

Agenda Item 2

Review of New Information on Threats and  
Other Issues Relevant to Small Cetaceans

**Document NR.9**

**2021 Annual National Report: France**

**Action Requested**

- Take note
- Comment

Submitted by

France



## 2021 ASCOBANS National Report

1 January – 31 December 2021

As outlined in ASCOBANS [Resolution 8.1 \(Rev.MOP9\)](#) *National Reporting*, this form will cover the year 2021 (Year 2), and the following topics included in the Annex to the Resolution, in addition to the standard Sections I (General Information) and VII (Other Matters):

- Bycatch (Section II A1)
- Resource Depletion (Section II A2)
- Marine Debris (Section II C9)
- Surveys and Research (Section III A: Biological Information, B: Monitoring Programmes, C: Other Research)
- Use of Strandings Records (Section IV)

The national reports submitted will inform discussions at the 27<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ASCOBANS Advisory Committee (28-30 September 2022).

- All questions apply to the reporting period of 1 January - 31 December 2021.
- Region in the tables refers to the sub-regions as defined by the HELCOM and OSPAR, and Areas refers to the sub-areas as defined by ICES. An overview and maps of these can be found in Annex A. Species can be chosen from the drop-down list provided, based on ASCOBANS species list, see Annex B.
- Throughout the form, please include relevant web links and add rows where applicable.
- The deadline for the submission of National Reports is 31 March 2022.

Where possible, National Coordinators should consult with, or delegate to, experts for particular topics so as to ease the reporting burden. The Secretariat has provided a list of potential country contacts as a starting point. Once the baseline information is in place, it should become easier to update in the future.

For any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat:  
[ascobans.secretariat@ascobans.org](mailto:ascobans.secretariat@ascobans.org).

## High-level Summary of Key Messages

In your country, for 2021 (Year 2), what does this report reveal about:

1. **The most successful aspects of implementation of the Agreement?** (list up to five items)
  - Small cetaceans bycatch in the Bay of Biscay
2. **The greatest challenges in implementing the Agreement?** (list up to five items)
  - Small cetaceans bycatch in the Bay of Biscay
3. **The main priorities for future implementation of the Agreement?** (list up to five items)
  - Same as the greatest challenge

## Section I: General Information

### A. Country Information

1. **Name of Party / Non-Party Range State:**
2. **Details of the Report Compiler**

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 Does the Report Compiler act as ASCOBANS National Coordinator (i.e. focal point)?  
 No  Yes

3. **Details of contributor(s)**

**Topic(s) contributed to:** Fisheries related threats, Marine debris, Abundance estimates, New information on life history parameters, Overview of current monitoring and survey schemes, Stranding networks and strandings  
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## Section II: Habitat Conservation and Management (threats and pressures on cetaceans)

### A. Fisheries-related Threats

#### 1. Bycatch

**AIM:** to illustrate progress on understanding, monitoring and mitigating bycatch of small cetaceans.  
 Relevant Resolutions: 9.2, **8.5 (Rev.MOP9)**, 8.4 (Rev.MOP9), 8.3, 7.3, 7.1, 6.1, 5.8, 5.7, **5.5, 3.3**

Bycatch, the entanglement of an animal in fishing gear, is identified as a major cause of mortality in small cetaceans. Every effort should be made to reduce bycatch towards zero as quickly as possible. Parties to ASCOBANS have agreed on a number of resolutions that highlight the importance of mitigating bycatch of small cetaceans in the Agreement Area, as available data indicates that levels of bycatch pose a considerable threat to their conservation status. Parties have agreed that modifications of fishing gear and relevant practices shall be applied in order to reduce negative impacts where data indicates unacceptable interaction. The Agreement Area requires improved monitoring, collation of data, and consideration of appropriate mitigation measures, while also taking into account similar work in other areas.

To better understand the extent of the impact of bycatch on small cetaceans, monitoring and mitigation measures in place, and ongoing work in the Agreement Area, countries are requested to provide relevant information.

Note: This section includes bycatch in recreational fisheries.

#### Questions:

##### 1.1. How is bycatch assessed/monitored in your country?

Method	Used	Percentage (% by monitoring method, of total bycaught animals, by gear type if applicable)
Dedicated observer schemes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bay of Biscay: 1 December to 30 April: 5% gillnets and pelagic trawlers
Fisheries observes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All the year : 1% gillnets and trawlers,
Remote Electronic Monitoring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Experimental programm in Bay of Biscay : 5% gillnets (20 vessels in 2022)
Self-reporting by fishermen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	systematicbycatch reporting by fishermen became mandatory in 2019
Pathological investigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cf. section 3. Part A 1)
Assessment at stranding site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	XX

#### Comments:

National bycatch estimates are provided annually by reverse drift modelling methodology applied on common dolphin and harbour porpoise strandings (following Peltier et al., 2016).  
 Fishery observation data are transmitted to WGBYC (ICES group) for bycatch estimates at ecoregion level every year.  
 A feasibility study of remote electronic monitoring on netters was carried out in 2021 (5 vessels) and extended to 15 new vessels in 2022. In the future, data should be sent to WGBYC for annual bycatch estimates.  
 The bycatch reporting by fishermen became mandatory in 2019 but is poorly implemented.

## 1.2. Which species of small cetaceans were recorded as bycatch by commercial fishing in the reporting period?

Overview of bycaught small cetaceans per region. Provide information where available.

- Fishermen declarations : cf attached excel file

- strandings which after examination, are believed to be due to bycatch

Species	Number of bycaught animals observed	Year (incl. season if available)	Gear type	Area	Overall sampling effort	Monitoring method used
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	90	2021	unknown	27.8.b		strandings
HP Harbour porpoise	14	2021	unknown	27.8.b		strandings
SD Striped dolphin	4	2021	unknown	27.8.b		strandings
BD Bottlenose dolphin	6	2021	unknown	27.8.b		strandings
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	437	2021	unknown	27.8.a		strandings
HP Harbour porpoise	10	2021	unknown	27.8.a		strandings
SD Striped dolphin	3	2021	unknown	27.8.a		strandings
BD Bottlenose dolphin	5	2021	unknown	27.8.a		Strandings
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	66	2021	unknown	27.7.e		strandings
HP Harbour porpoise	4	2021	unknown	27.7.e		strandings
SD Striped dolphin	1	2021	unknown	27.7.e		strandings
BD Bottlenose dolphin	1	2021	unknown	27.7.e		strandings
RD Risso's dolphin	1	2021	unknown	27.7.e		strandings
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	4	2021	unknown	27.7.d		strandings
HP Harbour porpoise	55	2021	unknown	27.7.d		strandings

**1.3. Which species of small cetaceans were recorded as bycatch by recreational fishing in the reporting period?**

None data

Overview of bycaught small cetaceans per region. Provide information where available.

Species	Number of bycaught animals observed	Year (incl. season if available)	Gear type	Area	Overall sampling effort	Monitoring method used
Choose an item.				Choose an item.		

