UN environment programme

ASCOBANS

AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF SMALL CETACEANS OF THE BALTIC, NORTH EAST ATLANTIC, IRISH AND NORTH SEAS

ASCOBANS/AC29/NR.1
24 April 2025

29th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Online, 16-18 September 2025
Agenda Item 2

2024 NATIONAL REPORT: POLAND

2024 ASCOBANS National Report

1 January – 31 December 2024

As outlined in ASCOBANS Resolution 10.1 *National Reporting 2025-2028*, this form will cover the year 2024 (Year 1), and the following topics included in the Annex to the Resolution:

- High-level Summary of Key Messages
- General Information (Section I)
- Noise (impulsive i.e. piling and continuous/ambient i.e. shipping) (Section II B3)
- Ocean Energy (Section II B4)
- Unexploded Ordnance (Section II C8)
- Marine Spatial Planning (Section II D15)
- Other matters (Section VII)

The National Reports submitted will inform discussions at the [name of the meeting ([dates])].

- All questions apply to the **reporting period from 1 January to 31 December 2024**.
- 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 May 2025**.

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.

High-level Summary of Key Messages

In your country, for 2024 (Year 1), what does this report reveal about:

1. **The most successful aspects of implementation of the Agreement?** (list up to five items)

   A number of long-term, educational campaigns conducted by the Prof. Krzysztof Skóra Hel Marine Station of the University of Gdańsk's, as well as WWF Poland. Particularly important is the beach patrol project by volunteers, so-called "WWF Blue Patrol".

   Initiation of the acoustic monitoring of harbour porpoises in the Polish marine part of the Baltic Sea within the SAMBAH II project (PL part financed from EMFAF 2021-2027).

   Preparation of the draft third joint recommendation on the bycatch mitigation measures for the Baltic sea harbour porpoises under Polish presidency of Baltfish.

   Ongoing dialogue with the fishing community on the protection of the Baltic ecosystem, including harbour porpoises within Baltfish.

2. **The greatest challenges in implementing the Agreement?** (list up to five items)

   Degradation of the Baltic Sea both in terms of species structure and the expansion of anoxic areas on its bottom

   Cumulative effect of anthropopressure in the Baltic Sea in connection with the increasing number of new investments and ventures.

   Fish resources depletion

3. **The main priorities for future implementation of the Agreement?** (list up to five items)
   Save Baltic harbour porpoise populations by improving protection in areas of their existence, improving monitoring of bycatch in fishery (including improvement of knowledge on bycatch numbers and fishing effort to be able to calculate bycatch rate), reducing and mitigating pressures on Baltic harbour porpoises.
   Continuation of activities carried out so far, together with promotion of pro-ecological practices throughout the country, which affects the quality of the waters feeding the Baltic Sea

Section I: General Information

A. Country Information

1. **Name of Party / Non-Party Range State: Poland**

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**

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Copy box if needed.

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: 10.4, 9.2 (Rev.MOP10), **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	☐	
Fisheries observes	☒	Less than 1%of fishing effort /or not calculated, no bycatch observed
Remote Electronic Monitoring	☐	
Self-reporting by fishermen	☒	It is obligatory to report bycatch of sea mammals in the logbooks, but in 2024 no report has been provided
Pathological investigation	☐	
Assessment at stranding site	☐	

Comments:

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.

Species	Number of bycaught animals observed	Year (incl. season if available)	Gear type	Area	Overall sampling effort	Monitoring method used
HP Harbour porpoise	**0**	**2024**	**GNS, OTB, OTM, LLD**	**27.3.d.25**	**Below 1% of the entire fishing effort**	**Observer onboard**
HP Harbour porpoise	**0**	**2024**	**GNS, OTB, OTM, LLD**	**27.3.d.26**	**Below 1% of the entire fishing effort**	**Observer onboard**

1.3. Which species of small cetaceans were recorded as bycatch by recreational fishing in the reporting period? . In Poland only angling is allowed in the marine areas, thus there is no risk of bycatch of small cetaceans in recreational fishing

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.		
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:

(Mass bycatch incidents, unusual species bycatch etc.)

In February 2025 alive entanglement of Humpback whale in GNS gears in the Pomeranian Bay (Arkona Basin) in the Baltic Sea (released alive).

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?
Pingers on static nets	**H Gdansk Basin**	**2023**	☐ No ☐ Yes. Comments: **Do not know yet**
Temporal closures of static nets use (Nov-Jan)	**H Arkona Basin**	**2023**	☐ No ☐ Yes. Comments: **Do not know yet**
Permanent closure of static nets use	**H Bornholm Basin**	**2023**	☐ No ☐ Yes. Comments: **Do not know yet**

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:

In Poland we observed the decrease in fishing effort, as part of the vessels had been scrapped (and not replaced) including ones that got support for scrapping coming from the EMFAF Fund 2021-2027.
The number of vessels scrapped under each segment:
- fleet segment up to 8 m – 31 vessels;
- fleet segment between 8 m – 12 m - 65 vessels;
- fleet segment from 12 m – 18 m – 21 vessels;
- fleet segment 18 m – 21,69 m – 8 vessels.

1.7. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on bycatch 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

MIR PIB is involved in CIBBRiNA project.

Joint DE/SE/PL publication in the Ecology&Evolution: Koschinski, S., Owen, K., Lehnert, K.,& Kamińska, K. (2024). Current species protection does not serve its porpoise—Knowledge gaps on the impact of pressures on the Critically Endangered Baltic Proper harbour porpoise population, and future recommendations for its protection. Ecology and Evolution, 14, e70156. https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.70156

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

Status relative to previous years. 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)
HP Harbour porpoise	☐	☒	☐	☐	**Bycatch is decreasing due to the decrease of fishing effort on static nets as a result of stock depletion**
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	

☐ **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: 10.3, **9.4**, 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?

☐ **No.**

☒ **Yes.**

Please provide details.

Yes. We have significantly depleted all Baltic cod stocks for a few years now, in addition herring stocks and especially western herring stock (ICES subdivision 20-24) (spring spawners) is significantly depleted, but also central herring (ICES 25-29, 32) is not in a very good state. Herring and cod are important food resources for harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea (Andreasen et al. 2017) (Andreasen, H., Ross, S. D., Siebert, U., Andersen, N. G., Ronnenberg, K., & Gilles, A. (2017). Diet composition and food consumption rate of harbor porpoises (Phocoena phocoena) in the western Baltic Sea. Marine Mammal Science, 33, 1053–1079. https://doi.org/10.1111/mms.12421).

2.2. Where are these depletions in national waters occurring?

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

Area	Region
27.3.d.24	**H Arkona Basin**
27.3.d.25	**H Bornholm Basin**
27.3.d.26	**H Gdansk Basin**

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
TAC/Quota	**Every year**	**EU fisheries regulations for commercially exploited fish species**
Multiannual plans	**Every year**	**EU fisheries regulations**
Protection of spawning sites	**Every year**	**National measure in coastal regions**
Closed seasons	**Temporal measure, every year**	**EU fisheries regulations for commercially exploited fish species**

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.

Due to very low number of harbour porpoises present in Polish waters it is not possible to collect enough samples to confirm that resource depletion may have an impact on small cetaceans.

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

☒ **No.**

☐ **Yes.**

Please provide details.

Due to very low number of harbour porpoises present in Polish waters it is not possible to collect enough samples to evaluate cetacean body condition at sea.

2.6. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on resource depletion 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

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

Status relative to previous years. 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
HP Harbour porpoise	☐	☐	☐	☒	**Too little samples to confirm impact of this pressure on small cetaceans in the Polish marine waters**
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

B. Disturbance (incl. potential physical impacts)

3. Noise (impulsive i.e. piling and continuous/ambient i.e. shipping)

AIM: to illustrate progress on understanding, monitoring and mitigating negative effects on small cetaceans from underwater noise during the reporting period.
Relevant Resolutions: 10.3, 9.2 (Rev.MOP10), **8.11 (Rev.MOP9),** 8.9, 8.6 (Rev.MOP10), 8.4 (Rev.MOP9), 8.3, 7.1, **6.2 (Rev.MOP10),** 6.1

Small cetaceans are especially susceptible to underwater noise due to their high responsiveness to sound and wide hearing range. Good environmental status, as defined by the European Union, suggests that the introduction of energy, including underwater noise, is at levels that do not adversely affect the marine environment. Anthropogenic noise pollution has generally increased in recent times and generates a broad range of frequencies due to a wide variety of human activities. Impulsive and continuous noise present different impacts on small cetaceans, which include communicative masking, behavioural response and physiological injury. Noise in marine environments potentially impedes communication, affects distribution and hence feeding and reproduction of small cetaceans. Studies show that not only cetaceans but also fish and other marine life may be negatively impacted by anthropogenic noise.

Parties to ASCOBANS have agreed on implementation of measures through a number of resolutions that (1) highlight the potential impact that noise pollution may have on small cetaceans in the Agreement Area and (2) commit to reduce the pressure presented by underwater noise. The Agreement Area requires improved monitoring, collation of data, and consideration of appropriate mitigation measures.

To better understand the extent to which noise negatively impacts the health of small cetaceans, and to learn about new work relevant to the topic, countries are requested to provide related information.

Questions:

3.1. To which noise registers/databases has your country contributed to date?

ICES Impulsive Noise Register (for HELCOM and OSPAR Parties)	National registry	Other
☒ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **Not Applicable**	☒ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **Not Applicable** Specify (e.g. JNCC noise registry):	☐ **Yes** ☒ **No** Specify:

3.2. Any instances/issues in the reporting period including information on planned or completed significant developments/activities, including the details of monitoring in place before, during and after the project:

Development/ Individual Activity of impulsive noise (e.g. construction, seismic, sonar)	Status	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Information on noise management and monitoring			Region
				Regulations/ guidelines exist	Monitoring conducted	Mitigation in place	
	Choose an item.	☐ **No.** ☐ **Yes.** Weblinks:	☐ **No.** ☐ **Yes.** Weblinks:	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Choose an item.	☐ **No.** ☐ **Yes.** Weblinks:	☐ **No.** ☐ **Yes.** Weblinks:	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Choose an item.	☐ **No.** ☐ **Yes.** Weblinks:	☐ **No.** ☐ **Yes.** Weblinks:	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

3.3. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on underwater noise in your country.

National monitoring of continuous noise (6 stations of continuous records) and impulsive noise (mainly explosives but also seismic measurements) done by the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management - National Research Institute on the order of Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection. Monitoring began in 2015.

The Gdynia Maritime University is part of the consortium of the PURE WIND JPI Ocean project coordinated by the Norwegian University of Science and Technology. Available here: https://www.jpi-oceans.eu/en/pure-wind.

"Concept of building metrological infrastructure in the area of underwater acoustics at GUM" project which aims to create a concept and maybe in the future get funds for this kind of infrastructure. This is national project and a website in English can be found. Some information in Polish may also be found here: https://ug.edu.pl/strona/120658/polska-metrologia.

