraq: 阿茲拉克
- Berne Convention: 伯恩公約
- biodisparity: 生物非單一性
- biogeographical regions: 生物地理區域
- bogs, fens, carrs, mires, bofedales, peatwamp forest,: 酸澤地、汾澤地、泥炭沼澤、泥澤地、高山沼澤，泥煤沼澤林
- Carbon Sink：碳匯
- CEM: Commission on Ecosystem Management: 生態系統管理委員會
- COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES：歐盟執委會
- Contract Party 締約方->締約國
- Convention Bureau: 公約秘書處
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS): 遷移性野生動物保育公約
- Conventions on Biodiversity: 生物多樣性公約
- Conventions on Climate Change: 氣候變化綱要公約
- Conventions on Desertification: 防治荒漠化公約
- Criteria for identifying wetlands of international importance: 國際重要濕地鑑定準則
- Criteria: 準則
- Cuare, Venezuela：科羅，委內瑞拉
- Cuare: 科羅
- Danube-Elbe-Oder canal: 多瑙-易北-奧德運河
- Depositary: 行政管理機關
- Desirable activities: 需要活動
- Director General of IUCN: 國際自然資源保育聯盟秘書長
- Draft Global Action Plan for the Wise Use and Management of Peatlands: 泥煤地明智利用與管理之全球行動計畫草案
- Ducks Unlimited: 野鴨無限組織
- East Asian-Australasian Shorebird Reserve Network: 東亞及澳洲海岸鳥

類保護網路

- ecological character : 生態特性
- Essential activities: 必要活動
- European Economic Community : 歐經濟共同體
- Everglades: 艾佛格雷濕地
- Executive Director of IWRB: 國際水鳥暨濕地調查局執行長
- Final Act: 最終協議書
- Flood plain: 沖積平原
- Fondation de la Tour du Valat: ?基金會 (Recommendation 5.14)
- Framework Convention on Climate Change: 聯合國氣候變化綱要公約
- Framework for the Implementation of the Ramsar Convention: 拉姆薩公約實施綱要計畫
- GBF (Global Biodiversity Forum) : 全球生物多樣性論壇
- GEF(Global Environment Facility) : 全球環境機構
- Guidelines for Describing and Maintaining the Ecological Character of Listed Sites: 生態特性之工作定義、濕地名單生態特性描述和維護準則
- Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept : 明智利用概念實施準則
- HEILIGENHAFEN : 海利根港
- ICBP: 國際保護鳥類聯盟
- Ichthyofauna: 魚類區系
- Indian Ocean Commission: 印度洋委員會
- Intraspecific categories: 同物種屬類
- INTECOL: 國際生態學聯合會
- Integrated coastal zone management: 整合性海岸管理
- International Coral Reef Initiative: 國際珊瑚礁學會
- International Mire Conservation Group(IMCG): 國際泥炭地保護組織
- International Peat Society(IPS): 國際泥炭學會
- IUCN: 國際自然保育聯盟
- IUCN Wetlands Program: 國際自然保育聯盟濕地計畫
- IWRB: 國際水鳥暨濕地調查局
- Joint Work Plan: 聯合工作計畫
- Laguna Colorada: 彩色湖
- Laguna del Tigre: 古納國家公園
- List: 濕地名單
- Mamirauá: 馬米洛哇

- Medwet: 地中海濕地聯盟
- Millennium Wetland Event: 千禧年濕地活動研討會
- Monitoring Procedure: 監控程序
- Montreux Record: 蒙特魯檔案
- mouthbrooding: 將受精卵含在口中，使其繼續孵化
- multilateral approach: 協調一致之多邊途徑
- Nariva: 納里瓦沼澤
- Ordinary meetings of the Conference: 例會/常會
- Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): 經濟合作暨發展組織
- Ostfriesisches Wattenmeer mit Dollart: 東弗里斯蘭瓦登海與多拉德海灣
- Palo Verde: 帕洛弗迪
- palustrine floodplain: 沼澤型洪水平原
- Peatlands International: 國際泥煤雜誌
- pencil baits: ? key res 6.02
- pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs): 污染物釋出及轉移申報制度(簡稱 PRTR)
- Ramsar Administrative Authority of Australia: 澳洲拉姆薩公約行政管理局
- Ramsar Guidelines on Management Planning: 拉姆薩管理規劃準則
- Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use (Ramsar SGF): “拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金”(簡稱 Ramsar SGF)
- Ría Lagartos: 猶加敦
- Scandinavian: 北歐
- Scientific and Technical Review Panel(STRP): 科學技術審查小組
- scientific inventories: 量表編制
- Society of Wetland Scientists (SWS): 國際濕地科學家學會
- South Pacific Regional Environment Programme: 南太平洋區域環境規劃組織
- Specific Criteria Based on Fish for Identification of Wetlands of International Importance, and Guidelines for their Application: 以魚類為基準之國際重要濕地具體鑑定準則及其應用指導方針
- Standing Committee: 常設委員會(簡稱常委會)
- Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA): 科學、技術和工藝諮詢機構
- Sundarbans: 孫德爾本斯

- Trinidad and Tobago: 千里達及托巴哥
- under-represented wetland types: 比例失衡之濕地類型
- Wardening: 看管、監管
- Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network: 西半球濱鳥保護網路
- Wetland Evaluation Technique, WET: 濕地評估技術
- Wetlands for the Future programme: 未來濕地計畫
- Wetland Inventory: 濕地調查
- Wetland Link International: 國際濕地聯盟
- Wetlands International: 國際濕地組織
- Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, WWT: 英國野鳥與濕地信託基金會
- World Conservation Monitoring Center: 世界保育監測中心
- WWF: 世界自然基金會
- zero net loss policy: 零淨損失政策