**1.4. Has there been any notable incidents/issues related to bycatch during the reporting period in your country?**

No.

Yes. Please provide details:

Since 2016, it was observed a periods of multiple stranding events typically from late January to mid-March every year of the reporting period. This year, is observed a short pic of strandings in end of February.

**1.5. Are there any mitigation measures in place?**

No.

Yes. Please provide details: What mitigation measures (including alternative gear) are being used and where? (Acoustic deterrent devices, seasonal closures, gear modifications etc.)

Mitigation approach	Region	Year implemented	Has the mitigation measure been effective?
Acoustic deterrent devices on PTM/PTB	OIV Northern Bay of Biscay	2021	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Comments: <a href="#">Rapport PIC</a> (pas de publication scientifique) : efficacy of 65% [15; 98%]
Acoustic deterrent devices on gillnets (GN)	Oil Channel	2021	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Comments: European regulation
	Choose an item.		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Comments:

**1.6. Have there been changes in fishing effort (for fisheries known to have an impact) in the reporting period?**

No.

Unknown/not applicable. Comments:

Yes. Please provide details:

At the spatial and temporal resolution of mandatory data calls (ICES), it seems that no changes in fishing effort were detected since 2013. Please note that changes in fishing practices, in size of fishing gears or in fishing effort at smaller scale couldn't be detected through these data.

**1.7. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on bycatch in your country.**

Starting in 2019, pelagic trawls were allowed to be equipped with dolphin deterrent devices (pinger). The Ministerial arrêté of November 27, 2020 made it mandatory to equip pelagic and demersal trawls in pairs in the Bay of Biscay with acoustic deterrent devices on a year-round basis. In 2021, the control objective was 25% of the fleet concerned (21% of the fleet had already been controlled in November 2021).

\* \* \*

**LICADO: EMFF measure 39 funded project aiming at developing new pingers (directional, interactive) for PTM, exploring technical and operational measures for netters (pingers, reflectors);**

**Projet DOLPHINFREE, measure 39 funded project aims to develop a pinger that emits a comprehensible and interpretable signal to signal the presence of the net and the associated mortality risk. And in a second step, it aims to develop an energy generator to increase the autonomy of the device by including a passive listening module (developed by the LICADO**

project) which allows to identify the presence of dolphins and to trigger the emission of an acoustic signal (thus limiting the noise pollution in the environment). Tests of the devices on gillnets will take place in 2022.

Project PIFIL (October 2021 to September 2022), following LICADO project : aims to develop a pinger that can be attached to the ship's hull and triggered during setting process. 20 gillnetters have been equipped.

Project CetAMBICion : The Cetambicion project, launched in March 2021, is a project bringing together the three countries of the Atlantic coast on cetaceans bycatch in the Bay of Biscay. This project follows a call for projects within the framework of the European Commission's Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). The project aims not only to improve knowledge but also to propose measures, including new joint recommendations, along five lines:

- Identify technical solutions to reduce by-catches;
- To test pingers on trawls and gillnets;
- Experiment with an application to identify dolphins and by-catch;
- Study move-on-roll solutions;
- To come up with a proposal for a joint recommendation to significantly reduce cetacean by-catches in the Bay of Biscay.

#### 1.8. Is the perceived level of pressure from bycatch in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?

Please provide the nature of the evidence and describe per species (Annex B) where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence (e.g. strandings, observer schemes)
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>strandings</b>
HP Harbour porpoise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>strandings</b>
BD Bottlenose dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>strandings</b>
SD Striped dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>strandings</b>

**Not applicable.** Comments:

## A. Fisheries-related Threats

### 2. Resource Depletion

**AIM:** to determine areas where, and to what extent, depletion of fish stocks have occurred during the reporting period. In addition, identify ongoing mitigation efforts regarding detrimental implications for small cetaceans.

Relevant Resolutions: 8.9, 8.3, 7.1, 6.1

Depletion in fish stocks due to overfishing and other factors generates pressure on the favourable conservation status of small cetaceans (through possible food shortage). More integrated management and reductions in fishing effort (also prompted by concern about fish stock depletion or other ecosystem considerations) have been encouraged, especially in areas of known risk. Further research, effective fishery regulations and innovation within certain fishing methods are considered to be helpful steps towards mitigating this pressure.

Parties to ASCOBANS have agreed on a number of resolutions that (1) determine the impact of the depletion of fish stocks on small cetaceans, (2) encourage fishing effort reductions and (3) review new information on these depletions to make recommendations. Resource depletion in the Agreement Area requires improved monitoring, collation of data, and consideration of appropriate mitigation measures, while also taking into account similar work in other areas.

It is of particular interest to ASCOBANS to understand the extent of prey depletions, any related ongoing work, monitoring and mitigation measures in the Agreement Area. Countries are requested to provide relevant information.

**Questions:**

**2.1. Based on the latest stock assessments, are there any notable depletions of fish species which would be a concern for small cetaceans?**

Please provide details.

A research project has been launched in 2022 (DELMOGES) to answer the link between the presence of dolphins, incidental catches and small pelagics.

**2.2. Where are these depletions in national waters occurring?**

Sub-areas/regions as defined by ICES/OSPAR & HELCOM.

Area	Region
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**2.3. What measures are being taken to manage pressures on depleted fish stocks, including relevant regulations/guidelines (current / planned / year of implementation)?**

Measure	Timeframe information	Relevant driver
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**2.4. Is there any evidence within your country’s national waters that resource depletion may be impacting small cetaceans (e.g. evidence of starvation)?**

No.

Yes.

Please provide details.

**2.5. Are there any national efforts to evaluate cetacean body condition at sea (e.g. surveys)?**

No.

Yes.

Please provide details.

**2.6. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on resource depletion in your country.**

In 2022, launch of research programm DELMOGES

**2.7. Is the perceived level of pressure from resource depletion in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?**

Please provide the nature of the evidence and describe per species (Annex B) where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
Choose an item.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Choose an item.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Choose an item.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

**Not applicable.** Comments:

**C. Habitat Change and Degradation (incl. potential physical impacts)**

## 9. Marine Debris (ingestion and entanglement)

**AIM:** to illustrate progress, during the reporting period, on understanding, monitoring and mitigating impacts of marine debris on small cetaceans.  
**Relevant Resolutions:** 8.8, 8.3, 6.1

Marine debris, such as macroplastics and discarded fishing gear, poses a threat to small cetaceans due to the potential for these materials to be ingested or to cause entanglement. Commercial fishing operations, recreational fishing and cargo shipping are notable sources of this material, of which the majority is plastic and ghost nets. However, it is assumed that most of the marine litter worldwide comes from land, although this differs per region. Even small amounts of macroplastics that have been ingested may present serious effects on small cetaceans, such as detrimental influence on the gastrointestinal tract or leaching pollutants into the body, potentially leading to mortality or reduced body condition. Entanglement is well-established as a threat to small cetaceans as plastic debris continues to accumulate in aquatic environments, and may cause physical injuries, reduced survival or drowning.