Given the need of awareness, regional cooperation and need of progress for the achievement of targets to reduce underwater noise from increasing shipping activities, the RED NOISE BALTSHIP project´s goal is to address these needs and push towards stronger action. Project will be carried out in cooperation with Foundation for Development of the University of Gdańsk (FRUG) and Prof.Krzysztof Skóra Hel Marine Station, Friends of the Earth Germany (BUND), Latvian Institute of Aquatic Ecology (LIAE), The Fisheries Secretariat (FishSec). https://www.ccb.se/red-noise-baltship.

3.4. Report on noise management for cumulative impacts, including relevant regulations and guidelines, seismic shot point densities and level of impact deemed acceptable.

The assessment presented in the draft of the second update of initial assessment of the environmental status of marine waters (2023), was based on two indicators:

- **"Anthropogenic impulsive sound in water",**
- **"Continuous low frequency anthropogenic sound".**

The indicator "Anthropogenic impulsive sound in water" refers to the assessment of criterion D11C1 (Impulsive Sound) of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and is a quantitative description of distribution in time and space of loud low- and medium-frequency impulse sounds. The analysis in Polish maritime areas covers events of military maritime activities causing impulse noise reported by the Ministry of National Defense in 2016-2021.

The quantitative assessment took into account the methodology used in the HOLAS 3 regional assessment, to the extent permitted by available data, and the threshold values regarding the acceptable area/habitat area affected by underwater sound established at the European Union level - TG Noise DL2 (2023).

The number of days with impulse noise was analysed taking into account the level of explosions as well as the daily and average annual percentage of the area of Polish marine areas exposed to impulse noise causing negative effects on marine animals - harbour porpoises (Phocoena phocoena).

The two exposure options analysed in the assessment: short-term and long-term, are located below the threshold values established at EU level, i.e. on any day the percentage of POM areas exposed to impulse noise exceed 20% and in any year the average percentage of surface area exceed 10%, which means that good environmental status has been achieved.

The indicator "Continuous low frequency anthropogenic sound" refers to the assessment of criterion D11C2 (Continuous Noise) of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive. The environmental assessment of the indicator was made on the basis of the results of modeling sound pressure levels in the Baltic Sea in 2018, which is the year considered representative of conditions during the 6-year assessment period (2016-2021).
Good environmental status is achieved when the spatial threshold of 20% of the area is not exceeded, in accordance with the document adopted at the EU level - TG Noise DL4 (2023), expressing the acceptable area affected by continuous noise at a level that negatively affects marine animal populations. This threshold may not be exceeded in any month of 2018: for fish (one-third octave band with a mid-frequency value of 125 Hz) and marine mammals (one-third octave band with a mid-frequency value of 500 Hz).
The assessment was performed for 3 basins: the Bornholm Basin, the Eastern Gotland Basin and the Gdańsk Basin.
Two types of effects of underwater noise on marine animals were evaluated:
Behavioral disturbance - using the monthly median sound pressure level (SPL - Sound Pressure Level: the sum of natural ambient sounds and anthropogenic sounds from ships occurring in the environment).
For behavioral disturbance, there was no exceedance of the 20% spatial threshold for any of the 3 pools in the POM, for both fish (125 Hz) and marine mammals (500 Hz).
Masking i.e. communication restriction - using the monthly median excess level (excess level - anthropogenic noise generated by ships)
In the case of communication masking, there was no exceedance of the 20% spatial threshold in any of the assessment areas in the POM for marine mammals, but there was an exceedance of the threshold in all 3 assessment areas for fish.
To sum up, in case of masking fish communication by continuous noise for each of the pools at least in one month of 2018 the spatial threshold was exceeded so good environmental status was not achieved.
In addition to the assessment for the years 2016-2021, Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (CIEP) also presents annual assessments for underwater noise. The assessment results are presented on the CIEP website https://rdsm.gios.gov.pl/pl/oceny-roczny.

3.5. Is the perceived level of pressure from underwater noise in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?

Status relative to previous years. To be done per species basis where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

B. Disturbance (incl. potential physical impacts)

4. Ocean Energy

AIM: to understand the extent and development of current and planned ocean energy projects, and progress in monitoring and mitigation of their negative effects on small cetaceans during the reporting period.
Relevant Resolutions: 8.11 (Rev.MOP9), 8.9, **8.6 (Rev.MOP10)**, 8.3, 6.2 (Rev.MOP10)

Renewable energy is a necessary component of the efforts to supply the energy needs of human populations while combatting climate change. Efforts to harness renewable energy sources, however, should be conducted in a way that does not have a harmful impact on biological diversity and the marine environment. There are potential adverse effects of ocean energy on small cetaceans from such energy projects. In regard to small cetaceans, this can include potential lethal interactions or injury, negative behavioural impacts from displacement and changes in fecundity, calf survival and juvenile and adult mortality. There remains uncertainty regarding quantifying the (magnitude of the) pressure from ocean energy production on small cetaceans.

Parties to ASCOBANS have agreed to introduce precautionary measures and procedures for activities surrounding the development of renewable energy in marine environments in order to minimise and mitigate possible effects on small cetaceans, by following best practices. Parties have committed to investigating such pressures and robustly monitoring and mitigating them through environmental impact assessments. Addressing all aspects relevant to the conservation of protected species in regard to ocean energy and collaboration with other organizations working on or potentially interested in the issue is to the benefit of small cetaceans in the Agreement Area.

It is of particular interest to ASCOBANS to understand current and ongoing renewable energy projects in the Agreement Area, mitigation measures and procedures in use and other work relevant to the topic. Countries are requested to provide information relevant to their activities.

Questions:

4.1. Please enter wind energy farm data into the table below.

Currently, no offshore wind farms in the Polish exclusive economic zone have been built, but the construction process has already started. According to Polish regulations, offshore wind farms can only be located within the area of the exclusive economic zone. It is estimated that the first offshore wind farm will be connected to the power grid in 2025.

Name of wind farm	Operational date (or foreseen grid connection date)	Area	Output (megawatts per turbine)	Number of turbines	How were the individual wind turbines installed in the seabed?	Was scour protection used?	Noise mitigation during construction used? (multiple ticks possible)	If the wind farm is floating, how was it anchored?	Other mitigation used in pre-/post-construction	Additional information
	dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.			Choose an item.	Choose an item.	☐ Single bubble curtains ☐ Double bubble curtains ☐ Acoustic deterrent devices ☐ Time/area closures ☐ Other, please specify:			
	dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.			Choose an item.	Choose an item.	☐ Single bubble curtains ☐ Double bubble curtains ☐ Acoustic deterrent devices ☐ Time/area closures ☐ Other, please specify:			

4.2. Please enter wave power installation data into the table below.

There are no such installations in Polish maritime areas and their construction is not planned in the near future

Name of installation	Operational date (or foreseen grid connection date)	Area	Output (megawatts per turbine)	Number of turbines	How is the installation anchored?	Was scour protection used?	Mitigation used in pre-/during/post-construction	Additional information
	dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.				Choose an item.		
	Dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.				Choose an item.		

4.3. Please enter tidal energy installation data into the table below.

There are no such installations in Polish maritime areas and their construction is not planned in the near future

Name of installation	Operational date (or foreseen grid connection date)	Area	Output (megawatts per turbine)	Number of turbines	Type	Collision mitigation	Other mitigation used in pre-/during/post-construction	Additional information
	dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.			Choose an item.	Choose an item.		
	Dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.			Choose an item.	Choose an item.		

4.4. Please enter tidal lagoon/barrage installation data into the table below.

There are no such installations in Polish maritime areas and their construction is not planned in the near future

Name of installation	Operational date (or foreseen grid connection date)	Area	Output (megawatts per turbine)	Number of turbines	Type	Collision mitigation	Other mitigation used in pre-/during/post-construction	Additional information
	dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.			Choose an item.	Choose an item.		
	dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.			Choose an item.	Choose an item.		

4.5. Has there been any other instances/issues related to ocean energy during the reporting period in your country?

☒ **No.**

☐ **Yes.**

Please provide details:

4.6. How is the pressure managed, incl. relevant regulations / guidelines and the year of implementation (current and planned)?

4.7. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on ocean energy 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)

4.8. Mark the perceived level of pressure from ocean energy in your country to the table below.

For example, active construction of new developments could increase the pressure, while decommissioning or addition of mitigation measures to pre-existing projects could decrease the pressure.

Energy type	Status in [year] relative to previous years	Nature of the evidence
Wind energy	Choose an item.	
Wave power	Choose an item.	
Tidal energy	Choose an item.	
Tidal lagoon/barrage	Choose an item.	

Comments:

4.9. Has there been any other instances/issues related to ocean energy during the reporting period in your country?

☒ **No.**

☐ **Yes.**

Please provide details:

4.10. How is the pressure managed, incl. relevant regulations / guidelines and the year of implementation (current and planned)?

4.11. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on ocean energy 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)

4.12. Mark the perceived level of pressure from ocean energy in your country to the table below.

Status relative to previous years. For example, active construction of new developments could increase the pressure, while decommissioning or addition of mitigation measures to pre-existing projects could decrease the pressure.

Energy type	Status in [year] relative to previous years	Nature of the evidence
Wind energy	Choose an item.	
Wave power	Choose an item.	
Tidal energy	Choose an item.	
Tidal lagoon/barrage	Choose an item.	

Comments:

B. Disturbance (incl. potential physical impacts)

5. Cetacean Watching Industry

AIM: to determine if the developing cetacean watching industry poses a threat to small cetaceans.
Relevant Resolutions: 10.3, 8.9, 6.1, 5.4

Whale and dolphin watching is a global industry that can provide socio-economic benefits to local communities by attracting tourism, as well as strengthening public awareness of conservation needs. However, it also has the potential of being harmful when it interferes with the behaviour of animals in their natural environment and may even lead to injury or death. As the cetacean watching industry is still scarcely developed in some countries, collecting this data now allows tracking the development of the industry.

It is of particular importance to ASCOBANS to obtain an overview of the current scale of the activities and to monitor the development of the industry in the future. This is done by quantifying the number and locations of operators, reporting negative interactions and providing information on the development and implementation of any guidelines regarding cetacean watching.

Filling out this section accurately and completely will help to detect any indications of potential threats, allow timely mitigation action and enable Parties and Non-Party Range States to work towards a coordinated approach regarding the development of cetacean watching guidelines in the Agreement Area.

Note: We are here only addressing commercial cetacean watching activities which take place from vessels and include viewing of small cetacean species. Operators are defined as those offering trips with a primary focus: they advertise specifically with the aim to see small cetaceans, or a secondary focus: they advertise either for other taxa, such as birds or seals, or large cetaceans, or more general for wildlife, but mention the opportunity to see small cetaceans.

Questions:

5.1. Do you have any commercial small cetacean watching industry operating in your country?

☒ **No.** Go to Question 5.3.

☐ **Yes.**

5.2. Please identify the total number of operators conducting commercial cetacean watching in your country and provide details in the table below.

