NATIONAL REPORTING FORMAT FOR ASCOBANS

1ST JANUARY – 31ST DECEMBER 2017

As outlined in ASCOBANS RESOLUTION 8.1 on National Reporting, the national reports covering the year 2017 will cover the following sections of the Annex to the Resolution, in addition to the standard sections I and VII:

- bycatch (section II A1)
- resource depletion (section II A2)
- marine debris (section II C9)
- surveys and research (section III)
- use of bycatches and strandings (section IV).

The reports submitted will inform discussions at the 24th Meeting of the Advisory Committee, which will be held in September 2018 and will tailor its agenda to focus on the topics selected for this national report.

Date: Click or tap to enter a date.	
SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION Party Information	
A. Name of Party	Denmark
B. Details of National Coordinator (Focal Point) for ASCOBANS	*Camilla Uldahl* *Biologist* *Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark* *Haraldsgade 53, 2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark* *Telephone +45 72544000* *Email: cakis@mst.dk*
C. Details of Delegates (contributors to the report) *(For each, mention Name, Function, Organization, Postal Address, Telephone, Email)*	*Jakob Højer Kristensen, on behalf of the in the Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark. Chief biologist, Fjord&Bælt, Margrethes Plads 1, 5300 Kerteminde, Denmark. Telephone: +45 65324200. Email: jakob@fjord-baelt.dk.* *The National Veterinary Institute, DTU-VET, Bülowsvej 27, 1870 Frederiksberg C, Denmark. Contact: Mette Sif Hansen, phone +45 35886719, email: mesi@vet.dtu.dk* *The Fisheries and Maritime Museum, Tarphagevej 2, 6710 Esbjerg V, Denmark. Contact: Charlotte Bie Thøstesen, phone: +45 76122000, email: cbt@fimus.dk* *DTU AQUA, National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Section for Ecosystem Based Marine Management, Technical University of Denmark. Kemitorvet, Bygning 201, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark. Contact: Lotte Kindt-Larsen, email: lol@aqua.dtu.dk .* *Aarhus University, Department of Bioscience, Marine Mammal Research. Frederiksborgvej 399, 4000 Roskilde, Denmark. Contact: Signe Sveegaard, phone: +45 87158496, email: ssv@bios.au.dk .* *Aarhus University, Department of Bioscience, Marine diversity and Experimental Ecology. Frederiksborgvej 399, 4000 Roskilde, Denmark. Contact: Jakob Strand, phone: +45 87158654, email: jak@bios.au.dk.*
D. List of relevant national institutions (*List of national authorities, organizations, research centres and rescue centres active in the field of study and conservation of cetaceans. For each one mention the name, postal address, contact person, telephone and email address)*	*The Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark, The Danish Environmental Protection Agency. Haraldsgade 53, 2100 København Ø, Denmark. Phone +45 72544000.* *The Danish Coastal Authority. Højbovej 1, 7620 Lemvig, Denmark. Phone: +45 99636363.* *Fjord&Bælt, Margrethes Plads 1, 5300 Kerteminde, Denmark. Contact person: Jakob Højer Kristensen. Telephone: +45 42131550. Email: jakob@fjord-baelt.dk*

	Marine Biological Research Center, University of Southern Denmark, Hindsholmvej 11, 5300 Kerteminde, Denmark. Contact person: Magnus Wahlberg, phone +45 22163950, email: magnus@biology.sdu.dk *The National Veterinary Institute, DTU-VET, Bülowsvej 27, 1870 Frederiksberg C, Denmark. Contact: Mette Sif Hansen, phone +45 35886719, email: mesi@vet.dtu.dk* *DTU-Aqua, DTU AQUA, National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Section for Ecosystem Based Marine Management, Technical University of Denmark. Kemitorvet, Bygning 201, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark. Contact: Lotte Kindt-Larsen, email: lol@aqua.dtu.dk .* *DCE- Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, Department of Bioscience, Aarhus University. Frederiksborgsvej 399, 4000 Roskilde, Denmark. Contact: Jakob Tougaard, phone: +45 87158706* *The Fisheries and Maritime Museum, Tarphagevej 2, 6710 Esbjerg V, Denmark. Contact: Charlotte Bie Thøstesen, phone: +45 76122000, email: cbt@fimus.dk* *Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen. Østervoldgade 5-7, 1350 København K. Contact: Morten Tange Olsen, phone: +45 42661525, email: morten.olsen@snm.ku.dk.*
E. List of relevant fisheries stakeholders in your country *(List of fisheries associations and cooperatives, research centres, relevant private sector entities and other organizations involved in fisheries in waters frequented by cetaceans. For each one mention the name, postal address, contact person, telephone and email address)*	*Denmarks Fishery Association Producer Organization (Danmarks Fiskeriforening Producent Organisation) Nordensvej 3, Taulov, 7000 Fredericia, Denmark. Phone: +45 70 10 40 40. Email: mail@dkfisk.dk* *Foreningen for skånsomt kystfiskeri.* *Contactperson: Søren Jacobsen.* *Phone +45 21227243. Email: soeren@skaansomtkystfiskeri.dk*