To better understand the impact of marine debris on small cetaceans and measures in place to mitigate these effects, countries are requested to provide relevant information.

Note: Includes macroplastics and discarded fishing gear. Microplastics are covered under Section C 10 Pollution and Hazardous Substances.

### Questions:

#### 9.1. Does your country have monitoring in place to assess levels of marine debris?

- No.** Go to **Question 9.3.**  
 **Yes.** Provide information in the table below:

MSFD/OSPAR beach surveys: CEDRE, Brest;  
 Sea floor litter: trawl survey, fisheries survey (International Bottom Trawl Surveys, IBTS) by R/V Thalassa; Ifremer;  
 Microplastics at surface: regular monitoring (MSFD related), though IBTS cruises : IFREMER  
 visual surveys of floating marine litter from vessel and aircraft megafauna surveys conducted by Pelagis (SAMM-2; SPEE; Megascope; ...)  
 Litter ingested by sea turtles (OSPAR Common Indicator and MSFD D10C3)+ sea turtle entanglement in debris (MSFD D10C4) : standard monitoring of quantities and effects on live and dead specimens by stranding networks and rescue centers

#### 9.2. Are these data publicly available?

- No.**  
 **Yes.** Please provide web link:

**On request to data collector/providers**  
**DALI Ifremer : [https://wwz.ifremer.fr/quadrige2\\_support/DALI](https://wwz.ifremer.fr/quadrige2_support/DALI)**

#### 9.3. What species of small cetaceans were found to have been impacted by marine debris?

Species	# of impacted individuals	Year	Region	Description of the impact
CBW Cuvier's Beaked Whale	1	09/05/2021	OIV Northern Bay of Biscay	16 kg of plastic debris in stomach
Choose an item.		dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.	
Choose an item.		dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.	

#### 9.4. Are there any mitigation measures in place?

- No.**  
 **Yes.** Provide information in the table below.

Mitigation measures might include changes in gear to prevent loss, entanglement response, adoption of measures to reduce land-based/boat-based sources of marine debris, etc.

<b>Measure:</b>	
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<b>Date of implementation:</b>		<b>Region:</b> Choose an item.
<b>Has the measure been effective?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Comments:	
<b>Other information:</b>		

Copy table if needed.

### 9.5. How is marine debris managed? (incl. relevant regulations / guidelines and the year of implementation, current and planned)

France has adopted several laws that ban a list of single use plastics items :

- The legislation for Reclaiming biodiversity, nature and landscapes law (2016) has set up a ban for microbeads in cosmetics for 2018 and a ban for cotton-buds in 2020;
- The legislation for trade relations balance in the agricultural sector and healthy and sustainable diet (EGAlim, 2018) has planned a ban on plastic stirrers and straws in 2020, and a ban of food containers in collective catering for 2025;
- The legislation against waste and for a circular economy (2020) has defined a goal of zero single-use plastic by 2040, with targets for deposits, recycling and reuse.

**MSFD** : the 1st cycle of the national plan of actions for the MSFD has been implemented since 2016, with various measures to prevent marine litter :

- Mobilizing of extended producer responsibility chains;
- Making an inventory of existing actions and experiences regarding river basins (study from the CEREMA);
- Evaluating the river inputs;
- Identifying new fishing gears that intend to prevent impacts in the marine environment;
- Identifying areas of accumulation of marine litter;
- Identifying relevant methods and good practices to collect macro-waste that can be immersed during dredging operations.

**Roadmap “zero plastic waste at sea”** : the roadmap, defined in 2019, has planned 35 actions to prevent marine litter, structured in 4 main lines of actions :

- The prevention of land-based plastic pollution : it includes a recommendation on plastic pellet loss, studies on plastic alternatives, actions to absorb historical dumpsites and diffusing good practices to municipalities;
- The fight against litter in watercourses, sewage, storm water : the roadmap has planned collection, quantification and mapping of the litter at this level;
- The fight against plastic waste on the coast and at sea : actions to improve waste reception and management in ports, to study areas of litter accumulation and to raise awareness of fishermen will be implemented;
- Awareness-raising, information and education of the public through the associative network, a collaborative platform and a national charter.

The Ministry is developing the national charter “Beaches without plastic waste”. Coastal municipalities are invited to sign this charter in order to implement 15 concrete actions of awareness raising, clean-up and prevention of marine litter on their beaches.

### 9.6. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on marine debris in your country.

List initiatives/ projects (incl. PhD, MSc); publications (reports, theses, papers in journals, books) from any study; web links to other relevant information e.g. link to OSPAR reports

Le PNMI va être impliqué dans le projet Preventing Plastic Pollution (PPP). Ce projet INTERREG MANCHE France -Angleterre porte sur les pollutions plastiques en développant des approches tournées vers les bassins versants ruraux et côtiers.

French organisations are involved in 2 Interreg project dealing with marine litter in the framework of MSFD and OSPAR RAP: Clean Atlantic focused on macrolitter and OceanWise focused on expanded / extruded polystyrene EPS/XPS and alternatives (Cedre, University of Southern Brittany Lorient et SeaBird). These organisations are particularly in charge of the following actions:

- i) in CleanAtlantic <http://www.cleanatlantic.eu> : Cedre [beachlitter characterisation along the Atlantic Area coastline and mapping of beach litter accumulations (hot spots); behaviour of single-use items (cigarette butts and cotton buds) and ecotoxicological impact on marine species (cigarette buds); inventory of initiatives, measures and actions implemented for preventing and reducing marine litter; identification of beach litter clean-up practices; Ifremer (improvement of data base management; candidate indicator for flora entanglement) ; CRPM (inventory of research projects on marine litter; links with European public policies)
- ii) in OceanWise <http://www.oceanwise-project.eu/> : Cedre (EPS/XPS beachlitter characterisation along the Atlantic Area coastline; ecotoxicological impact of EPS/XPS and its alternatives on marine species) ; UBS and Seabird (physical properties and degradation of XPS/EPS; stakeholders and uses of EPS/XPS products; development and test of alternatives of EPS/XPS)

A national research consortium dedicated on the fate of plastic in marine environment (Groupement de recherche GdR "Polymères and Oceans" <https://www.gdr-polymereset oceans.fr/>) has recently been created by the French national research center – CNRS)

### 9.7. Is the perceived level of pressure from marine debris in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?

To be done per species where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
Choose an item.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

**Not applicable.** Comments:

## Section III: Surveys and Research

### A. Biological Information (per species)

#### 1. Abundance estimates

**AIM:** to provide new information on abundance and life history parameters of small cetaceans during the reporting period.

Relevant Resolutions: 8.5 (Rev.MOP9), 8.4 (Rev.MOP9), 8.3, 7.1, 6.1, 5.7, 5.5, 4.7, 3.5, 3.3

Abundance estimates and information on life history are of critical importance for the determination of broader species attributes such as populations levels, health and overall status. These parameters can contribute towards determination of GES and provide a reference for mortality events. Abundance and life history parameters are typically assessed from monitoring programmes. Fluctuations in these parameters can provide insight into trends in populations. Information on abundance and life history parameters can inform the need for mitigation measures, and regional assessment of these parameters allows for a more spatially targeted and concentrated response to support national assessments.