☐ 0-5

☐ 6-10

☐ 11-20

☐ 21+

In the table, provide the sub-regions in which commercial cetacean watching takes place. Identify if small cetacean watching is a primary and/or secondary focus of the operators and, in the first case, what the target species are.

Overview of commercial small cetacean watching activities per sub-region. If necessary, add rows.

Region	**Small cetacean watching**			**Link to website or contact details** (include information on ports and operators if available)
	Primary focus / target species		Secondary focus	
Choose an item.	☐	Choose a species Choose a species Choose a species Choose a species	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	Choose a species Choose a species Choose a species Choose a species	☐	

5.3. Does your country have a definition of the term 'harassment' in general and/or as it relates to the Cetacean Watching Industry? [1]

☒ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Provide definition below:

5.4. Have there been any incidents of harassment towards small cetaceans in the context of commercial cetacean watching reported to authorities during the reporting period?

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Provide information on table below. If necessary, copy table.

Date dd/mm/yy	**Context of incidence**	**Outcome for (a) the animal or (b) human** (e.g. behavioural response, injury, death)
Legal procedures / court proceedings / convictions that took place		**Responsible authority for such reports**
Link to websites or documentation of this report		

5.5. Does your country have any operators that offer swimming with dolphins (or other small cetaceans)?

In some parts of the world this has become an important tourism industry with potential impacts for both small cetaceans and swimmers. Although scarcely developed, it has occurred within the ASCOBANS Agreement Area, and requires at least background monitoring. Sometimes incidents occur and can lead to harm for small cetaceans and/or swimmers.

☐ **No**.

☐ **Yes**. Provide information in the table below.

Location	Species	Operator	Any reported incidents between small cetaceans or swimmers.
	Choose an item.	(include link to website)	☐ No ☐ Yes, please describe:
	Choose an item.	(include link to website)	☐ No ☐ Yes, please describe:
	Choose an item.	(include link to website)	☐ No ☐ Yes, please describe:

5.6. List any incidents of harassment to small cetaceans during the reporting period in your country in the context of swimming with small cetaceans reported to authorities – and the outcome if known (behavioural response, injury, death, any court proceedings).

Date	Context of incidence	Outcome for (a) the animal or (b) human (e.g. behavioural response, injury, death)	Legal procedures/ court proceedings/ convictions that took place	Responsible authority for such reports	Link to websites or documentation of this report
dd/mm/yy					
dd/mm/yy					
dd/mm/yy					

5.7. Are there any solitary sociable dolphin interactions in your country?

Occasionally, individual solitary dolphins may associate with humans, resulting in increased interactions between the two which may lead to impacts upon either. Sometimes incidents occur and can lead to harm for small cetaceans and/or swimmers.

☐ **No**. Go to Question 5.12.

☐ **Yes**. Provide information in the table below.

Region	Date	Species	Link to websites	Reported incidents between small cetaceans and swimmers
Choose an item.	dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.		
Choose an item.	dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.		

[1] For example, the US Marine Mammal Protection Act uses the term harassment, and defines two levels: Level A harassment means any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance that has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild. Level B harassment refers to acts that have the potential to disturb (but not injure) a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by disrupting behavioural patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering.
NB. The UK uses the term 'disturbance' in its legislation.

5.8. Does your country have any mitigation measures (codes of conduct/guidelines) in place in the event of disturbance or harassment in the context of commercial cetacean watching, swimming with cetaceans, and interactions with solitary sociable dolphins?

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide information below:

Measure: (may include regional measures)		
Date of implementation:		**Region:** Choose an item.
Has the measure been effective?	☐ **No** ☐ **Yes.** Comments:	
Other information:		

Copy table if needed.

5.9. List any incidents of harassments to small cetaceans during the reporting period in the context of interactions with solitary sociable dolphins reported to authorities – and the outcome if known (behavioural response, injury, death, any court proceedings).

Date	Context of incidence	Outcome for (a) the animal or (b) human (e.g. behavioural response, injury, death)	Legal procedures/ court proceedings/ convictions that took place	Responsible authority for such reports	Link to websites or documentation of this report
dd/mm/yy					
dd/mm/yy					

5.10. Relevant new research/ work/ collaboration on the cetacean watching industry, "swim with small cetacean" operations, solitary sociable dolphin interactions and their possible effects on small cetaceans 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)

5.11. Have there been any other instances/issues related to cetacean watching industry during the reporting period in your country?

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

5.12. Is the perceived level of pressure from commercial small cetacean watching in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?

Status relative to previous years. To be done per species where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	

☒ **Not applicable.** Comments:

B. Disturbance (incl. potential physical impacts)

6. Recreational Sea Use

AIM: to determine whether recreational sea use is detrimental to small cetaceans and, if so, to identify types of activity and areas of concern.
Relevant Resolutions: **10.6,** 10.3, 8.9, 8.3, 7.1, 6.1, 5.4

Recreational use of the sea by humans includes a wide variety of activities, some of which are known to have a potential negative impact on small cetaceans. This includes the use of RIBs (rigid-hulled inflatable boats), hard-hulled boats exceeding 10 knots in speed, yachts and personal watercrafts such as jet skis, kayaks and surfboards; and excludes recreational fishing and sea-angling.

Interactions can cause animals to change behaviour and move away, but can also have more serious impacts, such as injury or even death due to collision. ASCOBANS has agreed on a number of resolutions that highlight the importance to review all available information on recreational use of the sea. Obtaining an overview of best practices and guidelines will enable comparisons to be made across the Agreement Area, and ultimately may lead to the provision of overall, consistent guidelines that might be developed at a regional or national level. In this section we strive to obtain an overview of potential risk areas and national sources that have data on incidents with small cetaceans related to recreational sea use.

Questions:

6.1. Are data on recreational sea use available for your country?

☐ **No.** Go to Question 6.3.

☐ **Yes.** Provide information in the table below:

Type of information: (e.g. number of licenced recreational vessels per region, tourist number per region, other) **Web link or other relevant link to data:** (where can this information be found)

6.2. Is information on main areas of recreational sea use available for your country?

Many Range States are mapping human activities to fulfil obligations under the EU Maritime Spatial Planning Directive, MSFD, OSPAR, and HELCOM; this information is relevant (though often not readily accessible) to ASCOBANS in understanding the extent and trends of human activities potentially impacting small cetaceans.

☐ **No.**

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

☐ **Yes.** Provide information in the table below.

Region	Type of information	Is the data available online?	Provide link to data, or comment on unavailability
Choose an item.	(e.g. maps, GIS, reports)	☐ No ☐ Yes	(weblinks)
Choose an item.	(e.g. maps, GIS, reports)	☐ No ☐ Yes	(weblinks)

6.3. Were there any incidents of disturbance or harassment to small cetaceans in relation to recreational sea use in your country?

☐ **No.**

☐ **Unknown.**

☐ **Yes.** Provide information in the table below.

Date	Area	Context of incidence	Outcome for (a) the animal or (b) human	Legal procedures/ court proceedings/ convictions	Link to websites or documentation of the incident
dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.	(e.g. what kind of recreational activity)	(e.g. behavioural response, injury, death)		
dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.	(e.g. what kind of recreational activity)	(e.g. behavioural response, injury, death)		

6.4. Does your country have any mitigation measures (codes of conducts/ guidelines/ laws/ rules) in place in the event of disturbance or harassment of small cetaceans through recreational sea use?

☐ **No.**

☒ **Yes.** Please provide information in table below:

Measure:	Nature Protection Act	
Date of implementation:	2004	**Region:** H Gdansk Basin , H Gulf of Riga, H Bornholm Basin
Has the measure been effective?	☐ **No.** ☒ **Yes.** Comments:	
Other information:		

Copy table if needed.

6.5. Relevant new research/ work/ collaboration on disturbance or harassment of small cetaceans through recreational sea use 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)

6.6. Have there been any other instances / issues related to recreational sea use in your country during the reporting period?

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

6.7. Is the perceived level of pressure from recreational sea use in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?

Status relative to previous years. To be done per species where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

B. Disturbance (incl. potential physical impacts)

7. Other Sources of Disturbance

AIM: to identify new sources of disturbance that could be a threat to small cetaceans.
Relevant Resolutions: 10.7, 10.3, 8.9, 8.3, 7.1, 6.1

Overlap of small cetacean and human habitat use is not covered by the questions above, while human activities in the seas are increasing, particularly in the coastal zone. Human activities can, for example, cause a small cetacean to change behaviour, or it can cause physical harm or death. This section aims to identify new sources of disturbance that could be a threat to small cetaceans. The issue of noise is covered under section B3.

7.1. Have there been any incidents of disturbance to small cetaceans in your country during the reporting period, not covered in the items above?

☐ **No.**

☒ **Unknown.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide information in the table below.

Any incidents of disturbance to small cetaceans not covered in Sections B5 or B6 by the report.

Description of event:		**Date:** dd/mm/yy	**Area:** Choose an item.
Outcome for (a) the animal or (b) human	(e.g. behavioural response, injury, death)		
Describe mitigation measures:			
Legal procedures/ court proceedings/ convictions:			
Links to relevant information:	(Websites, etc.)		

7.2. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on other sources of disturbance 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)

Section II: Habitat Conservation and Management (threats and pressures on cetaceans)

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

8. Unexploded Ordnance

AIM: to provide information on the mitigation, management and potential negative impacts of unexploded ordnance on small cetaceans during the reporting period.
Relevant Resolutions: 8.11 (Rev.MOP9), 8.9, **8.8**, 8.3

Unexploded chemical and conventional munitions present a threat to small cetaceans. Hazards exist from unexploded munitions, which release chronic contaminants, and upon detonation, which is physically hazardous from extreme underwater noise and a sudden release of toxic substances. Unexploded ordnance is a notable threat in many areas, such as the Baltic Sea, where the quantity is unknown, though estimates are high. Information on disposal, state of corrosion and quantities of dumped munition is limited, as are meaningful data on the measured environmental impacts. The significance of this pressure's impact on small cetaceans requires further quantification. However, it is clear that mitigation measures are necessary to support alternatives to detonations, and when no alternative is feasible, to reduce negative impacts on small cetaceans.

In the ASCOBANS Area, millions of tons of unexploded ordnance are present in the marine environment and thousands of sea users, such as fishermen, encounter such munitions every year. Parties have agreed on resolutions to support (1) research investigating the pressure on marine animals and habitat and (2) mitigation measures regarding effects of disintegrating submerged munitions on the marine environment. Parties are to strive towards providing relevant information to required bodies and supporting efforts to address the negative implications from this pressure in other regional and international organizations and waters.

Questions:

8.1. To which registers/databases covering conventional and chemical munitions has your country contributed to date?

☐ **OSPAR**	☐ **None**	☐ **Unknown**
☐ **HELCOM**	☐ **Other, please state:**	

8.2. How many UXOs were detonated / released at sea?

☐ **1-9**
☒ **10-49**
☐ **50-99**
☐ **100+**
Provide link to database if available:

8.3. Have there been any other instances/issues related to the issue of unexploded ordnance during the reporting period in your country?