SECTION II: HABITAT CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT (THREATS AND PRESSURES ON CETACEANS)

A. Fisheries-related Threats

1. Bycatch

a) How is the magnitude of the threat assessed/monitored? *(Include percentage where applicable in the adjoining column)*	☐Dedicated observer schemes	%
	☐Fisheries observers	%
	☒Remote Electronic Monitoring	%
	☐Strandings	%
	☐None	%

b) In the last year, which species of small cetaceans were recorded as bycatch? (Include numbers) *Please provide the following information where available:* i. *Species* ii. *Number of bycaught animals* iii. *Gear type* iv. *ICES area* v. *Overall sampling effort*	*Bycatch data for 2017 is currently being processed by DTU-Aqua, National Institute of Aquatic Resources and is not available for publication yet. Contact person Lotte Kindt-Larsen, section for Ecosystem based Marine Management. Email: lol@aqua.dtu.dk.* *Of 74 stranded harbour porpoises registered by the national stranding network in 2017, two where reported as animals bycaught in pound net. Contact person Mette Sif Hansen, DTU-Vet. Email: mesi@vet.dtu.dk .*	
c) In the last year, were there any notable incidents? *E.g. mass bycatch incidents, unusual species bycatch etc.*	☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**	**If you answer is yes, please provide details.** Click or tap here to enter text.
d) Are there any mitigation measures in place?	☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**	**If you answer is yes, please provide details.** Click or tap here to enter text.
e) If yes, what mitigation measures are being used and where? *E.g. Acoustic deterrent devices, seasonal closures, gear modifications etc.*	*Denmark has implemented Council Regulation (EC) 812/2004, laying down measures concerning incidental catches of cetaceans in fisheries. Council Regulation (EC) 812/2004 is implemented in Danish law via BEK nr 253 af 22/03/2017 "Bekendtgørelse om anvendelse af akustiske alarmer (pinger) i visse garnfiskerier" www.retsinformation.dk/pdfPrint.aspx?id=188279 . Annex 1 in Council Regulation (EC) 812/2004 specifies the details of pinger use for vessels with a total length above 12 meter.* *As part of the Danish implementation the Aquamark 100, can be used with a interpinger distance of 455 meter. This use is based on scientific testing. The increased interpinger distance lowers the overall sound emition and cost of mitigation, without sacrificing mitigation efficiency.*	

f) Other relevant information. *E.g. provide links to OSPAR reports (FCS and GES being covered already so no need to duplicate), annual bycatch reports (for more detailed information) etc.*	Click or tap here to enter text.	
g) Relevant new research/work/collaboration on bycatch within the Agreement Area.	*DTU-Aqua is conducting ongoing research with focus on prediction high-risk areas for harbour porpoise bycatch, using remote electronic monitoring and satellite telemetry. Contact person Lotte Kindt-Larsen, section for Ecosystem based Marine Management. Email: lol@aqua.dtu.dk. Previous research on the topic has been published in 2012: "Observing incidental harbour porpoise Phocoena phocoena bycatch by remote electronic monitoring", Endangered Species Research, Vol. 19: 75-83, and 2016: "Identification of high-risk areas for harbour porpoise Phocoena phocoena bycatch using remote electronic monitoring and satellite telemetry data", Marine Ecology Progress Series, Vol. 555:261-271.*	
2. Resource Depletion		
a) Based on the latest stock assessments (carried out in advance of the December Council negotiations), are there any notable depletions of fish species which would be a concern for cetaceans?	**☐Yes** **☒No**	If your answer is yes, please provide details: Click or tap here to enter text.
b) In Parties' national waters, where are these depletions occurring? *By ICES Area*	Click or tap here to enter text.	
c) What measures are being taken to manage pressures on depleted fish stocks, including relevant regulations/guidelines? *E.g. decrease in TAC, recovery plan etc.*	Click or tap here to enter text.	

