Agenda Item 4.3	Reports National Reports of ASCOBANS Parties
National Report 7	**2016 – 2019 National Report:** **France**
Action Requested	Take note
Submitted by	France

Note:
Delegates are kindly reminded to bring their own document copies to the meeting, if needed.

ASCOBANS National Reporting Form

1 January 2016 – 31 December 2019

As outlined in ASCOBANS Resolution 8.1 on National Reporting, this form will cover the years 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, and all Sections of the Annex to the Resolution:

- Section I: General Information
- Section II: Habitat Conservation and Management (threats and pressures on cetaceans)
- Section III: Surveys and Research
- Section IV: Use of Bycatches and Strandings
- Section V: Legislation
- Section VI: Information and Education
- Section VII: Other Matters

The national reports submitted will inform discussions at the 9th Meeting of the Parties to ASCOBANS (8-10 September 2020).

- All questions apply to the reporting period 2016-2019.
- 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.

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 contactsas 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 the reporting period from 2016 to 2019, what does this report reveal about:

1. **The most successful aspects of implementation of the Agreement?**

   mise en oeuvre d'un plan national d'action dédié à la protection des cétacés

2. **The greatest challenges in implementing the Agreement?**

   Réduire de façon significative les captures accidentelles

3. **The main priorities for future implementation of the Agreement?**

   Réduire de façon significative les captures accidentelles

   Connaissance de la zone et des populations de petits cétacés

   Maintenir une bonne cooperation scientifique

   Impact du changement climatique

Section I: General Information

A. Country Information

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

2. **Details of the Report Compiler**

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

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

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Topic(s) contributed to: cetaceans conservation, bycatch
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Topic(s) contributed to: cetaceans strandings

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Topic(s) contributed to: noise

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

A. Fisheries-related Threats

1. Bycatch

AIM: to illustrate progresson understanding, monitoring and mitigating bycatch of small cetaceans.
Relevant Resolutions: **8.5**, 8.4,8.3, 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?

Year	Method	Used	Percentage (% by monitoring method, of total bycaught animals, by gear type if applicable)
2016	Dedicated observer schemes	☐	
	Fisheries observers	☒	0.1-1.0 fishing effort depending on gears;
	Remote Electronic Monitoring	☐	
	Self-reporting by fisherman	☐	
	Pathological investigation	☒	10% of stranded animals
	Assessment at stranding site	☒	90 % of stranded animals
2017	Dedicated observer schemes	☐	
	Fisheries observers	☒	0.1-1.0 fishing effort depending on gears;
	Remote Electronic Monitoring	☐	
	Self-reporting by fisherman	☐	
	Pathological investigation	☒	10% of stranded animals
	Assessment at stranding site	☒	90 % of stranded animals
2018	Dedicated observer schemes	☒	1 pair of PTM
	Fisheries observers	☒	0.1-1.0 fishing effort depending on gears; up to 5% for PTM only
	Remote Electronic Monitoring	☐	
	Self-reporting by fisherman	☒	2 pairs of PTM
	Pathological investigation	☒	10% of stranded animals
	Assessment at stranding site	☒	90 % of stranded animals
2019	Dedicated observer schemes	☐	
	Fisheries observers	☒	0.1-1.0 % fishing effort depending on gears; up to 5% for PTM only
	Remote Electronic Monitoring	☐	
	Self-reporting by fisherman	☒	0.03 % of total bycatch
	Pathological investigation	☒	10% of stranded animals
	Assessment at stranding site	☒	90 % of stranded animals

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
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	1	2016	GNS	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	1	2016	GNS	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	2	2016	GNS	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	7	2016	GTR	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	21	2016	PTM	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
HP Harbour porpoise	3	2016	GTR	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
SD Striped dolphin	1	2016	OTT	27.7		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	3	2016	GTR	27.7.d		Fishery Observer onboard
HP Harbour porpoise	1	2016	GTR	27.7.d		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	1	2017	GNS	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	32	2017	PTM	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	25	2017	PTM	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	2	2017	GTR	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	3	2017	GTR	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
HP Harbour porpoise	1	2017	OTB	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
HP Harbour porpoise	3	2017	GTR	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
HP Harbour porpoise	1	2017	GTR	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
LFPW Long-finned pilot whale	5	2017	PTM	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
HP Harbour porpoise	1	2017	PTM	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	1	2017	OTB	27.7.d		Fishery Observer onboard
HP Harbour porpoise	1	2017	OTT	27.7		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	1	2018	GNS	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	6	2018	GTR	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	54	2018	PTM	27.8		Fishermen declaration (dedicated program)
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	7	2018	PTM	27.8		Dedicated observer
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	1	2018	GTR	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	1	2018	OTM	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
HP Harbour porpoise	1	2018	GTR	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	1	2018	PTM	27.8		Fishery Observer onboard
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	3	2018	OTB	27.7.d		Fishery Observer onboard

CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	**1**	**2018**	**OTB**	**27.7**		**Fishery Observer onboard**
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	**5**	**2018**	**OTB**	**27.7**		**Fishery Observer onboard**
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	**1**	**2018**	**OTT**	**27.7**		**Fishery Observer onboard**
HP Harbour porpoise	**1**	**2018**	**OTT**	**27.7.d**		**Fishery Observer onboard**

1.3. Which species of small cetaceans were recorded as bycatch by recreational 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	**3**	**Dec.2018**	**GNS**	**27.7.d**		**strandings**
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	**N/A**			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:

Periods of multiple stranding eventstypically from late January to mid-March every year of the reporting period. Total stranded common dolphins with bycatch marks are 354 in 2016, 525 in 2017, 403 in 2018, and 799 in 2019, corresponding to an estimated mortality of 5200 [3470; 8500] common dolphins in 2016, 9270 [6180 ; 15170] in 2017, 5390 [3590; 8820] in 2018 and 12630 [8420; 20660] in 2019. Total stranded harbour porpoises with bycatch marks were 94 in 2016,55 in 2017, 61 in 2018 and 43 in 2019, corresponding to an estimated mortality of 940 [580; 1800] in 2016, 660 [410; 1260] in 2017, 920 [570; 1770] in 2018 and 520 [350; 850] in 2019.

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?
DDD-03 H/STMPingers fitted on 3 pairs of PTM	OIV Northern Bay of Biscay	2019	☐ No ☒ Yes. Comments: 65% reduction in common dolphin bycatch from trials on 3 pairs of PTM
DDD-3 L Pingers for harbour porpoise	OII Channel	2016-2019	☐ No ☐ Yes. Comments:9 GNS/GTR in area 27.7

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:insufficient knowledge of changes in gillnet, trammelnet and GOV characteristics (length x height of nets; height of GOV).

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

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

PIC; preliminary trials of DDD-03 pringers on PTM as a tool to reduce bycatch of common dolphins (65% Rimaud et al. 2019)
LICADO: EMFF measure 39 funded project aiming at developing new pingers (directional, interactive) for PTM, exploring technical and operational measures for netters;
Dolphin Free: EMFF measure 39 funded project aiming at developing acoustic signals for future generation pingers;
Etienne Rouby: PhD Thesis on demographic analyses of common dolphin vital ratesand assessment of bycatch;

Martin Tournier: MSc Thesis on CLA-like approach for common dolphin in the BoB
Maëlys Vacher : MSc Thesis on comparisons of repealed 812/2004 and technical measures 2019/1241;
Lola Gilbert MSc : MSc thesis on environmental/oceanographic conditions associated to bycatch mortality areas/periods
CAPECET : Monthly aerial surveys conducted in central bay of Biscay during winter 2020, in order to detect small scale changes in common dolphin abundance and/or distribution, that could help in explaining large increase of bycatch since 2017 along French Atlantic coasts

Direction des Pêches maritimes et Aquaculture, Observatoire Pelagis, UMS 3462 ULR/CNRS, Office Français pour la Biodiversité, 2019. Bilan de l'hiver 2018-2019, Captures accidentelles de petits cétacés en Atlantique.

Rimaud, T., Authier, M., Mehault, S., Peltier, H., Van Canneyt, O., 2019. RAPPORT Final du projet PIC. Pêcheurs de Bretagne.

Peltier H., Authier M., Caurant F., Dabin W., Dars C., Demaret F., Meheust E., Ridoux V., Van Canneyt, O., Spitz J., 2019. Etat des connaissances sur les captures accidentelles de dauphins communs dans le golfe de Gascogne – Synthèse 2019. Rapport scientifique dans le cadre de la convention avec le MTES. Observatoire PELAGIS – UMS 3462, La Rochelle Université / CNRS, 23 pages.