☒ **No.**

☐ **Yes.**
Please provide details:

8.4. How is the issue of unexploded ordnances being managed?

(incl. mitigation measures, relevant regulations/guidelines, year of implementation; may include planned management – please distinguish between a) management of single UXOs and b) management of big amounts of ammunitions in one place e.g. munition dumpsites)

8.5. Is your country monitoring the chemical contaminants released from discarded munition material and unexploded ordnance? (including at munition dumpsites, war wrecks carrying ammunition, UXO detonation zones)

☐ **No.**
☒ **Yes.**
Please provide details:

8.6. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on the issue of unexploded ordnance 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)

- **An inter-ministerial team for hazardous materials remaining in Polish maritime areas has been established (Order No. 345 of the Prime Minister of October 20, 2022, M.P.2022.1042. https://www.gov.pl/web/infrastruktura/miedzyresortowy-zespol-ds-materialow-niebezpiecznych-zalegajacych-na-obszarach-morskich-rp**
- **In 2024 the Maritime Office in Gdynia ordered new surveys and research activities regarding the identification and possible neutralization of hazardous materials lying on the bottom in Polish waters in location of Franken shipwreck, the Stuttgart shipwreck, the Gdańsk Deep and the Slupsk Trough. Surveys are planned to be conducted in 2025.**

- **In 2025, it is planned to establish the national database of hazardous materials in Polish maritime areas. The repository will be maintained by the Hydrographic Office of the Polish Navy.**

8.7. Is the perceived level of pressure from unexploded ordnance in your country:

☐ **Increasing**	☒ **Decreasing**	☐ **Staying the same**	☐ **Unknown**
Please provide the nature of the evidence where applicable:			

☐ **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: 10.3, 10.4, **9.3**, 8.8, 8.3, 7.1, 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 C10 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:

Include parameters provided through monitoring (e.g. type of litter (size, shape, material), amount, impacts on species, geographical location, etc.)

9.2. Are these data publicly available?

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide web link:

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
Choose an item.		dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.	
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.

Measure:	Ghost Diving Poland	
Date of implementation:	2021	**Region:** H Gulf of Riga, H Gulf of Riga, H Bornholm Basin
Has the measure been effective?	☐ **No.** ☒ **Yes.** Comments:	
Other information:		

Copy table if needed.

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

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

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

Status relative to previous years. To be done per species where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

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

10. Pollution and hazardous substances (incl. microplastics)

AIM: to illustrate progress on understanding, monitoring and mitigating impacts of important current and emerging pollution-related hazards on small cetaceans. during the reporting period
Relevant Resolutions: 10.3, 10.4, 8.9, 8.8, **8.7**, 8.4 (Rev.MOP9), 8.3, **7.4**, 7.1, 6.1, 5.7

Marine environments have been subject to a wide range of different types of pollution over the last decades. Top predators, such as small cetaceans that feed on higher trophic prey, tend to accumulate many of these potentially hazardous substances. There are a number of contaminants and pathogens that are known, or suspected, to have impacts on small cetacean health, immune status or reproduction. These include, for example: polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other persistent organic pollutants (POPs), oil pollution (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons), toxins from harmful algal blooms (HABs), sewage, radionuclides, toxic elements, tri-butyl tin (TBT), morbillivirus, and Brucella. In addition, micro- and nano-plastics are also present in marine environment and their impacts are presently poorly understood.

Monitoring can be done using body tissue from small cetaceans obtained from live animals through biopsies, or from dead animals that are generally found on the shore. Necropsies allow the sampling of different types of tissue such as blubber, muscle, kidney or liver and these can be analysed subsequently.

To better understand the impact of contaminants on small cetacean health, to detect new emerging hazards and to work towards a common protocol for analysing samples, countries are asked to provide information on their programs.

Note: Includes microplastics. Macroplastics and discarded fishing gear are covered under Section C 9 Marine Debris.

Questions:

10.1. Does your country conduct monitoring of pollutants in small cetaceans?
Several pollutants have serious effects on individual small cetaceans and can threaten populations. The aim is to capture the nature of existing monitoring and identify gaps in terms of which pollutants are monitored, the extend of this monitoring and the establishment of securely funded long-term data series.

☐ **No.** Go to Question 10.7.
☐ **Yes.**

Comments:

10.2. Who is carrying out the pollutant monitoring program? Please provide information on the institution(s)/agencies that collect the samples and carry out the analyses. Copy table if needed.

Name:
Role in monitoring: (e.g. sample collection, analyses, other)
Postal Address:
Contact Person:
Telephone:
Email:
Weblink:

10.3. Identify the small cetacean species that were covered by your monitoring program during the reporting period. Mark the year in which the species was sampled with an x.

2024	2025	2026	2027	Species	2024	2025	2026	2027	Species
				Choose a species					Choose a species
				Choose a species					Choose a species
				Choose a species					Choose a species

Comments:

10.4. Select the source of your samples (multiple answers possible)

- ☐ Necropsy from stranding
- ☐ Necropsy from bycatch
- ☐ Sample from live stranding
- ☐ Biopsy from live animal
- ☐ Other (specify in comments)

Comments:

10.5. Select the geographical coverage of your monitoring program (several answers are possible)

OSPAR Region I Arctic Waters ☐ Norwegian Sea **OSPAR Region II Greater North Sea** ☐ Dogger Bank ☐ Southern North Sea ☐ Northern North Sea ☐ Channel ☐ Norwegian Trench ☐ Skagerrak **OSPAR Region III Celtic Sea** ☐ Celtic Sea ☐ Irish Sea ☐ Irish & Scottish W. Coast	**OSPAR Region IV Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast** ☐ N. Bay of Biscay ☐ Iberian Sea ☐ Gulf of Cadiz **OSPAR Region V Wider Atlantic** ☐ **HELCOM** ☐ Bothnian Bay ☐ Bothnian Sea ☐ Archipelago Sea ☐ Åland Sea	**HELCOM cont.** ☐ Gulf of Finland ☐ Northern Baltic Proper ☐ Western Gotland Basin ☐ Eastern Gotland Basin ☐ Gulf of Riga ☐ Gdansk Basin ☐ Bornholm Basin ☐ Arkona Basin ☐ Kattegat ☐ Belt Sea ☐ The Sound

A map of the OSPAR and HELCOM regions and sub-regions can be found in the Annex A.

10.6. Select the contaminant / pathogen analyses you have conducted for small cetaceans.

☐ POPs (e.g. PCBs)	☐ Radionuclides	☐ Brucella	☐ Others:
☐ Oil (e.g. PAHs)	☐ Toxic elements	☐ Microplastics	☐ Others:
☐ HAB toxins	☐ TBT	☐ Nanoplastics	☐ Others:
☐ Sewage	☐ Morbillivirus	☐ Others:	☐ Others:

Comments:

10.7. Does your country determine microplastics in small cetaceans?

- ☐ **No.** Go to Question 10.9.
- ☐ **Yes.** Please provide information in the table below:

Do you have a specific protocol to monitor microplastic in small cetaceans? ☐ **No** ☐ **Yes** (If yes, please provide details and weblinks or upload document.)

There is currently no agreed protocol between Parties. Best practice needs to be established to make sure that all results obtained are comparable between research institutes. In particular, it is essential to avoid contamination of samples during processing, e.g. with airborne microplastic fibres.

10.8. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on impact of pollution and hazardous substances (incl. microplastics) on small cetaceans in your country.

We need to capture information on new knowledge arising from monitoring schemes or other research projects, especially results which enhance our understanding of impacts of hazardous pollutants and/or assess their known or likely effects

on small cetacean population status (e.g. considering PCB concentrations in blubber in relation to threshold for inhibition of reproduction). Where relevant, please report separately per pollutant, species and area.

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

10.9. If applicable, list any additional evidence/ data of <u>reduced</u> impacts of pollutants on small cetaceans following implementation of national mitigation measures (e.g. decline of contaminant levels in blubber over time).

10.10. Have there been any instances/ issues related to pollution and hazardous substances in your country during the reporting period?

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

10.11. Is the perceived level of pressure from pollution and hazardous substances in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?

Status relative to previous years. To be done per species where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

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

11. Ship Strikes

AIM: understanding the potential risk of ship strike as a cause of injury/death in small cetaceans.
Relevant Resolutions: 10.6, 8.9, 6.1, 5.4

Ship strikes are collisions between vessels and cetaceans. In the last decades, evidence has emerged that ship strikes might occur more often than previously thought and can have a significant impact on small resident cetacean populations. Most research so far has focused on large cetaceans as those animals are often carried visibly into port at the bow of a vessel. For small cetaceans, ship strike events are not well documented.

Ship strike occurrence is directly linked to the frequency of shipping activity, including such directed at cetaceans, i.e. cetacean watching. To quantify this pressure, it is important to know what kind of vessels are involved in the strike, as well as the type, size and speed of the vessel. But it is also important to have information on the small cetaceans involved, in particular if the animals were engaged in certain behaviour such as feeding.

Ship strike can cause direct death or injury in cetaceans. Even collisions that are non-fatal might leave individuals with a reduction in their chance of survival. To determine the occurrence of ship-strikes, different sources are used. For small cetaceans, direct observations are the rarest. Necropsies of stranded animals can find evidence of characteristic trauma and photographs of animals that survived ship strikes can show typical injuries, such as marks left by propellers. One way to quantify how many animals in a population are impacted by ship strike is to assess the percentage of animals in a photo-identification catalogue that bear ship strike marks.

As this is still a not well documented threat, this section aims to obtain an overview of what kind of data and research is available and ongoing in the countries.

Questions:

11.1. Are there reports available in your country of ship strikes with small cetaceans from visual observations?

The International Whaling Commission (IWC) has a global database for ship strike incidents with small cetaceans. Whether or not your country is Party to the IWC, it is encouraged for countries to provide all ship strike incident information to the IWC database.

☒ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide information from the reporting period in the table below.

Has the ship strike been submitted to the IWC Ship Strike Database?	**Region**	**Species** (if known)	**Date of incident** (dd/mm/yy)	**Contact** (if available contact details of the observer)	**Description of the observed incidence** (Group size if other cetaceans present, dead/alive after collision, animal retrieval, animal being dead before collision, other information, vessel type/name, speed, damage to vessel or injuries to people)	**Is there a necropsy report?**	**Websites, other information, photographs or publications:** (provide links)
Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.				Choose an item. Link:	
Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.				Choose an item. Link:	
Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.				Choose an item. Link:	

11.2. Are there reports in your country of vessel strikes from necropsies of stranded animals for the reporting period?

☒ **No.**

☐ **Yes**. Please provide information in the table below.