d) Is there any evidence within your national waters that resource depletion may be impacting cetaceans (e.g. evidence of starvation)?	☐**Yes** ☒**No**	If your answer is yes, please provide details: Click or tap here to enter text.
e) Are there any national surveys which evaluate cetacean body condition?	☐**Yes** ☒**No**	If your answer is yes, please provide details: *There are no national surveys that specifically monitors cetacean body condition. There is however a National Contingency Plan with focus on marine mammals, and marine mammal strandings, "Beredskabsplan for havpattedyr 2012 Miljøministeriet, Naturstyrelsen J.nr. NST-369-00002" https://naturstyrelsen.dk/media/nst/11686110/beredskabsplan_for_havpattedyr_-_marts_2012.pdf. A focal point for the contingency plan is to monitor the health of the marine mammal populations in DK waters. Within the framework of the contingency plan the goal is to collect up to 25 stranded harbour porpoises per year, for detailed necropsy and general health assessment including body condition.*
f) Relevant new research/work/collaboration	Click or tap here to enter text.	
B. <u>Habitat Change and Degradation (incl. potential physical impacts)</u> 1. Marine Debris		
a) What monitoring is in place to assess the level of marine debris? *E.g. type of litter (size, shape, material) amount, impacts on species, geographical location etc.*	*Gathering data on the extent of marine debris present in DK waters is part of NOVANA - the Nationwide Monitoring and Assessment Programme for the Aquatic and Terrestrial Environments carried out by the The Danish Environmental Protection Agency. The NOVANA programme is part of the Danish implementation of the EU Habitats Directive and the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD).* *As part of NOVANA, marine debris has been monitored on 4 selected reference beaches yearly since 2016 (locations: Nymindegab, Skagen, Køge Bugt/Sydlige Amager, Østfalster). From 2018 a 5th beach has been included in the monitoring (location: Limfjorden). In parallel with those location, another project has monitored a 6th location, Roskilde Fjord. In total the monitoring covers 3 HELCOM and 3 OSPAR beaches.*	

	As part of NOVANA the extent of microplastic in the sediment will be monitored on 20-25 stations, covering the North Sea and the inner Danish Waters in 2018,20 and 21. *As part of NOVANA the extent of plastic debris in fish stomachs will be monitored. The study will be carried out on one location in the North Sea and one in the Baltic Sea during 2020 and 2021.* *Monitoring possible plastic ingestion by fulmars from the North Sea and Skagerrak is a continuous focus point for NOVANA*	
b) What parameters are provided through this monitoring?	*1. Amount and composition of beach litter. (100 m surveys, 3 times per year)* *2. Plastic ingestion by a seabird representative, the fulmar. Amount of ingestion and type of material ingested sorted in standard katagories.* *3. Microplastic contents (size > 100 µm) in sediments from North Sea and Inner Danish waters from 2015* *4. Microplastic (>100 µm) in fish stomachs, see DTU Aqua reports for species and geographical coverage.* *5. Amount and composition of seafloor litter in North Sea and Baltic Sea from the Baltic International Trawl Surveys(BITS) and International Bottom Trawl Survey (IBTS).*	
c) Are these data publicly available? Y/N If so, please provide a link.	☒**Yes** ☐**No**	***Link*** *For beach litter raw data has been submitted to EEA and OSPAR databases. Seafloor litter data has been submitted to ICES DATRAS database. Regarding microplastic data and data on fulmar plastic ingestion no public database has been established as of yet. For both some of the data has been published in various reports. Data on all 5 parameters mentioned in section b) has been published in various national (DCE and DTU Aqua) and international reports (OSPAR and HELCOM). Data from the last couple of years might not have been published yet.*
d) In the last year, what species of small cetaceans were found to have been impacted by marine debris?	*Not studied as part of Danish MSFD monitoring.*	
e) Are there any mitigation measures in place? Y/N	☐**Yes** ☐**No**	If yes, what mitigation measures are being used? *E.g. changes in gear to prevent loss, entanglement response, adoption of measures to reduce land-based/boat-based source of marine debris.* *Existing measures include the ban in the Marine Environment Act against disposing of litter in Danish marine areas. The "No-Special-Fee" system is a system in*