In the ASCOBANS Area, small cetacean abundance and life history should be monitored in response to a number of ASCOBANS resolutions. Continued monitoring of these parameters is essential to understanding current status and trends.

#### Questions:

##### 1.1. Did your country conduct national dedicated surveys on abundance and distribution during the reporting period?

- No.**  
 **Yes.** Provide information in the table below.

Add rows if necessary. Attach maps separately, clearly marking which survey they apply to. **Note:** Information relevant to SCANS-IV is to be provided in Question 1.2.

Location	Project	Time period	Method	Species	Animal abundance (including confidence limits or CV)	Link to project/report/publication
Bay of Biscay	SAMM-2	Winter 2021	line transect	HP Harbour porpoise	3416 (2187-5151)	
Bay of Biscay	SAMM-2	Winter 2021	line transect	BD Bottlenose dolphin	8532 (3263-22555)	
Bay of Biscay	SAMM-2	Winter 2021	line transect	CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	186722 (134089-260684)	
Channel	SAMM-2	Winter 2021	line transect	HP Harbour porpoise	12685 (9671-16639)	

Channel	SAMM-2	Winter 2021	line transect	BD Bottlenose dolphin	4329 (2227-8414)	
Channel	SAMM-2	Winter 2021	line transect	CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	8911 (4799-16543)	
Central shelf Bay of Biscay	SPEE-3		line transect	Choose an item.	In progress	

**Comment: figures for Common dolphins apply for the complex Common/Striped dolphin. 100% CD in the Channel; 96% CD in BoB shelf; 85% CD in oceanic BoB.**

**Relevant information on distribution during the reporting period:**

Include species, method, time period, weblinks, and other relevant information

**1.2. Other relevant new research/work/collaboration on abundance estimates in regard to small cetaceans in your country during the reporting period.**

The Pelagis observatory conducted aerial observations to estimate the abundance and the distribution area of the common dolphin population during the winter period (SAMM 2 campaign)

The observations took place from 11/01 to 25/03/2021 covering all the transects on the map. It is in total the realization of 208 hours of flight in 70 days on 25 000 km.  
8,170 individuals were observed corresponding to 11 different species of marine mammals. 33 dead animals drifting were also counted during the overflights.

Between now and the end of the year, the flight data collected will be analyzed: first, to evaluate the distribution area, then to estimate the abundance of the populations. The results will be compared to the 2011-2012 overflight campaign (Samm I), allowing to assess the evolution of the common dolphin population in the Bay of Biscay.

STORMM digital support for visual observation, especially for distinguishing between common dolphins and striped dolphins.

SAMM2 final report has been published : <https://www.observatoire-pelagis.cnrs.fr/samm-ii-le-rapport/>

**1.3. Is the abundance of species in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?** Please provide the nature of the evidence and describe per species (Annex B) where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>SAMM-1&amp;2 survey</b>
BD Bottlenose dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>SAMM-1&amp;2 survey</b>
HP Harbour porpoise	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>SAMM-1&amp;2 survey</b>

**Not applicable.** Comments: for HP, point estimates increase but broad overlap of CI.

**A. Biological Information (per species)**

**2. New information on life history parameters**

**2.1. Is there new information on the following life history parameters in the reporting period?**

For each life history parameter, please identify the species and provide web links and details where applicable.

<b>Age of sexual and physical maturity</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> Please describe: ASM for females 7.3 year; new indicator of puberty; (Etienne Rouby's PhD thesis) Species: CD Short-beaked Common dolphin
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<b>Inter-birth intervals</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> Please describe: 2.5 to 3 years (Etienne Rouby's PhD thesis) Species: CD Short-beaked Common dolphin
<b>Calf and adult mortality rates</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> Please describe: age-specific mortality rates (Etienne Rouby's PhD thesis) Species: CD Short-beaked Common dolphin
<b>Potential reproductive span/capacity</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> Please describe: Species:
<b>Longevity</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> Please describe: Species:
<b>Diet</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> Please describe: in progress Species: CD Short-beaked Common dolphin
<b>Age and sex structure</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> Please describe: age distribution and sex ratio (Etienne Rouby's PhD thesis) Species: CD Short-beaked Common dolphin
<b>Other relevant factors</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> Please describe: temporal variation in vital rates and effect of covariates (Etienne Rouby's PhD thesis) Species: CD Short-beaked Common dolphin

## B. Monitoring Programmes

### 3. Overview of current monitoring and survey schemes –

**AIM:** to provide information on the progress of monitoring programmes, relevant methodologies and aims thereof, and status of small cetaceans during the reporting period.  
Relevant Resolutions: 8.11 (Rev.MOP9), 8.9, 8.8, 8.5 (Rev.MOP9), 8.4 (Rev.MOP9), 8.3, 7.3, 7.1, 6.1, 5.7

Monitoring programmes provide important data on biological and environmental attributes, such as population status, abundance and spatial-temporal distribution. They create opportunities for new research and development, including potential improvements to methodology for monitoring in terms of accuracy, practicality and cost efficiency.

In the ASCOBANS Area, application of coherent monitoring programmes focused on small cetaceans, which collect and provide objective, robust and comparable data, is a key component in understanding and improving the conservation status of small cetaceans through appropriate management. Parties have agreed to design, implement and support relevant monitoring programmes through a number of resolutions. Such efforts are also supported by legislation from a number of bodies which identify monitoring as a requirement in management systems. Additionally, Parties have been encouraged to coordinate their monitoring programmes, which promotes international cooperation and synergies. Parties have also been encouraged to review such monitoring programmes and propose improvements for the betterment of conservation efforts.

It is the interest of ASCOBANS to understand the current monitoring programmes utilised, their outputs, and future activities in the Agreement Area. Countries are requested to provide information relevant to their activities as well as potential improvements to such programmes and efforts.

#### Questions:

**3.1. Did your country have national monitoring programmes that enabled assessment of the Conservation Status of small cetaceans in your waters (i.e. provides abundance estimates and/or life history parameters and information on pressures) during the reporting period?**

- No.**  
 **Yes.** Please provide an overview in the table below.

Add rows if necessary.

<b>Within MPAs</b>	<b>Approach:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Line transect surveys <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photo-ID <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strandings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Passive Acoustic Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
	<b>Target Species:</b> (Copy drop-down to add more species) Choose an item.
	<b>Institution(s):</b> (Name, website, etc)
<b>Wider Seas</b>	<b>Approach:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Line transect surveys <input type="checkbox"/> Photo-ID <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strandings <input type="checkbox"/> Passive Acoustic Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
	<b>Target Species:</b> (Copy drop-down to add more species)      all species
	<b>Institution(s):</b> (Name, website, etc) OFB, Observatoire Pelagis

### 3.2. Please provide the relevant information regarding aerial surveying activities.

SAMM-2 , SPEE-3,

The Pelagis observatory conducted aerial observations to estimate the abundance and the distribution area of the common dolphin population during the winter period.