General Information			**Necropsied animals**		**Comments**
Year	**Region**	**Species**	**Number of animals with cause of death ship strike** (e.g. animals showing ship strike markings[2])		
			possible	**certain**	
	Choose an item.	Choose a species			
	Choose an item.	Choose a species			
	Choose an item.	Choose a species			
Provide source of information and database link if applicable:					

[2] These can be sub-acute (animal dies not immediately after the ship-strike) or chronic lesions (scar forming starts, but there is likely infection/inflammation) or healed lesions that are unrelated to the cause of death (although they could have affected an animals health status in the longer term).

11.3. Does your country have a protocol in use to determine that a cause of death in post-mortem examination is due to a vessel strike?

☒ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide information below:

11.4. Is there evidence in your country from existing photo-identification catalogues of small cetaceans of any non-lethal ship strike during the reporting period?

For populations of small cetaceans, such as bottlenose dolphins, one can identify those animals in photo-identification catalogues of animals that show ship-strike evidence (e.g. scars). Monitoring the % of animals that show ship strike evidence can be a useful tool to monitor the development of this threat.

☒ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide information in the table below.

Overview of ship strike evidence in photo-identification catalogues

General Information			**Photo-identified animals in the catalogue**			
Year	Region	Species	# individual animals in the photo-identification catalogue	# animals showing ship strike markings (e.g. scars)		
				possible	certain	Unknown
	Choose an item.	Choose a species				
	Choose an item.	Choose a species				
	Choose an item.	Choose a species				

11.5. Do you have any other photographs or evidence of ship strikes outside of photo-identification catalogue?

☒ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

11.6. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on ship strike and its possible effects on small cetaceans 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)

11.7. List any management/ policy actions/ relevant regulations/ guidelines related to mitigating ship strike for small cetaceans (re-routing, tracking animals, ship speed limits) in your country and the year of implementation (current and planned).

Provide web links if available.

11.8. Have there been any other instances / issues of ship strike on small cetaceans in your country in the reporting period?

☒ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

11.9. Is the perceived level of pressure from ship strikes on small cetaceans in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?

Status relative to previous years. To be done per species where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

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

12. Climate change (incl. ocean acidification)

AIM: to illustrate progress on understanding, monitoring and mitigating negative effects of important and emerging climate change related impacts on small cetaceans.
Relevant Resolutions: 10.3, 8.9, 8.4 (Rev.MOP9), 8.3, 7.4, 7.1, 6.1, 5.7

It is certain that climate change is altering the habitat of cetaceans. However, our understanding of how the predicted changes will impact different species and populations can be further developed by identifying issues and trends through reporting. CMS[3] highlights the importance of addressing potential issues through the engagement of (1) researchers to better understand the underlying processes, as well as (2) conservation managers and policy makers to monitor changes and to mitigate negative impacts. Focus should be given to understanding tangible climate change effects relevant to cetaceans, such as changing ocean temperatures, prey depletion / prey range shifts, ocean acidification, increased frequency and intensity of ocean storms, changes in sea ice and weakening of the North Atlantic Drift. Such occurrences require that we gather evidence on the existence and nature of climate change effects on small cetaceans and evaluate current monitoring programmes and mitigation measures.

This section aims to provide an overview of what kind of activities are already ongoing in the member states to address climate change. The focus is on those actions specifically regarding cetaceans as well as the most likely impacts on their habitat and prey. Climate change possibly represents one of the most important future threats to the status of cetaceans in the ASCOBANS region. Direct effects may arise due to ocean warming, resulting in distribution shifts (generally northward) so that the animals continue to occupy waters with temperature regimes compatible with their thermal niches. Key indirect effects will result from changes in prey distribution and abundance due to ocean warming, ocean acidification and changes in ocean current systems.

Questions:

12.1. Does your country undertake monitoring that has potential to contribute to knowledge and identification of climate impacts on small cetaceans?[4]

Climate change will have a multiplicity of possible direct and indirect effects on small cetaceans. Attempting to quantify this is challenging, these questions are aimed to provide an overview of the type of monitoring programmes that are conducted that may provide indirect evidence of climate change on small cetaceans.

☐ **No.** Go to Question 12.3.

☐ **Yes.** Continue to Question 12.2.

12.2. Which effects has your country been monitoring during the reporting period?

Overview of monitoring activities related to climate change effects on small cetaceans. Please add additional direct or indirect effects if applicable.

Monitoring activity	Comments (if possible, provide contact / link to project)
☐ Changes in small cetacean abundance	
☐ Changes in small cetacean distribution	

[3] CMS Resolution 12.21 *Climate Change and Migratory Species*.
[4] This refers to direct and indirect effects.

Monitoring activity	Comments (if possible, provide contact / link to project)
☐ Changes in small cetacean migration or movement range	
☐ Changes in small cetacean migration or movement timing	
☐ Changes in small cetacean community structure	
☐ Changes in reproductive success and timing in small cetaceans	
☐ Changes in prey (fish) abundance and distribution	
☐ Changes in timing of prey (fish) spawning and migration	
☐ Changes in fishing effort	
☐ Changes in the occurrence of pathogens (from sampled individuals)	
☐ Incidences of algal blooms (if yes, where; specify year)	
☐ Other (specify):	

12.3. Relevant new research/ work/ collaborations which provide evidence/ data about climate change, including its emerging potential issues and effects, on small cetaceans 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); include the species concerned, the climate change effect observed, who did the work)

12.4. Have there been any instances / issues related to identified trends in small cetacean populations as a result of climate change in your country during the reporting period?

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

12.5. Is the perceived level of pressure from climate change to small cetaceans in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?

Status relative to previous years. To be done per species basis where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

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

13. Physical Habitat Change (e.g. from construction)

AIM: human activities in the Agreement Area have the potential to impact upon small cetaceans. Tracking those activities that cause physical habitat change and improving our understanding of their relative impacts will help shape any necessary mitigation action required.
Relevant Resolutions: 10.3, 8.11 (Rev.MOP9), 8.9, 8.6 (MOP10), 8.4 (Rev.MOP9), 8.3, 7.1, 6.2, 6.1, 5.7

This section aims to review new information on physical habitat change, e.g. from construction, and its impacts on small cetaceans, their prey and their habitat, and make recommendations to Parties and other relevant authorities for further action.

The collation of this information will contribute to the development of risk maps showing the spatial and temporal (by season) distribution of activities that have an impact on small cetaceans, including information provided in National Reports, taking into account the work done by other organizations.

Note: In the term "physical habitat change", we include a) coastal/marine construction – artificial islands, harbours, bridges, oil/gas platforms, wind turbines, tidal turbines; and b) seabed damage – dredging, bottom trawling.

Questions:

13.1. Provide spatial information on locations (in form of maps and/or links) of physical habitat change in your country by activity type (dredging, marine construction, coastal construction) for the reporting period.

Many range states are mapping human activities to fulfil obligations under the EU Maritime Spatial Planning Directive, MSFD, OSPAR, and HELCOM; this information is relevant (though often not readily accessible) to ASCOBANS in understanding the extent and trends of human activities potentially impacting small cetaceans.

Region	Type of information (e.g. maps, GIS, reports)	Is the data available online?	Provide web link to data, or comment on unavailability
Choose an item.		☐ No ☐ Yes	
Choose an item.		☐ No ☐ Yes	
Choose an item.		☐ No ☐ Yes	

13.2. Does your country have any reported cases of physical habitat change (e.g. dredging, marine construction, coastal construction) impacting small cetaceans during the reporting period?

☒ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

Provide web links if available.

13.3. Does your country have any mitigation measures (regulations/guidelines) to prevent impacts on small cetaceans during physical habitat change activities (e.g. dredging, marine construction, coastal construction)?

☐ **No.**

☒ **Yes.** Please provide details below:

Overview of mitigation measures related to small cetaceans and physical habitat change activities.

Measure:	Appropriate mitigation measures are introduced in a decision on environmental conditions, which must be issued before obtaining the necessary administrative decisions. This decision defines the conditions for the use of the area at the stages of the implementation, operation or use and closure of the project and impose the obligation to carry out prevent, reduce and monitor the environmental impact of a project. Measures introduced to prevent impact on marine mammals depends on the type of the project. The scope of the measures includes: soft start procedures, using acoustic scaring devices called "pingers", bubble curtains, presence monitoring during the construction phase. GUIDELINES for the environmental impact assessment of offshore wind farms: https://www.gov.pl/attachment/52efd872-2e41-4774-8251-31219b88a2e1
Industry:	marine renewables
Activity type:	dredging, marine construction

Has the measure been effective?	☐ **No.** ☒ **Yes.** Comments:
Other information:	

Copy table if needed.

13.4. Relevant new initiatives/projects/publications (reports, theses, papers in journals, books) in your country during the reporting period on impacts from physical habitat change on small cetaceans (incl. title, organization, lead author).

Provide web links if available.

13.5. Have there been any other instances/issues in your country regarding physical habitat change during the reporting period?

☒ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

13.6. Is the perceived level of pressure from physical habitat change in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?

Status relative to previous years. To be done per species basis where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	

☒ **Not applicable.** Comments:

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

14. Other issues

14.1. List any other issues related to habitat change and degradation not mentioned above.

D. Management of Cumulative Impacts

15. Marine Spatial Planning

AIM: to provide information on existing and proposed marine spatial plans and processes during the reporting period that may impact small cetaceans.
Relevant Resolutions **10.5**, 10.3, 8.9, 8.6 (Rev.MOP10), 8.4 (Rev.MOP9), 8.3

A growing demand for use of maritime space increases pressure on ecosystems and marine resources. Marine ecosystems with good environmental status provide notable benefits to a number of economic outputs. Implementation of an integrated spatial planning and management approach can better mitigate negative impacts from maritime activities on marine environments. Spatial planning can support sustainable marine development through coordinated, coherent and transparent decision-making and the encouragement and identification of multi-purpose uses in relevant projects. Marine spatial planning is essential when selecting the most appropriate siting for marine-based projects. Particular attention should be given to critical habitat and relevant species, such as small cetaceans, in order to achieve good environmental status.

ASCOBANS Parties have agreed on a number of resolutions that support the integration of marine spatial planning into development processes. Small cetaceans benefit from good marine spatial planning, and this is highlighted in the resolutions. Countries are requested to provide information relevant to their country in this regard.