Peltier, H., Authier, M., Dabin, W., Dars, C., Demaret, F., Doremus, G., Van Canneyt, O., Laran, S., Mendez-Fernandez, P., Spitz, J., Daniel, P., Ridoux, V. (2020) Can modelling the drift of bycaught dolphin stranded carcasses help identify involved fisheries? An exploratory study. Global Ecology and Conservation. vol. 21. e00843. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2019.e00843

Peltier H., Authier M., Deaville R., Dabin W., Jepson P.D., Deaville R., Van Canneyt O., Daniel P., Ridoux V. 2016. Small cetacean bycatch as estimated from stranding schemes: The common dolphin case in the northeast Atlantic. Environ. Sci. Policy 63:7-18

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

To be done perspecies where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence (e.g. strandings, observer schemes)
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	☒	☐	☐	☐	**strandings**
HP Harbour porpoise	☐	☐	☐	☒	**Variable levels of strandings**
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; identifyongoing mitigation efforts regarding detrimental implications for small cetaceans.

Relevant Resolutions:8.9,8.3, 7.1, 6.1

Depletion in fish stocks due to overfishing and other factors generatespressure 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 withincertainfishing methods are considered to behelpful steps towards mitigating this pressure.

Parties to ASCOBANS have agreed on a number of resolutions that (1) determinethe impact of the depletion of fish stockson 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.

Mackerel, blue whiting, horse mackerel, sandeel (See MSFD report for France)

2.2. Where are these depletionsin national watersoccurring?

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

Area	Region
27.7	OII Channel
27.7	OIII Celtic Sea
27.8	OIV Northern Bay of Biscay

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
MSFD national environmental target to maintain 0 catch of micronecton until 2026		

2.4. Is there any evidence within your country's national waters that resource depletion may be impacting small cetaceans (e.g. evidence of starvation)?

☒**No.**

☐**Yes.** Please provide details.

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

☒**No.**

☐**Yes.** Please provide details.

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

Ghita Echawni 2019, MSc Thesis on common dolphin and harbour body condition index developed from strandings

Observatoire Pelagis monitoring of energy density of forage fish in the Bay of Biscay.

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

To be done per species where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	☐	☐	☐	☒	

☐**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: **8.11,**8.9, 8.6, 8.4, 8.3, 7.1, **6.2,**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 onsmall cetaceans, which includecommunicative 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 othermarine lifemay be negatively impactedbyanthropogenic 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 : SIRENE (Sons *Impulsifs* : *REgistre National des Emissions)*	☒ **Yes** ☐ **No** Specify:quietMED

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	
See OSPAR Impulsive Noise Registry for Bay of Biscay, North Atlantic and North Sea regions. https://oap.ospar.org/en/	Choose an item.	☐ **No.** ☐**Yes.** Weblinks:	☐ **No.** ☐**Yes.** Weblinks:	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.	☐ **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.

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

Ministère de la transition écologique et solidaire (2020) : “Préconisations pour limiter les impacts des émissions acoustiques en mer d’origine anthropique sur la faune marine”

https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/guide-lutte-contre-bruit-sous-marin

IFREMER: Protection protocol for marine fauna during seismic campaigns (2019).
https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00623/73519/73003.pdf
JONAS: https://www.jonasproject.eu/
RAGES: http://msfd.eu/rages/
MSFD GES assessment 2018: Assessment of the descriptor 11 (noise disturbance) in France. Scientific report for 2018 assessment into MSFD.
https://www.ifremer.fr/sextant_doc/dcsmm/documents/Evaluation_2018/Rapport_Evaluation_DCSMM_2018_D11_Shom.pdf
Kinda et al., 2017 Ambient noise dynamics in a heavy shipping area. Marine Pollution Bulletin.

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0025326X17306124

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

MSFD GES assessment 2018: Assessment of the descriptor 11 (noise disturbance) in France. Scientific report for 2018 assessment into MSFD.
https://www.ifremer.fr/sextant_doc/dcsmm/documents/Evaluation_2018/Rapport_Evaluation_DCSMM_2018_D11_Shom.pdf

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

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.	☐	☐	☐	☐	

X **Not applicable.** Comments:

B. Disturbance (incl. potential physical impacts)

4. Ocean Energy

AIM:to understand the extent anddevelopment 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, 8.9, **8.6**, 8.3, 6.2

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 behaviouralimpacts 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 onsmall 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 energyfarm data into the table below.