The observations took place from 11/01 to 25/03/2021 covering all the transects on the map. It is in total the realization of 208 hours of flight in 70 days on 25 000 km.  
8,170 individuals were observed corresponding to 11 different species of marine mammals. 33 dead animals drifting were also counted during the overflights.

Between now and the end of the year, the flight data collected will be analyzed: first, to evaluate the distribution area, then to estimate the abundance of the populations. The results will be compared to the 2011-2012 overflight campaign (Samm I), allowing to assess the evolution of the common dolphin population in the Bay of Biscay.

### 3.3. Please provide the relevant information regarding Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM).

Provide the location of moored instruments, timeframe of the survey, the relevant species, and the make and model of instruments used.

### 3.4. Are any of these programmes carried out in collaboration with other countries?

- No.**  
 **Yes.** Provide information below.

Please provide the collaborators and links per programme.

### 3.5. Please provide details on any planned activities relevant to monitoring programmes.

SCANS-IV 2022; CAPECET movement of CD within BoB in the context of bycatch; survey within MPA in BoB and Channel; Megascop: routine monitoring from fish survey cruises Pelgas, EHVOE, CGFS, IBTS by Ifremer.

### 3.6. Relevant outputs/findings from monitoring programmes to note.

Per species, please identify the relevant outputs. Provide web links if available.

## C. Other Research

Please provide relevant information in regard to other research (not mentioned elsewhere in Sections II, III, IV).

Per project, please provide the institution, duration, aim(s) / objective(s), and the method.

## Section IV: Use of Strandings Records

### A. Stranding Network and Strandings

**AIM:** to provide information on stranding events and demonstrate progress of stranding networks in understanding, monitoring and mitigating strandings of small cetaceans.

Relevant Resolutions: **8.10 (Rev.MOP9)**, 8.7, 8.4 (Rev.MOP9), 8.3, 7.4, 7.3, 7.1, 6.1, 5.7

Stranding of cetaceans is an ever-present occurrence and analysis through necropsy and sampling can provide indications of reason for injury and death. Stranding numbers also provide information on population status, abundance and distribution. Effective response to strandings contributes to the maintenance of favourable conservation status of small cetaceans and also has implications for animal welfare. Comprehensive stranding networks are a critical asset in managing small cetacean strandings and have resulted in large numbers of animals rescued and returned to sea. These networks also have the capacity to guide the public on animal welfare, human health and safety considerations during stranding events.

In the effort to mitigate the anthropogenic causes of these occurrences, Parties have agreed to measures through a number of resolutions. Continued monitoring of stranding causation and further developing guidance for best practices in stranding response and necropsies was identified by Parties as important tasks to pursue, as was setting up stranding response networks. This information is to align with appropriate sampling practices and countries should ensure that the data is available for researchers. Additionally, development and support of international strandings databases and regular reporting is conducted through relevant research institutes and stranding schemes. ASCOBANS Secretariat encourages the ongoing funding and support of engagement with organizations for further development of guidelines, best practices and maintaining dataflow for capacity building across stranding networks.

To better understand the extent to which stranding events occur and how these events are managed, it is the interest of ASCOBANS for countries to provide the relevant information on these occurrences within the Agreement Area, procedures undertaken in response to stranding events, necropsies and information on stranding networks.

#### Questions:

##### 1.1. Is there a national stranding network in place?

**No.** Go to **Question 1.4.**

**Yes.**

Please provide details:

The **French** stranding network is co-ordinated by the Joint Service Unit *ObservatoirePelagis*, UAR 3462 University of La Rochelle/CNRS, dedicated to monitoring marine mammal and seabird populations and funded by the Ministry in charge of the environment and the French Agency for Biodiversity. It is constituted of around 400 trained volunteers distributed along the French coast who collect data according to a standardized observation and dissection protocol.

##### 1.2. Does the national stranding network cover the whole, or part of the reporting country's coastline?

**Whole coastline.**

**Part of the coastline.**

Please provide details:

**1.3. Are necropsies carried out to determine cause of death?**

- No.  
 Yes.

Please provide details:

The presence of epidermis and intact viscera in very fresh to slightly decomposed carcasses allowed the observers to carry out the full sampling protocol and therefore establish the cause of death, as defined in Van Canneyt et al.(2015), inspired by Geraci and Lounsbury(2005)).  
 Necropsies are carried out on 5 to 10% of individuals found stranded.

**1.4. Is there a database of strandings?**

- No. Go to Question 1.6.  
 Yes. Continue to Question 1.5.

**1.5. Is the data available online or downloadable on request?**

- No.  
 Yes.

Please provide details:

Elementary data (species, date, location of stranding) are freely available online (<http://seamap.env.duke.edu/dataset/1406>).  
 More detailed data are send on request, following a data sharing agreement ([pelagis@univ-lr.fr](mailto:pelagis@univ-lr.fr)).

**1.6. Provide details for any new institution(s) responsible for a stranding database, responding to live-strandings, collection of carcasses, and for conducting necropsies.**

Responsible Institution	Responsibility	Phone number	Email	Website
Joint Service Unit <i>Observatoire Pelagis</i> , UAR 3462 La Rochelle University /CNRS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responding to live-strandings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collection of carcasses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Necropsies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stranding database	+33 (0) 5 46 44 99 10	pelagis@univ-lr.fr	<a href="https://www.observatoire-pelagis.cnrs.fr/">https://www.observatoire-pelagis.cnrs.fr/</a>

**1.7. Were cases photographed, measured or sampled even if not collected for necropsy during the reporting period?**

- No.  
 Yes.

Please provide details:

Photographs are part of the stranding protocole

**1.8. Were there recorded stranding events in your country during the reporting period?**

- No.  
 Yes.

**How many strandings occurred?** (Specify live and dead) \_1417 small cetaceans (of which 113 live stranded)\_\_\_\_\_

Please also provide more details in the table below.

Species	Region	Total animals stranded	Number of dead animals	Number of animals stranding alive	Response to live stranding (describe # of successful cases and methods used)
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	OIV Northern Bay of Biscay	719	678	41	5 found stranded dead after being seen stranded alive
LFPW Long-finned pilot whale	OIV Northern	5	5		

	<b>Bay of Biscay</b>				
RD Risso's dolphin	<b>OIV Northern Bay of Biscay</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		
HP Harbour porpoise	<b>OIV Northern Bay of Biscay</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 found stranded dead after being seen stranded alive</b>
SD Striped dolphin	<b>OIV Northern Bay of Biscay</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1 found stranded dead after being seen stranded alive</b>
BD Bottlenose dolphin	<b>OIV Northern Bay of Biscay</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6 found stranded dead after being seen stranded alive</b>
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	<b>OII Channel</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2 found stranded dead after being seen stranded alive</b>
LFPW Long-finned pilot whale	<b>OII Channel</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		
RD Risso's dolphin	<b>OII Channel</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		
HP Harbour porpoise	<b>OII Channel</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 found stranded dead after being seen stranded alive</b>
SD Striped dolphin	<b>OII Channel</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 found stranded dead after being seen stranded alive</b>
BD Bottlenose dolphin	<b>OII Channel</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>		

### 1.9. Were any necropsies conducted during the reporting period?

No.