Questions:

15.1. Please provide information in regard to current and foreseen marine spatial planning.

National plans(s) and processes in force:	**Maritime spatial plan for the internal marine waters, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone on a scale of 1: 200,000 was adopted by the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of April 14, 2021 (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 935). The regulation entered into force on May 22, 2021. On December 8, 2022, the regulation of the Council of Ministers of November 9, 2022 came into force amending the regulation on the adoption of the maritime spatial plan for the internal marine waters, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone on a scale of 1:200,000 (Journal of Laws of 2022, item 2518).** **Detailed maritime spatial plans:** • **In 2023 maritime spatial plans for 3 seaports and 1 lagoon were adopted by regulations of the Council of Ministers:** **1. Mrzeżyno (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 1727),** **2. Kołobrzeg (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 2173),** **3. Dźwirzyno (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 2516),** **4. Szczecin Lagoon (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 2621).** • **From 2024 maritime spatial plans for 7 seaports and 1 lagoon were adopted by regulations of the Council of Ministers:** **1. Trzebież (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 931),** **2. Szczecin (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1041),** **3. Darłowo (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1173),** **4. Świnoujście (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1337),** **5. Elbląg (Journal of Laws of 2024, item1594),** **6. Police (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1800),** **7. Ustka (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 57),** **8. Vistula Lagoon (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 145).**
National plan(s) and processes in preparation:	**Maritime spatial plans for the internal marine waters, especially seaport areas, the Gulf of Gdańsk and the Kamienski Lagoon are in the process of being adopted by a regulation of the Council of Ministers. Draft plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Act on the maritime areas of the Republic of Poland and the maritime administration.**

Further information, including links to online resources and maps where available:	**https://sipam.gov.pl/english/maritime-spatial-planning/**

15.2. Does your national MSP include a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)?

☐ **No.**
☒ **Yes.** → In the box below, list the species covered by ASCOBANS which are explicitly assessed. If those species present in your national waters are not explicitly assessed in your SEA, explain why.

Harbour Porpoise

15.3. Does your MSP include specific provisions such as reservation or priority layers for the management of one or more ASCOBANS listed species (e.g. such as the reservation areas for harbour porpoises in the German MSP)?

☐ **No.**
☒ **Yes.** → In the box below, explain how these will be applied, including specific management actions, and whether or not these provisions are restricted in time (e.g. selected period of months).

Specific information in basin cards for each designated msp basin.

15.4. Does your MSP include buffer zones between areas designated for particular economic use (e.g. offshore wind, shipping) and marine protected areas (including Natura 2000 sites) or areas of particular importance for ASCOBANS-listed species?

☐ **No.**
☒ **Yes.** → In the box below, explain how these will be applied, including specific management actions), and whether or not these buffer zones are intended to benefit ASCOBANS-listed species.

MSP designations considered buffer zones between areas designated for particular economic use (e.g. offshore wind, shipping) and marine protected areas (including Natura 2000 sites)

15.5. Does your MSP include provisions for the mitigation of underwater noise with regards to ASCOBANS species (e.g. for shipping, during offshore wind park construction)?

☐ **No.**
☒ **Yes.** → In the box below, explain how and where these are being applied, including specific management actions.

MSP in basin cards have provisions like for example 'Due to the higher probability of harbour porpoises occurring in this area during the breeding period than in other waters, it is recommended to systematically conduct research and monitoring of underwater noise and its impact on porpoises'. Presentation of solutions aimed at prevention, limitation or compensation of negative environmental impacts for specific actions in specific sea areas should take place, including the mitigation of underwater noise, at the stage of environmental impact assessment, and concerns the projects indicated in the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of November 9, 2010 on projects that significantly affect the environment. The key legislation in regards to environmental impact assessment is the Act on Providing Information on the Environment and Environmental Protection, Public Participation in Environmental Protection and on Environmental Impact Assessment, as well as the Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.

15.6. Please assess how your country's MSP[5] implements key elements for applying the ecosystem-based approach[6] in MSP (from 1 where it is not applied to 5 where it is completely applied):

Key element for applying the ecosystem-based approach in MSP	1 (not applied	2 (partially applied)	3 (moderately applied)	4 (well applied)	5 (completely applied)
Best available knowledge & practice					
Precaution					
Alternative development					
Identification of ecosystem services					
Mitigation					
Relational understanding					
Participation and communication					
Subsidiarity and coherence					
Adaptation					

E. Area-based Conservation / Marine Protected Areas

16. Protected areas, e.g. Natura 2000 sites

AIM: to provide information on existing and proposed marine protected areas with small cetaceans as part of the selection criteria.
Relevant Resolutions: 5.7

Marine protected areas (MPAs) are considered under numerous agreements (including the Convention on Biological Diversity, Habitats Directive, Bern Convention, Ramsar Convention, OSPAR Convention, HELCOM, ACCOBAMS, MSFD) as a tool to achieve conservation goals. Part of ASCOBANS remit is to provide expert advice on the conservation and management of small cetaceans. This includes inviting Parties and Range States to continue or initiate research aimed at locating areas of special importance to the survival (in particular breeding and feeding) of small cetaceans as suitable sites for the establishment of protected areas. This also includes advising on appropriate management measures in these areas, on their own or in the context of other intergovernmental bodies to ensure the protection of small cetaceans.

To monitor the progress of such work to fulfil the obligations of Resolution 5.7 and actions in the workplan, ASCOBANS requires information (e.g. location, species, status, spatial data, management plans and monitoring) on existing and proposed marine protected areas with small cetaceans as part of the selection criteria.

It is of particular interest to ASCOBANS to obtain an overview of the current scale of marine protected areas and to review best practice approaches to management of marine protected areas, in order to make recommendations to Parties.

[5] If your country has several separate MSPs (e.g. for the coastal zone(s) and the EEZ), please enter one table per MSP.
[6] For further explanation of these key elements see e.g. HELCOM-VASAB Guideline for the implementation of ecosystem-based approach to Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) in the Baltic Sea area.

Questions:

16.1. Does your country have MPAs (existing or proposed) where small cetaceans are the primary reason for the (proposed) designation?

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details/updates in table below:

Name (full name of MPA)	**ASCOBANS Action Plan**	**Region**	**Size** (km^2)	**Species**	**MPA status**	**Date of designation** (if applicable)	**Legislation/ directive** (e.g. Habitats Directive)	**Is there a site-specific management plan in place?**	**Link to shapefile and/or online map**	**Link to any other online information**
Wolin i Uznam PLH320019	☒ Jastarnia Plan ☐ North Sea Plan ☐ WBBK Plan ☐ Common Dolphin SAP ☐ Not Applicable	Choose an item.	30791,95 ha	Choose an item. (Copy drop-down to add more species)	☒ Designated ☐ Submitted ☐ Under consultation ☐ Recommended ☐ Not Applicable	15/01/2008	Habitats Directive	☒ No. ☐ Yes. Link:	https://crfop.gdos.gov.pl/CRFOP/widok/viewnatura2000.jsf?fop=PL.ZIPOP.1393.N2K.PLH320019.H	http://natura2000.gdos.gov.pl/wyszukiwarka-n2k
Ostoja Słowińska PLH220023	☐ Jastarnia Plan ☐ North Sea Plan ☐ WBBK Plan ☐ Common Dolphin SAP☐ Not Applicable	Choose an item.	32995,30 ha	Choose an item. (Copy drop-down to add more species)	☒ Designated ☐ Submitted ☐ Under consultation ☐ Recommended ☐ Not Applicable	15/01/2008	Habitats Directive	☒ No. ☐ Yes. Link:	https://crfop.gdos.gov.pl/CRFOP/widok/viewnatura2000.jsf?fop=PL.ZIPOP.1393.N2K.PLH220023.H	http://natura2000.gdos.gov.pl/wyszukiwarka-n2k
Zatoka Pucka i Półwysep Helski PLH220032	X Jastarnia Plan		62430,43 ha		X Designated	15/01/2008	Habitats Directive	X No	https://crfop.gdos.gov.pl/CRFOP/widok/viewnatura2000.jsf?fop=PL.ZIPOP.1393.N2K.PLH220032.H	http://natura2000.gdos.gov.pl/wyszukiwarka-n2k

Ostoja na Zatoce Pomorskiej PLH990002	X Jastarnia Plan		243058,55ha		X Designated	13/02/2009	Habitats Directive	X No	https://crfop.gdos.gov.pl/CRFOP/widok/viewnatura2000.jsf?fop=PL.ZIPOP.1393.N2K.PLH990002.H	http://natura2000.gdos.gov.pl/wyszukiwarka-n2k

16.2. Does your country have MPAs (existing or proposed) with small cetaceans are forming <u>part</u> of the selection criteria?

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details/updates in table below:

Name (full name of MPA)	**ASCOBANS Action Plan**	**Region**	**Size** (km^2)	**Species forming part of selection criteria**	**MPA status**	**Date of designation** (if applicable)	**Legislation/ directive** (e.g. Habitats Directive)	**Is there a site-specific management plan in place?**	**Link to shapefile and/or online map**	**Link to any other online information**
Ławica Słupska	☒ Jastarnia Plan ☐ North Sea Plan ☐ WBBK Plan ☐ Common Dolphin SAP ☐ Not Applicable	Choose an item.	80969,72ha	Choose an item. (Copy drop-down to add more species)	☒ Designated ☐ Submitted ☐ Under consultation ☐ Recommended ☐ Not Applicable	13/02/2009d	Habitats Directive	☒ No. ☐ Yes. Link:	https://crfop.gdos.gov.pl/CRFOP/widok/viewnatura2000.jsf?fop=PL.ZIPOP.1393.N2K.PLC990001.H	http://natura2000.gdos.gov.pl/wyszukiwarka-n2k
	☐ Jastarnia Plan ☐ North Sea Plan ☐ WBBK Plan ☐ Common Dolphin SAP☐ Not	Choose an item.		Choose an item. (Copy drop-down to add more species)	☐ Designated ☐ Submitted ☐ Under consultation ☐ Recommended ☐ Not Applicable	dd/mm/yy		☐ No. ☐ Yes. Link:		

	Applicable									

16.3. Provide information on management measures, including regulations/guidelines, particularly relevant to small cetaceans in MPAs listed above. Including any temporal/spatial restriction of activities (i.e. seasonal fishery closures).

In order to monitor implementation of MPA management measures and make recommendations on best practice, we need to understand what management measures are being used and be aware of examples of what approaches are proving effective.

Site Name	Pressure (add pressures per site as applicable)	Measure (add measures per pressure per site as applicable)

16.4. Provide details of existing or proposed monitoring schemes related to the effectiveness of MPAs / management measures listed above for small cetaceans.

16.5. Relevant new research/work/collaboration relating to MPAs in your country.

In order to plan future approaches for MPA management and monitoring we need to be aware of current gaps and emerging issues.

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

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: 10.3, 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
Polish part of the Baltic Sea Arkona Basin, Bornholm basin, Gulf of Gdansk etc. Eastern Gotland Basin	**SAMBAH II**	**Jul 2024-Jul 2025**	**Acoustic monitoring (using C-POD)**	**HP Harbour porpoise**	**No data yet**	**No report yet**
			(e.g. line transect, Photo ID, etc.)	Choose an item.		
			(e.g. line transect, Photo ID, etc.)	Choose an item.		

Relevant information on distribution during the reporting period:

Include species, method, time period, weblinks, and other relevant information. **No data on distribution during the reported period**

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

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

1.3. Is the abundance of species in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown? Status relative to previous years. 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.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

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.