		which ships that call at ports can deliver their waste without having to pay a special fee, as this fee is covered by the port charges. On behalf of the Danish EPA, the Danish Maritime Authority supervises that ships calling at Danish ports have reported their waste. Prevention is an important element in efforts to stem marine litter. Litter should be collected before it spreads to beaches or the sea. Current legislation on waste already includes strategic initiatives to prevent marine litter. These strategic measures focus on prevention, resource-efficiency, recycling as well as specific behaviour regulation, for example through taxes on plastic bags and deposits on plastic bottles. Moreover, the Keep Denmark Clean Foundation/the Danish Outdoor Council and the Danish Society for Nature Conservation organise litter collection events, beach-cleaning activities, etc. With regard to microparticles released into the sea due to the use of plastic in cosmetics, fabrics, etc., the 2015-16 Finance Act has earmarked funding to clarify the sources, scope and impacts of microplastics from such products and the European cosmetics industry has voluntarily decided to phase out the use of microplastics in their products. *In order to reduce marine litter new measures include information measures/campaigns targeted at beach visitors, yacht owners and fishermen. Moreover, 2015-levels will be established for marine litter to make it possible to assess whether considerable reductions have been achieved by 2025, as well as the launch of a regionally coordinated knowledge gathering on polystyrene in the Baltic Sea.* *Supplementary initiatives such as knowledge gathering on microplastics and lost fishing gear/ghost nets as well as the launch of new marine litter monitoring will generate more knowledge up to the next round of marine strategies. In addition, regional action plans for marine litter have been adopted in both OSPAR and HELCOM in order to reduce marine litter.*
f) Other relevant information. *E.g. link to OSPAR reports (FCS and GES being covered already so no need to duplicate)*	Click or tap here to enter text.	

g) Relevant new research/work/collaboration on marine debris.	*Beer, S., Garm, A., Huwer, B., Dierking, J., and Nielsen, T.G. (2018). No increase in marine microplastic concentration over the last three decades – A case study from the Baltic Sea. Sci. Total Environ. 621, 1272–1279.* *Bråte, I. L. N., Huwer, B., Thomas, K. V., Eidsvoll, D. P., Halsband, C., Almroth, B. C., & Lusher, A. (2017). Micro-and macro-plastics in marine species from Nordic waters. Nordic Council of Ministers. TemaNord, No. 2017:549, DOI: 10.6027/TN2017-549* *http://orbit.dtu.dk/ws/files/137132661/Publishers_version.pdf* *Lenz et al (2016). Analysis of microplastic in the stomachs of herring and cod from the North Sea and Baltic Sea. Report produced for the Ministry of Environment and Food for Denmark by DTU Aqua, National Institute of Aquatic Ressources https://naturstyrelsen.dk/media/194047/microplastreportnst_dtuaqua.pdf* *Strand, J. and Tairova, Z. (2015). Microplastic particles in North Sea Sediments 2015. Scientific Report from DCE- Danish Centre for Environment and Energy. No 178. http://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR178.pdf* *DTU Aqua has a ongoing research project which focuses on describing the amount and type of marine litter they have collected as bycatch in a ongoing yearly study of herring larvae in the North Sea. The project title is Marine Litter in the Water Column of the North Sea, MARLINS. Contact person: Bastian Huwer, DTU Aqua, email: bhu@aqua.dtu.dk .*

SECTION III: SURVEYS AND RESEARCH

A. Biological Information (per species)

1. Dedicated Surveys (abundance and distribution)

If additional space is required, please submit the information in a table in excel. Attach maps separately, clearly marking which survey they apply to.

Region (map of survey area)	Project	Time Period	Method (e.g. line transect, Photo ID etc.)	Species	Abundance of animals (including confidence limits) if applicable	Link to project/ report/ publication
Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here	Click or tap here	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.