Yes.

Please provide information below:

On 1417 small cetacean strandings, 61 animals were necropsied (Jauniaux et al, 2019. Marine mammals stranding: guidelines for post-mortem investigations of cetaceans & pinnipeds', in. 13rd Cetacean necropsy workshop, Liège. Available at: <https://upcommons.upc.edu/handle/2117/335529>)

33 common dolphins were necropsied: 23 bycatch; 3 with pathological evidences; 1 undetermined and 6 death due to stranding alive

13 harbour porpoises: 7 bycatch; 3 with pathological evidences; 2 undetermined; 1 traumatic cause (asphyxia after ingestion of a too large prey)

10 Bottlenose dolphin: 1 bycatch; 2 pathological evidence; 7 death due to stranding alive

3 Cuvier's beaked whale: 2 with pathological evidences; 1 traumatic cause dure to gastric obstruction by macroplastics

1 pilot whale: pathological cause

1 striped dolphin: pathological case

On 1417 individuals, 1175 have been examined by a member of the network. The code of decomposition allowed an external examination on 36% of these animals. Among them, 291 common dolphins were examined with 250 showing bycatch evidences (86%); 91 harbour porpoises were examined with 49 showing bycatch evidences (54%); 22 bottlenose dolphin were examined with 5 showing bycatch evidences (23%); 10 striped dolphin were examined with 1 showing bycatch evidences (10%).

Per necropsy, please provide: the protocol used or dissection / methodologies / collection of samples etc., number of carcasses necropsied, what causes of death were identified (add percentage if available), and any additional comments.

**1.10. Other relevant new research/work/collaboration on strandings and stranding networks in your country.**

List initiatives/ projects (incl. PhD, MSc); publications (reports, theses, papers in journals, books) from any study; web links to other relevant information)

Four sessions of necropsied (with teleneuropses organized by Etienne Levy from onehealth photography) were organized including veterinarians of the network, under the expertise of Thierry Jauniaux (Faculty of veterinary medicine, Liège, Belgium) and Sophie Labrut (LABOCEA, Ploufragan, France).

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**Section VII: Other Matters**

**A. Other information or comments important for the Agreement:<sup>1</sup>**

**B. Difficulties in implementing the Agreement:**

**C. Burning issues:**

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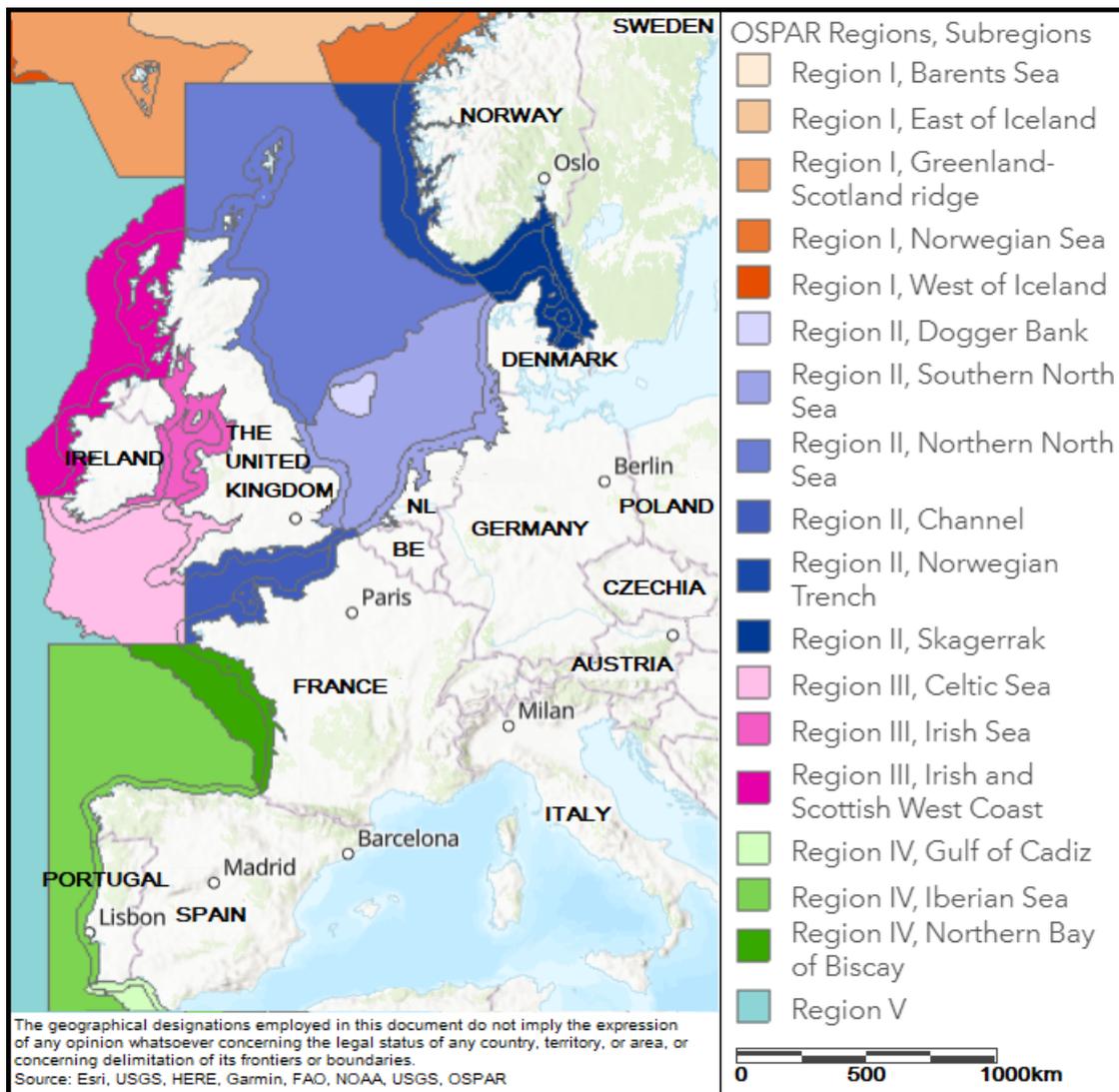
<sup>1</sup> Opportunity to include other information relevant to the topics covered in this form but which are missing.