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
Projet éolien en mer posé de Saint Nazaire Eolien Maritime France	2021-2023	Choose an item.	**6 MW**	**80**	**Pile-driving**	**Yes**	☐ Single bubble curtains ☐ Double bubble curtains ☒ Acoustic deterrent devices ☐ Time/area closures ☐ Other, please specify:		**Soft start and Efficiency of the measure is checked with acoustic device networks to detect the presence of marine mammals**	
Projet éolien en mer posé Fécamp Eolien Maritime France	d2023	Choose an item.	**6 MW**	**83**	**Gravity foundation**	**YesYes**	☐ Single bubble curtains ☐ Double bubble curtains ☒ Acoustic deterrent devices ☐ Time/area closures ☐ Other, please specify:		**Soft start and Efficiency of the measure is checked with acoustic device networks to detect the presence of marine mammals**	
Projet éolien en mer posé Courseulles-Sur-Mer Eolien Maritime France	2023	Choose an item.	6 MW	**75**	**Pile-drivingPile-driving**	**YesYes**	☐ Single bubble curtains ☐ Double bubble curtains ☒ Acoustic deterrent devices ☐ Time/area closures ☐ Other, please specify:		**Soft start and Efficiency of the measure is checked with acoustic device networks to detect the presence of marine mammals**	
Projet éolien posé	2023	Choose an item.	**8MW**	**62**	**Tripod foundationTripod foundation**	**YesYes**	☐ Single bubble curtains ☐ Double bubble curtains		**checked with acoustic device networks to detect the presence of marine mammals**	

de Yeu-Noirmoutier Eoliennes en mer Yeu Noirmoutier							☐ Acoustic deterrent devices ☐ Time/area closures ☐ Other, please specify:			
Projet éolien posé de Dieppe Le Tréport Eoliennes en mer Dieppe Le Tréport	2023	Choose an item.	**8 MW**	**62**	**Tripod foundationTripod foundation**	**NoNo**	☐ Single bubble curtains ☐ Double bubble curtains ☐ Acoustic deterrent devices ☐ Time/area closures ☒ Other, please specify: system to reduce of 7 db the acoustic emission		**Soft-start and ramp-up and Efficiency of the measure is checked with acoustic device networks to detect the presence of marine mammals**	
Projet éolien posé de Saint-Brieuc Ailes Marines	2023	Choose an item.	**8 MW**	**62**	**Tripod foundationTripod foundation**	**YesYes**	☐ Single bubble curtains ☐ Double bubble curtains ☒ Acoustic deterrent devices ☐ Time/area closures ☐ Other, please specify:		Soft-start and **Efficiency of the measure is checked with acoustic device networks to detect the presence of marine mammals**	
Projet éolien en mer posé de Dunkerque	2026	Choose an item.			Choose an item.	Choose an item.	☐ Single bubble curtains ☐ Double bubble curtains ☐ Acoustic deterrent devices ☐ Time/area closures ☐ Other, please specify:			**Licensing ongoing**
Projet éolien en mer flottant pilote Belle-Ile Groix EOLFI	2022	Choose an item.	**9,5 MW**	**3**	**Other, please specify:ANCHOROther, please specify:ANCHOR**	Choose an item.	☐ Single bubble curtains ☐ Double bubble curtains ☐ Acoustic deterrent devices ☐ Time/area closures ☐ Other, please specify:	**Yes**		

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

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.

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.

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:

At the moment for each farm, the government representatives lead two committees, one for general issues and one to support this group with scientific information, if necessary. Reflexions are ongoing to create 4 Committees, one for each of the 4 French maritime sea basin. Each committee will be supported by a scientific council of the sea basins The reference for monitoring offshore wind farms becomes the seafront instead of the farm. However, the sea basin committee could refer particular commission related to each farm to answer specific local questions. In addition, one national Committee should also be created. The aim is to be more efficient and treat subject at the right level. Impact on marine mammals is a good example of a subject which is broader than one project.

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

The French legislation on the environment requires mandatory impact assessment studies, ERC measures and the measure to follow the impact of offshore wind farms (OWF).
In 2017, the Ministry of Environment revised the guideline to realise the impact assessment studies for OWF (Guide d'évaluation des impacts sur l'environnement des parcs éoliens en mer, Édition 2017)
In addition, the Ministry of environment chairs a working group about cumulative effects with the aim to elaborate new guidelines in 2021. The pressures on marine mammals are identified as a priority in this working group.