Age of sexual and physical maturity	☐ **No** ☐ **Yes** Please describe: Species: Choose an item.
Inter-birth intervals	☐ **No** ☐ **Yes** Please describe: Species: Choose an item.
Calf and adult mortality rates	☐ **No** ☐ **Yes** Please describe: Species: Choose an item.
Potential reproductive span/capacity	☐ **No** ☐ **Yes** Please describe: Species: Choose an item.
Longevity	☐ **No** ☐ **Yes** Please describe: Species: Choose an item.

Diet	☐ **No** ☐ **Yes** Please describe: Species: Choose an item.
Age and sex structure	☐ **No** ☐ **Yes** Please describe: Species: Choose an item.
Other relevant factors	☐ **No** ☐ **Yes** Please describe: Species: Choose an item.

B. Monitoring and Survey Schemes

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: 10.3, 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.

Within MPAs	**Approach:** ☐ Line transect surveys ☐ Photo-ID ☐ Strandings ☒ Passive Acoustic Monitoring ☐ Other, please specify:
	Target Species: (Copy drop-down to add more species) **HP Harbour porpoise**
	Institution(s): (Name, website, etc**) National Marine Fisheries Research Institute (NMFRI). www.mir.gdynia.pl;**
Wider Seas	**Approach:** ☐ Line transect surveys ☐ Photo-ID ☐ Strandings ☒ Passive Acoustic Monitoring ☐ Other, please specify:

	Target Species: (Copy drop-down to add more species) **HP Harbour porpoise**
	Institution(s): (Name, website, etc) **National Marine Fisheries Research Institute (NMFRI). www.mir.gdynia.pl;**

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

Provide the number of surveys, area covered, relevant species, and timeframe of the survey.

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. **Location: entire Polish coast, instruments used C-PoDs, timeframe Jul 2024-Jul 2025, species: Baltic Proper harbour porpoise population.**

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.
SAMBAH II

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

Provide web links if available.

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

Per species, please identify the relevant outputs. Provide web links if available.
No outputs during the reporting period.

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 Networks 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: 10.4, 10.3, **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:

WWF Blue Patrol – volunteers

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:

Volunteers along whole polish baltic coast

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

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.**

Please provide details:

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:

On request

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.

Please identify the new responsible institution(s) and provide their: responsibility (responding to live-strandings, collection of carcasses, necropsies, stranding database), phone number, email, and website.

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

☐ **No.**

☒ **Yes.**

Please provide details:

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

☐ **No.**

☒ **Yes.**

How many strandings occurred? (Specify live and dead) 14 dead_____

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)
HP Harbour porpoise	**H Bornholm Basin**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**-**
HP Harbour porpoise	**H Gdansk Basin**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**-**
Choose an item.	Choose an item.				

1.9. Were any necropsies conducted during the reporting period?

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.**

Please provide information below:

Per necropsy, please provide: the protocol used or dissection / methodologies / collection of samples etc., number of carcasses necropsied, what causes of death sere 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)

Section V: Legislation

A. Overview of Legislative Framework

AIM: to provide information on national, regional and international legislation and guidelines relevant to small cetaceans during the reporting period.
Relevant Resolutions: 10.5, 10.3, 9.2 (Rev.MOP10), 8.10 (Rev.MOP9), 8.9, 8.8, 8.6 (Rev.MOP10), 8.5 (Rev.MOP9), 8.4 (Rev.MOP9), 8.3, 7.1, 6.2 (Rev.MOP10), 6.1, 5.7, 5.4

Legislation and guidelines are a key component of efforts to support favourable conservation status of small cetaceans in the ASCOBANS Area. A number of existing legislation and guidelines bear relevance to conservation efforts for small cetaceans on national, regional and international scales. Regular updating and adaptation of guidelines and legislation (where applicable) can ensure ongoing prevention, minimization and

reduction of negative impacts of marine activities on small cetaceans. In addition, these actions support transparent and reliable management.

Parties to ASCBOANS have agreed to support the requisition, development and the implementation of legislation and guidelines to assess, minimize and mitigate pressures on favourable conservation status of small cetaceans in the Agreement Area. Parties have committed to these actions through a number of resolutions regarding pressures known to be detrimental to small cetaceans. It is in the interest of ASCOBANS for countries to provide information on current and foreseen national, regional and international legislation and guidelines relevant to small cetaceans in the Agreement Area.

Questions:

1.1. Please provide the applicable information regarding legislation and guidelines relevant to small cetaceans in the table below.

Are national guidelines relevant for small cetaceans currently in place in your country?	☐ **No.** ☒ **Yes.** Please identify the guidelines concerned: National harbour porpoise protection program
Is national legislation relevant for small cetaceans currently in place in your country?	☐ **No.** ☒ **Yes.** Please identify the legal statues concerned: Nature Protection Act
Are regional and/or international guidelines relevant for small cetaceans currently in place in your country?	☐ **No.** ☐ **Yes.** Please identify the guidelines concerned:
Is regional and/or international legislation relevant for small cetaceans currently in place in your country?	☐ **No.** ☐ **Yes.** Please identify the legal statues concerned:

1.2. Have there been any instances/issues related to national, regional and/or international legislation during the reporting period in your country?

☐ **No.**

☒ **Yes.** Please provide details:

Permits were issued for the treatment of found dead or injured individuals.

Section VI: Information and Education

A. Education and outreach

AIM: to determine if there are gaps in the outreach and education activities and if additional material should be produced in your country or by the Secretariat (e.g. on certain themes, species, regions, languages, for certain target audiences).
Relevant Resolutions: 10.2, 5.8

The revised ASCOBANS Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) Plan (see ASCOBANS/MOP9/Doc.5.3 Annex 1) was endorsed by the 9th Meeting of the Parties (2020). The purpose of the CEPA Plan is to identify realistic activities relevant to ASCOBANS and mandated by Parties, to be undertaken by the Secretariat, Parties, and relevant partners. It seeks a clearer focus amongst Secretariat, Parties, Partners, and stakeholders regarding objectives. The purpose of this section is to highlight successes and to identify potential gaps in outreach and education activities and related materials.

Questions:

1.1. List education/outreach <u>activities</u> in the reporting period in your country, which are of relevance to conservation of small cetaceans in the ASCOBANS Area (e.g. activities during the International Day of the Baltic Harbour Porpoise in May)

Organizer	**Name of activity** (incl. translation to English, where applicable)	**Date(s)**	**Location**	**Target audience** (general public, scientists, children, fishers; other – please state)	**Links** (for further information)
WWF Poland	Continuo us education on marine mammals carried out by the WWF Blue Patrol	Different dates	Different venues (direct education on beaches, special events, conferences etc.)	Beach users, pupils at schols, students, general public	https://chronbaltyk.pl/en/o-projekcie/about-the-project/ https://www.wwf.pl/zagrozone-gatunki/morswin

1.2. List current information/outreach <u>materials</u> produced in your country, which are of relevance to ASCOBANS Area and species.

Name of publication (incl. translation into English, where applicable)	**Author(s)**	**Publisher**	**Year**	**Links** (to download publication)	**Can ASCOBANS distribute the link to publication for outreach purposes?**
					☐ **No** ☐ **Yes**
					☐ **No** ☐ **Yes**

1.3. List other organizations engaged in outreach relevant to the ASCOBANS Area, incl. web links.

1.4. List other initiatives/work/collaboration relevant to the ASCOBANS Area that are not included above.

1.5. List any gaps in your country's outreach relevant to the ASCOBANS Area. What would be needed to fill these gaps?

1.6. Resources permitting, are there any materials that you think the ASCOBANS Secretariat should produce?

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please describe what, and why:

Section VII: Other Matters

A. Other information or comments important for the Agreement:[7]

B. Difficulties in implementing the Agreement:

C. Burning Issues:

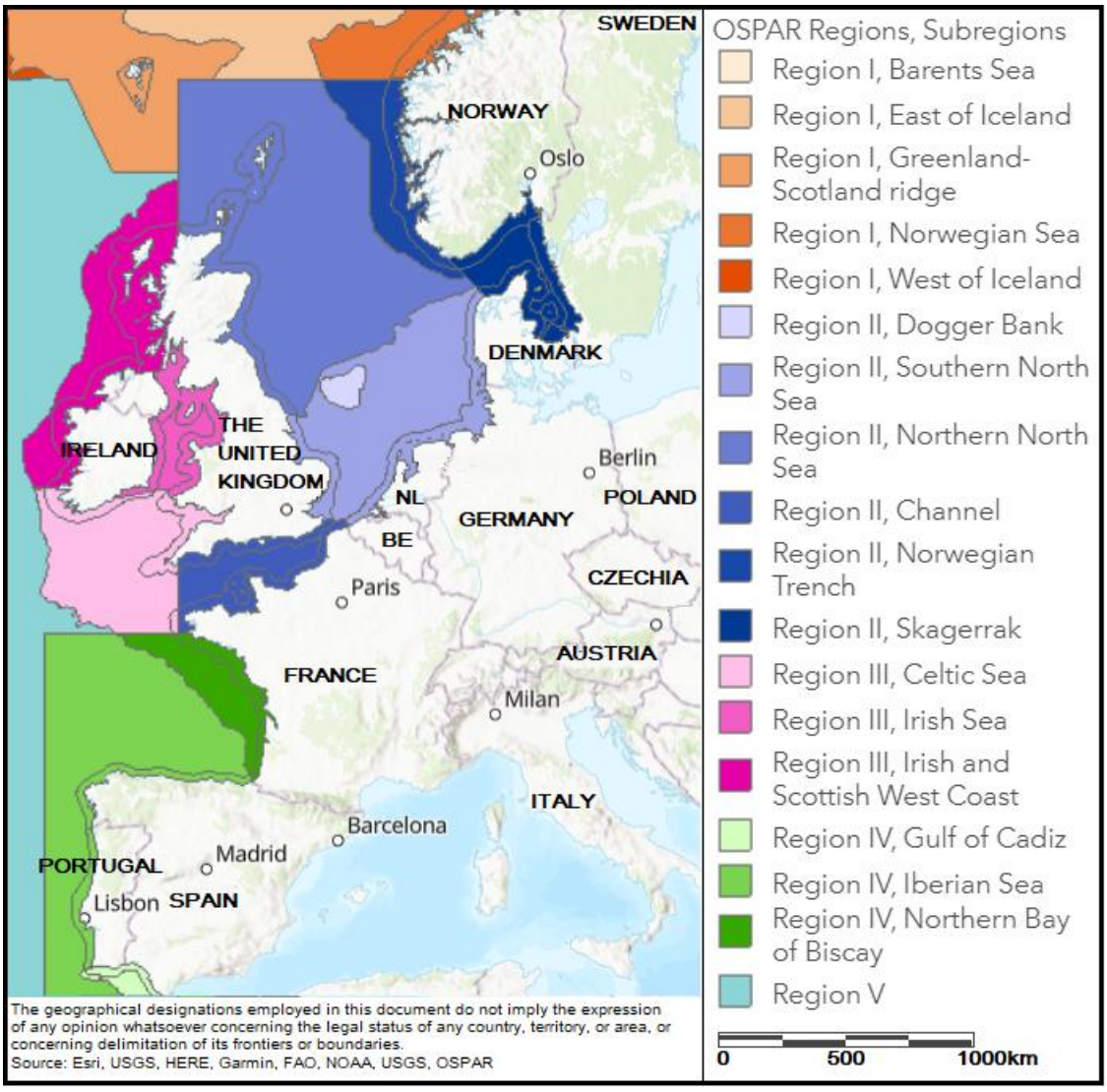
[7] Opportunity to include other information relevant to the topics covered in this form but which are missing.