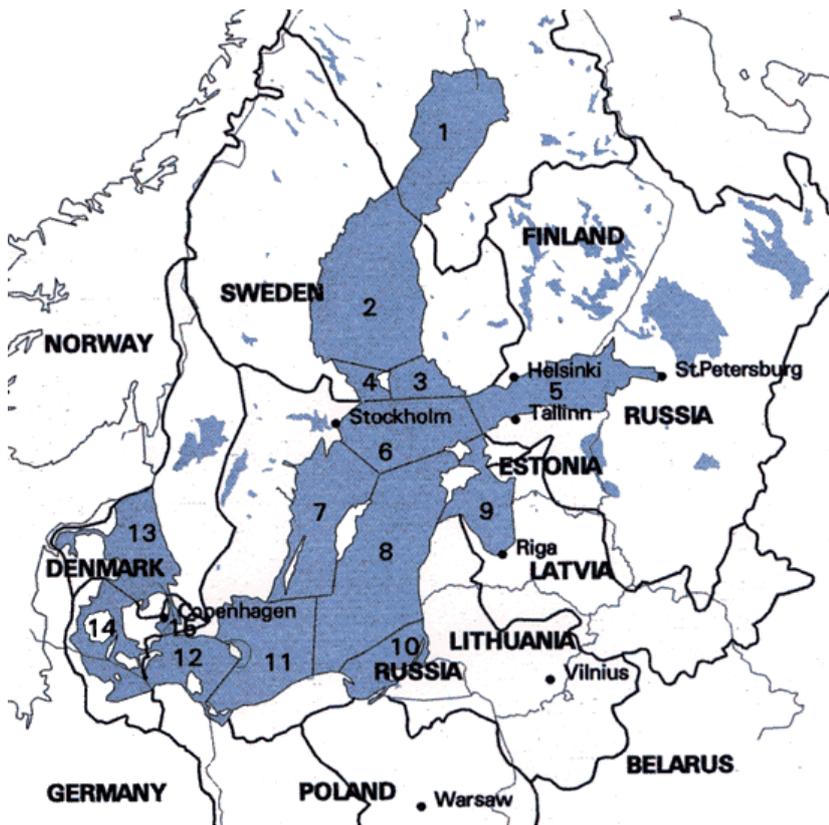
**Annex A: Overview of the sub-regions as defined by OSPAR and HELCOM, and areas as defined by ICES.**

**Drop-down menu sub-regions OSPAR and HELCOM**

Choose an item.

<p><b>OSPAR Region I Arctic Waters</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Norwegian Sea</li> </ul> <p><b>OSPAR Region II Greater North Sea</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Dogger Bank</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Southern North Sea</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Northern North Sea</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Channel</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Norwegian Trench</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Skagerrak</li> </ul> <p><b>OSPAR Region III Celtic Sea</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Celtic Sea</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Irish Sea</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Irish &amp; Scottish W. Coast</li> </ul>	<p><b>OSPAR Region IV Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> N. Bay of Biscay</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Iberian Sea</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Gulf of Cadiz</li> </ul> <p><b>OSPAR Region V Wider Atlantic</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul> <p><b>HELCOM</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bothnian Bay</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bothnian Sea</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Archipelago Sea</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Åland Sea</li> </ul>	<p><b>HELCOM cont.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Gulf of Finland</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Northern Baltic Proper</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Western Gotland Basin</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Gotland Basin</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Gulf of Riga</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Gdansk Basin</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bornholm Basin</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Arkona Basin</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Kattegat</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Belt Sea</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Sound</li> </ul>
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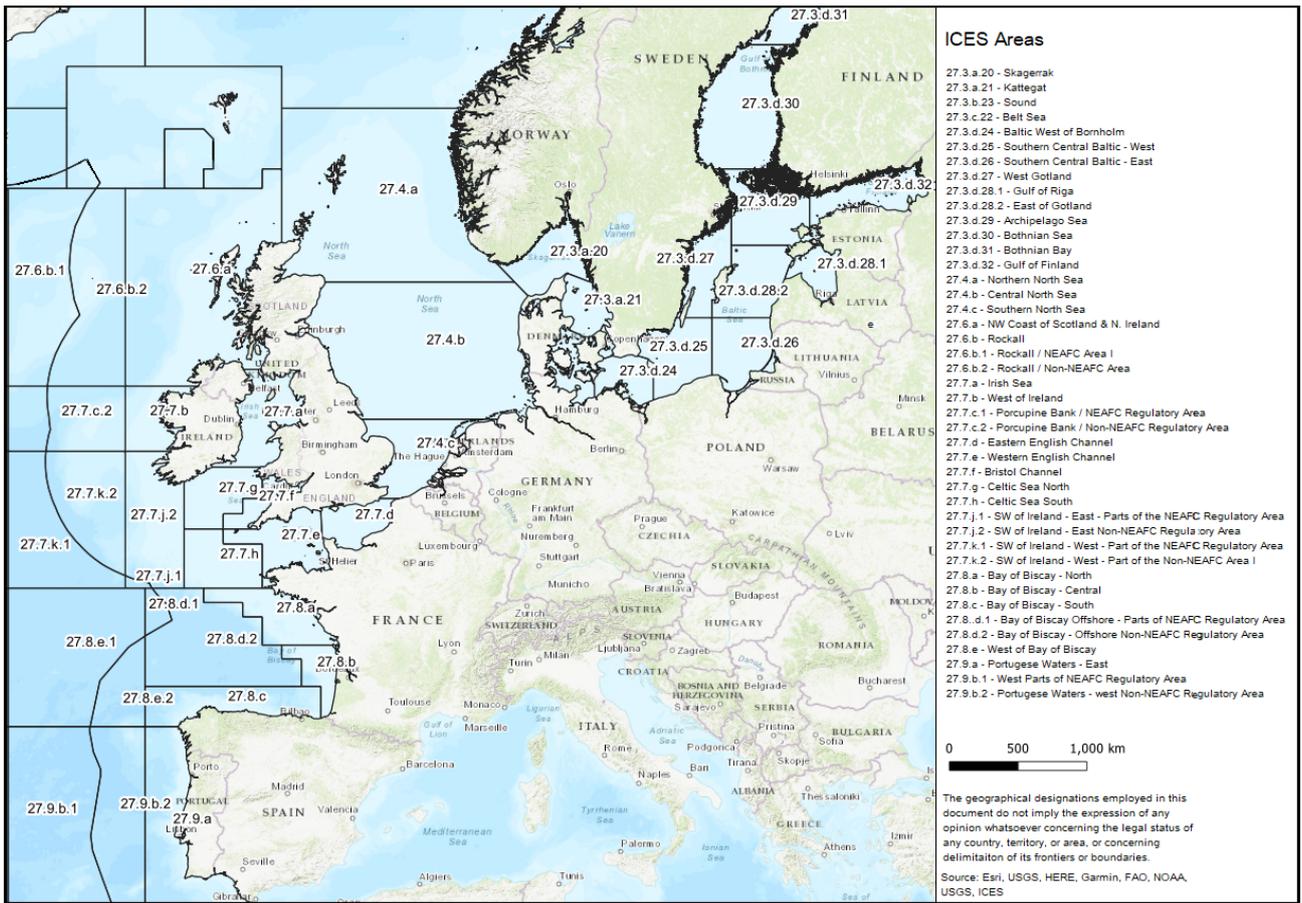
A map of the Baltic Sea drainage basins (catchment area), and marine subdivisions, including basins.