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B. <u>Other relevant monitoring/survey activities</u>

1. Is there a national monitoring programme that enables Conservation Status of cetaceans in your waters to be assessed? *(provides abundance estimates and/or life history parameters and information on pressures)*	☒**Yes** ☐**No**	If yes, please provide details: *Monitoring the population of harbour porpoises in DK waters is part of NOVANA - the Nationwide Monitoring and Assessment Programme for the Aquatic and Terrestrial Environments carried out by the The Danish Environmental Protection Agency. The NOVANA program specifies the details and effort of the harbour porpoise monitoring from 2017 to 2021. The results from the monitoring effort in 2017 is yet to be published.* *In 2017 line transect surveys was carried out in 5 Natura 2000 areas in the North Sea from airplane. The methodology used in those surveys where identical to the method used in the SCANS-III survey. The surveys where carried out in July of 2017, and the investigated areas where the southern parts of the North Sea / Wadden Sea and the Danish section of Skagerrak.* *During 2017/2018, 2 Natura 2000 areas in the inner Danish waters harbour porpoises where monitored using passive acoustic monitoring (C-pods). The locations where Kalundborg Fjord and the Great Belt. The areas where monitored for a year. As part of NOVANA the plan is to survey 2 new areas in the inner Danish waters in 2019 and 2021 respectively, to gain data on abundance and seasonal variations in abundance.* *As part of the MSFD 10 stations in the Baltic around Bornholm will be surveyed in 2018. Contact regarding the monitoring of harbour porpoises under the NOVANA program: <u>Aarhus University, Department of Bioscience, Marine Mammal Research. Frederiksborgvej 399, 4000 Roskilde, Denmark. Contact: Signe Sveegaard, phone: +45 87158496, email: ssv@bios.au.dk .</u>*
2. Please provide an overview of current national monitoring programmes:		
• With in		**Approach:** ☐Photo-ID ☒Line transect surveys

MPAs	☒Passive Acoustic Monitoring ☐Strandings	
	Target Species: *Described in section 1.*	
• Wider Seas	**Approach:** ☐Photo-ID ☒Line transect surveys ☒Passive Acoustic Monitoring ☐Strandings	
	Target Species: *Described in section 1.*	
3. Are any of these programmes carried out in collaboration with other Parties?	**☒Yes** **☐No**	If yes, please provide details: Department of Bioscience, Aarhus University carries out all national monitoring of harbour porpoise under NOVANA.
4. Links to Relevant Outputs	Click or tap here to enter text.	
C. <u>Life history parameters by ASCOBANS species – *if easier please submit information in a table in Excel format.*</u>		
1. Age at sexual and physical maturity	**☐Yes** **☒No**	If yes, please provide links and details where applicable: Click or tap here to enter text.
2. Inter-birth intervals	**☐Yes** **☒No**	If yes, please provide links and details where applicable: Click or tap here to enter text.
3. Calf and adult mortality rates	**☐Yes** **☒No**	If yes, please provide links and details where applicable: Click or tap here to enter text.
4. Potential reproductive span/capacity	**☐Yes** **☒No**	If yes, please provide links and details where applicable: Click or tap here to enter text.
5. Longevity	**☐Yes** **☒No**	If yes, please provide links and details where applicable: Click or tap here to enter text.
6. Diet	**☐Yes** **☒No**	If yes, please provide links and details where applicable: Click or tap here to enter text.
7. Age and sex structure	**☐Yes** **☒No**	If yes, please provide links and details where applicable: Click or tap here to enter text.
8. Other relevant factors	**☐Yes** **☒No**	If yes, please provide links and details where applicable: Click or tap here to enter text.
If you are entering information for more than one species, please enter the data in the above-mentioned categories here: Click or tap here to enter text.		

SECTION IV: USE OF BYCATCHES AND STRANDINGS

A. Stranding Network		
1. Is there a national stranding network in place?	☒**Yes** ☐**No**	If yes, please provide details below: *There is a National Contingency Plan concerning strandings of marine mammals in Denmark. The plan is described in Danish in the document: "Beredskabsplan for havpattedyr 2012 Miljøministeriet, Naturstyrelsen J.nr. NST-369-00002"* *https://naturstyrelsen.dk/media/nst/11686110/beredskabsplan_for_havpattedyr_-_marts_2012.pdf* *The National Contingency Plan concerning strandings of marine mammals in Denmark is run jointly by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, the Danish Nature Agency, the Fisheries and Maritime Museum, the Natural History Museum of Denmark, Department of Bioscience at University of Aarhus and DTU National Veterinary Institute. The primary objective of the plan is to monitor the health status of the Danish populations of seals and cetaceans as well as to record all stranded marine mammals along the Danish coastline.* *Tissue samples and skeletal remains from stranded marine mammals are collected and stored by the two museums in order to secure samples for future research projects. Moreover, the contingency plan aims to ensure that sick or distressed marine mammals whenever possible are euthanized.* *The roles and responsibilities of the different participants in the contingency plan is described in in detail in the contingency plan.*
2. Please add the names and URLs of all national stranding/necropsy networks	*There is only the one stranding network mentioned in section 1)* *Primary responsible for collecting and publishing stranding data on cetaceans are: The Fisheries and Maritime Museum, Tarphagevej 2, 6710 Esbjerg V, Denmark. Contact: Charlotte Bie Thøstesen, phone: +45 76122000, email: cbt@fimus.dk* *Primary responsible for performing necropsies on stranded cetaceans are: The National Veterinary Institute, DTU-VET, Bülowsvej 27, 1870 Frederiksberg C, Denmark. Contact: Mette Sif Hansen, phone +45 35886719, email: mesi@vet.dtu.dk*	
3. Does this cover the whole or part of the reporting country's coastline?	**Yes**	
4. Are necropsies carried out to determine cause of death?	☒**Yes** ☐**No**	If yes, please provide details below: *As part of the contingency plan concerning stranding of marine mammals in Denmark, it's the goal to collect up to 25 harbour porpoises per year suited for full necropsy, to establish the likely cause of death, overall bodycondition,*