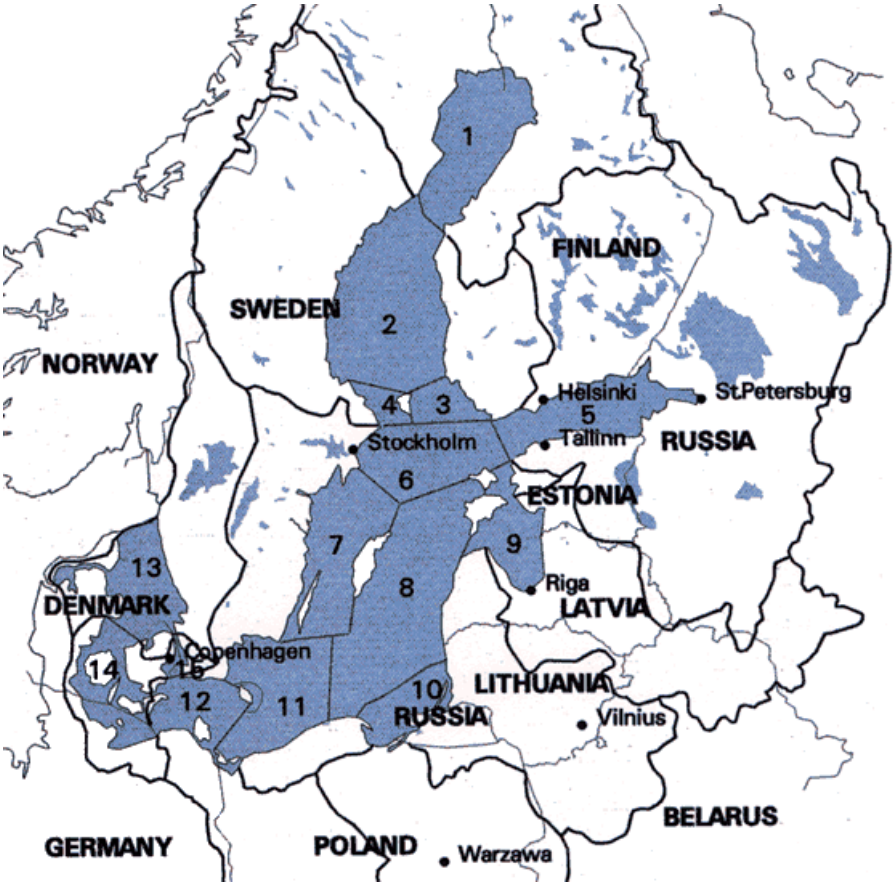
Annex A: Overview of the sub-regions as defined by OSPAR and HELCOM, and areas as defined by ICES.

Drop-down menu sub-regions OSPAR and HELCOM

Choose an item.

OSPAR Region I Arctic Waters ☐ Norwegian Sea **OSPAR Region II Greater North Sea** ☐ Dogger Bank ☐ Southern North Sea ☐ Northern North Sea ☐ Channel ☐ Norwegian Trench ☐ Skagerrak **OSPAR Region III Celtic Sea** ☐ Celtic Sea ☐ Irish Sea ☐ Irish & Scottish W. Coast	**OSPAR Region IV Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast** ☐ N. Bay of Biscay ☐ Iberian Sea ☐ Gulf of Cadiz **OSPAR Region V Wider Atlantic** ☐ **HELCOM** ☐ Bothnian Bay ☐ Bothnian Sea ☐ Archipelago Sea ☐ Åland Sea	**HELCOM cont.** ☐ Gulf of Finland ☐ Northern Baltic Proper ☐ Western Gotland Basin ☐ Eastern Gotland Basin ☐ Gulf of Riga ☐ Gdansk Basin ☐ Bornholm Basin ☐ Arkona Basin ☐ Kattegat ☐ Belt Sea ☐ The Sound



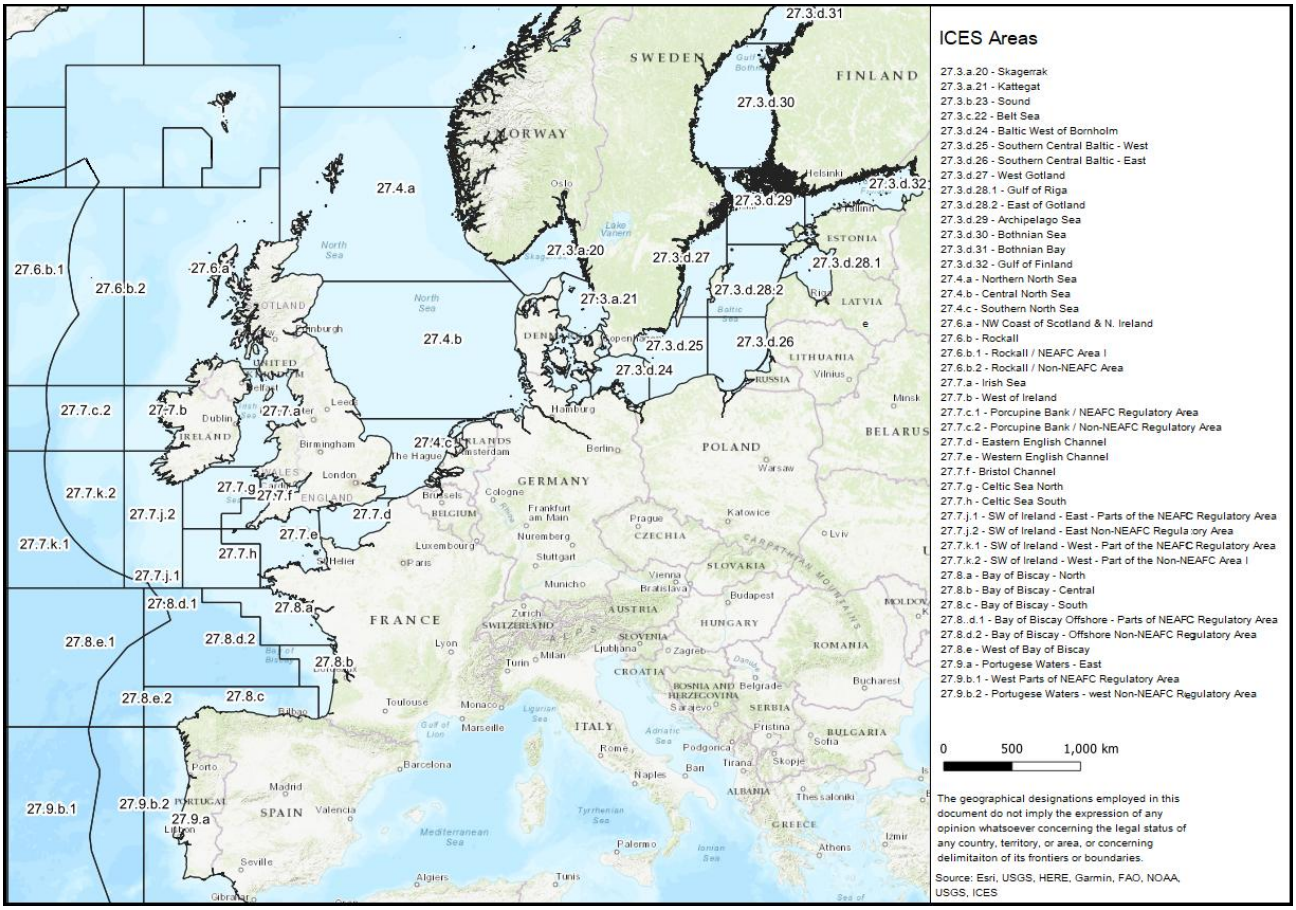


A map of the Baltic Sea drainage basins (catchment area), and marine subdivisions, including basins.
1. Bothnian Bay
2. Bothnian Sea
3. Archipelago Sea
4. Åland Sea
5. Gulf of Finland
6. Northern Baltic Proper
7. Western Gotland Basin
8. Eastern Gotland Basin
9. Gulf of Riga
10. Gdansk Basin
11. Bornholm 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		


ICES Areas
27.3.a.20 - Skagerrak
27.3.a.21 - Kattegat
27.3.b.23 - Sound
27.3.c.22 - Belt Sea
27.3.d.24 - Baltic West of Bornholm
27.3.d.25 - Southern Central Baltic - West
27.3.d.26 - Southern Central Baltic - East
27.3.d.27 - West Gotland
27.3.d.28.1 - Gulf of Riga
27.3.d.28.2 - East of Gotland
27.3.d.29 - Archipelago Sea
27.3.d.30 - Bothnian Sea
27.3.d.31 - Bothnian Bay
27.3.d.32 - Gulf of Finland
27.4.a - Northern North Sea
27.4.b - Central North Sea
27.4.c - Southern North Sea
27.6.a - NW Coast of Scotland & N. Ireland
27.6.b - Rockall
27.6.b.1 - Rockall / NEAFC Area I
27.6.b.2 - Rockall / Non-NEAFC Area
27.7.a - Irish Sea
27.7.b - West of Ireland
27.7.c.1 - Porcupine Bank / NEAFC Regulatory Area
27.7.c.2 - Porcupine Bank / Non-NEAFC Regulatory Area
27.7.d - Eastern English Channel
27.7.e - Western English Channel
27.7.f - Bristol Channel
27.7.g - Celtic Sea North
27.7.h - Celtic Sea South
27.7.j.1 - SW of Ireland - East - Parts of the NEAFC Regulatory Area
27.7.j.2 - SW of Ireland - East Non-NEAFC Regula:ory Area
27.7.k.1 - SW of Ireland - West - Part of the NEAFC Regulatory Area
27.7.k.2 - SW of Ireland - West - Part of the Non-NEAFC Area I
27.8.a - Bay of Biscay - North
27.8.b - Bay of Biscay - Central
27.8.c - Bay of Biscay - South
27.8..d.1 - Bay of Biscay Offshore - Parts of NEAFC Regulatory Area
27.8.d.2 - Bay of Biscay - Offshore Non-NEAFC Regulatory Area
27.8.e - West of Bay of Biscay
27.9.a - Portugese Waters - East
27.9.b.1 - West Parts of NEAFC Regulatory Area
27.9.b.2 - Portugese Waters - west Non-NEAFC Regulatory Area
0 500 1,000 km
The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning delimitaiton of its frontiers or boundaries.
Source: Esri, USGS, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, ICES

Annex B: Species covered by ASCOBANS

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

Drop down menu small cetacean species:

Choose an item.