1. Bothnian Bay
2. Bothnian Sea
3. Archipelago Sea
4. Åland Sea
5. Gulf of Finland
6. Northern Baltic Proper
7. Western Gotland Basin
8. Eastern Gotland Basin
9. Gulf of Riga
10. Gdansk Basin
11. Bornholm Basin
12. Arkona Basin
13. Kattegat
14. Belt Sea
15. The Sound

**Drop-down menu of ICES Areas**

Choose an item.

Area	Area Description	Area	Area Description
27.3	Skagerrak, Kattegat, Sound, Belt and Baltic Seas	27.7.b	West of Ireland
27.3.a	Skagerrak and Kattegat	27.7.c	Porcupine Bank
27.3.a.20	Skagerrak	27.7.c.1	Porcupine Bank / NEAFC Reg. Area
27.3.a.21	Kattegat	27.7.c.2	Porcupine Bank / Non-NEAFC Reg. Area
27.3.b.c	Sound and Belt Sea	27.7.d	Eastern English Channel
27.3.b.23	Sound	27.7.e	Western English Channel
27.3.c.22	Belt Sea	27.7.f	Bristol Channel
27.3.d	Baltic Sea	27.7.g	Celtic North Sea
27.3.d.24	Baltic West of Bornholm	27.7.h	Celtic Sea South
27.3.d.25	Southern Central Baltic – West	27.7.j	SW of Ireland – East
27.3.d.26	Southern Central Baltic – East	27.7.j.1	SW of Ireland – East – Parts of the NEAFC Reg. Area
27.3.d.27	West of Gotland	27.7.j.2	SW of Ireland – East – Non-NEAFC Reg. Area
27.3.d.28.1	Gulf of Riga	27.7.k	SW of Ireland - West
27.3.d.28.2	East of Gotland	27.7.k.1	SW of Ireland – West – Part of the NEAFC Reg. Area
27.3.d.29	Archipelago Sea	27.7.k.2	SW of Ireland – West – Part of the Non-NEAFC Area I
27.3.d.30	Bothnian Sea	27.8	Bay of Biscay
27.3.d.31	Bothnian Bay	27.8.a	Bay of Biscay North
27.3.d.32	Bay of Finland	27.8.b	Bay of Biscay Central
27.4	North Sea	27.8.c	Bay of Biscay South
27.4.a	Northern North Sea	27.8.d	Bay of Biscay Offshore
27.4.b	Central North Sea	27.8.d.1	Bay of Biscay Offshore – Part of the NEAFC Reg. Area
27.4.c	Southern North Sea	27.8.d.2	Bay of Biscay Offshore – Non-NEAFC Reg. Area
27.6	Rockall, NW Coast of Scotland and N. Ireland	27.8.e	Wet of Bay of Biscay
27.6.a	NW Coast of Scotland and N. Ireland	27.9	Portuguese Waters
27.6.b	Rockall	27.9.a	Portuguese Waters – East
27.6.b.1	Rockall / NEAFC Reg. Area I	27.9.b	Portuguese Water - West
27.6.b.2	Rockall / Non-NEAFC Reg. Area	27.9.b.1	Portuguese waters – West Part of the NEAFC Reg. Area
27.7	Irish Sea, West of Ireland, Porcupine Bank, Eastern and Western English Channel, Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea North and South, and Southwest of Ireland – East and West	27.9.b.2	Portuguese waters – Non-NEAFC Reg. Area
27.7.a	Irish Sea		



## Annex B: Species covered by ASCOBANS

Code	Common name	Scientific name
AWSD	Atlantic white-sided dolphin	<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>
BBW	Blainville's beaked whale	<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>
BD	Bottlenose dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>
CBW	Cuvier's beaked whale	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>
CD	Short-beaked Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>
FKW	False killer whale	<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>
GBW	Gervais' beaked whale	<i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i>
HP	Harbour Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>
KW	Killer Whale	<i>Orcinus orca</i>
LFPW	Long-finned pilot whale	<i>Globicephala melas</i>
NBW	Northern bottlenose whale	<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>
PKW	Pygmy killer whale	<i>Feresa attenuata</i>
PSW	Pygmy sperm whale	<i>Kogia breviceps</i>
RD	Risso's dolphin	<i>Grampus griseus</i>
RTD	Rough-toothed dolphin	<i>Steno bredanensis</i>
SBW	Sowerby's beaked whale	<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>
SD	Striped dolphin	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>
SFPW	Short-finned pilot whale	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>
TBW	True's beaked whale	<i>Mesoplodon mirus</i>
WBD	White-beaked dolphin	<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>

### Drop down menu small cetacean species:

Choose an item.

Attachment: Which species of small cetaceans were recorded as bycatch by commercial fishing in the reporting period - Fishermen declarations (Question 1.2, Section II A1 Bycatch)

Species	Number of bycaught animals observed	Year	Gear type	Area	Overall sampling effort	Monitoring method used
		(incl. season if available)				
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	12	2021	PTM	27.8.b	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	2	2021	GNS	27.8.b	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	17	2021	GTR	27.8.b	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
HP Harbour porpoise	2	2021	GTR	27.8.b	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
HP Harbour porpoise	4	2021	GNS	27.8.b	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
SD Striped dolphin	1	2021	OTB	27.8.b	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
BD Bottlenose dolphin		2021		27.8.b	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
cetacean non identified	1	2021	PTM	27.8.b	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
cetacean non identified	4	2021	GNS	27.8.b	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
cetacean non identified	1	2021	SDN	27.8.b	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
cetacean non identified	11	2021	GTR	27.8.b	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	8	2021	PTM	27.8.a	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	3	2021	OTB	27.8.a	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	52	2021	GNS	27.8.a	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	13	2021	GTR	27.8.a	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	1	2021	GTN	27.8.a	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
HP Harbour porpoise	5	2021	GNS	27.8.a	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
HP Harbour porpoise	6	2021	GTR	27.8.a	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen

Attachment: Which species of small cetaceans were recorded as bycatch by commercial fishing in the reporting period - Fishermen declarations (Question 1.2, Section II A1 Bycatch)

Species	Number of bycaught animals observed	Year	Gear type	Area	Overall sampling effort	Monitoring method used
		(incl. season if available)				
SD Striped dolphin	1	2021	OTB	27.8.a	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
cetacean non identified	1	2021	PTM	27.8.a	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
cetacean non identified	1	2021	TBN	27.8.a	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
cetacean non identified	4	2021	GNS	27.8.a	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
cetacean non identified	6	2021	GTR	27.8.a	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	1	2021	GTR	27.7.e	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	1	2021	GTR	27.7.h	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	2	2021	Unknown	27.8.a	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	1	2021	GN	27.8.a	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
HP Harbour porpoise	1	2021	Unknown	27.8.b	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen
cetacean non identified	3	2021	OTB	27.8.a	100%	Self-reporting by fishermen