		blubber thickness and other relevant health parameters. The animals selected are typically both by-caught animals as well as stranded animals.
5. Are any cases photographed, measured or sampled even if not collected for necropsy?	☒**Yes** ☐**No**	If yes, please provide details below: *The available data on stranding's vary. Some consists of photo documentation only, combined with a position of the stranding. Other strandings are described in higher detail, and some strandings are physically collected for full necropsy as descriped in previous section.*
6. Is there a database of strandings?	☒**Yes** ☐**No**	If yes, please provide link to and details of responsible institutions: *Primary responsible for that database is: The Fisheries and Maritime Museum, Tarphagevej 2, 6710 Esbjerg V, Denmark. Contact: Charlotte Bie Thøstesen, phone: +45 76122000, email: cbt@fimus.dk*
7. Is the data available online or downloadable on request?	☐**Yes** ☒**No**	If yes, please provide details below: Click or tap here to enter text.
8. ASCOBANS is currently developing a web-accessed database for marine mammals strandings and necropsy data (see AC23/Inf.9.1.a). Please indicate which national stranding network(s) you designate to become part of this international web-accessed database:	Click or tap here to enter text.	
9. Please state whom to contact for integrating this stranding network into the ASCOBANS database (name, position, email, telephone)	*The Fisheries and Maritime Museum, Tarphagevej 2, 6710 Esbjerg V, Denmark. Contact: Charlotte Bie Thøstesen, phone: +45 76122000, email: cbt@fimus.dk*	
B. Parties Involved		
1. Live-Stranding Responses Details (phone, email, website)	*The Fisheries and Maritime Museum, Tarphagevej 2, 6710 Esbjerg V, Denmark. Contact: Charlotte Bie Thøstesen, phone: +45 76122000, email: cbt@fimus.dk*	
2. Reporting of Carcasses Details (phone, email, website)	*The Fisheries and Maritime Museum, Tarphagevej 2, 6710 Esbjerg V, Denmark. Contact: Charlotte Bie Thøstesen, phone: +45 76122000, email: cbt@fimus.dk*	

	If carcass is suitable for necropsy: The National Veterinary Institute, DTU-VET, Bülowsvej 27, 1870 Frederiksberg C, Denmark. Contact: Mette Sif Hansen, phone +45 35886719, email: mesi@vet.dtu.dk

C. Stranding numbers from reporting year (2017)

If additional space is required, please submit the following information in a table in excel, as an attachment with this form.

Species	***Total number of stranding events***	***Total number of individuals (dead/alive)***	***Number necropsied***	***Most common cause of death***	***Other Causes of Death***
Harbour porpoise	***74***	***74***	***7***	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
White Beaked Dolphin	***4***	***4***	***3***	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.

D. New and Relevant Publications
(Including new methods and any new projects using samples/outputs)

The Fisheries and Maritime Museum have published the 2017 report from the National Contingency Plan concerning strandings of marine mammals in Denmark. The report is in Danish and has the title " Strandede havpattedyr i Danmark 2017, Beredskabet vedrørende Havpattedyr"

SECTION V: OTHER MATTERS	
A. **Other information or comments important for the Agreement**	Click or tap here to enter text.
B. Difficulties in implementing the Agreement	Click or tap here to enter text.