4.7. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on ocean energy in your country.

The France Energie Marine Institute for the energetic transition is very active in the field of innovation for renewable marine energy and environment, their website is : https://en.france-energies-marines.org/

4.8. Mark the perceived level of pressure from ocean energy in your countryto 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 2019 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: 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. In the table below, provide the sub-regions from which commercial cetacean watching takes place. Please tick the boxes 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.

OSPAR / HELCOM Sub-region	Port	Operator	small cetacean watching			Link to website or contact details
			Primary focus / target species		*Secondary focus*	
OII Channel	*Octeville, Cherbourg, Cancale*	*4*	☐	BD Bottlenose dolphinChoose a speciesChoose a speciesChoose a species	☐	
OII Channel **OIII Celtic Sea** **OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	*Le Conquet, Audierne*	*5*	☐	BD Bottlenose dolphinChoose a speciesChoose a speciesChoose a species	☐	
OIV Iberian Sea	*Capbreton, Saint-Jean-de-Luz*	*2*	☐	BD Bottlenose dolphinCD Short-beaked Common dolphinChoose a speciesChoose a	☐	

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:

In process: we are in process of defining in the law the approach of cetaceans inferior at 100m as harassment.

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.

Datedd/mm/yy	**Context of incidence**	**Outcome for (a) the animal or (b) human** (e.g. behavioural response, injury, death)

[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.

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**. Go to **Question5.9**.

☐**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 **Question5.12**.

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

Where (location)	**Bay of Brest**
Date	**From 2016 onwards**
Species	**Tursiops truncatus (possibly 3 distinct individuals)**
Links to websites	**none**
Any reported incidents between cetaceans or swimmers	**Yes but not archived**

Where (location)	**Finistère**
Date	**Since 2003 and even first observation in 2001**
Species	**Tursiops truncatus**
Links to websites	**none**
Any reported incidents between cetaceans or swimmers	**Yes but not archived**

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 add below the type of measures and relevant information:

Measure: (may include regional measures)	**A national codes of conduct in progress (update of national regulation regarding whale watching is in progress)** ***Oceanopolis did oneimplemented by the first commercial watching boat between 2003 and 2006.*** ***The Parc Naturel Marin d'Iroise (MPA, Iroise Sea), is implementing one fort the commercial cetacean watching .***

	Océanopolis did one code for solitary dolphin in 2007. A code of conduct is in preparation with the local authorities (DDTM, OFB, PNMI) and Océanopolis. ***So far, fall under general laws on the conservation of marine mammals (last update in July 2011 as of today)***	
Date of implementation:		**Region:** all French waters
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.

Offshore whale watching in France: legislation and proposal for a charter. Anna Lainé Master report, GECC 2019, 57p.

OFB 2020: development of a methodology to calculate the MSFD indicator D01-MT-OE01-ind1 on the disturbance of marine mammals by whale watching activities.

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

☐ **No.**

☒ **Yes.** Please provide details:

IWC whale watching handbook: France profile https://wwhandbook.iwc.int/en/country-profiles/france

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

To be done per species where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
	☒	☐	☐	☐	**Tursiops truncatus, number of whale watching companies**
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: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 includesthe use ofRIBs (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 anoverview 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:

- www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/4165907(Normandie), www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/4163118?sommaire=4137834(Hauts-de-France)
- www.dirm.memn.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/en_dsfsynthetique_memnor_v1-4_vu_dirm.pdf (synthesis of the sea basin strategy document)

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.

Which area: *(Please refer to the overview of OSPAR & HELCOM sub-regions in Annex A, if possible.)*
Normandy-Brittany Gulf (Channel)
Iroise Sea (Channel/Celtic Sea/Northern BoB)
Capbreton Trench (Iberian Sea)

Type of information: *Designated uses map and descriptive sheet for each sector for the Eastern Channel – North Sea basin.*

Is the data available online?☐ **No.** Comments:
X **Yes. Provide link:**
www-dirm-memn.application.i2/IMG/pdf/fiches_zones_carte_vocations.pdf

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)		
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.**Provide information in table below:

Measure:	*Arrêté du 1er juillet 2011 fixant la liste des mammifères marins protégés sur le territoire national et les modalités de leur protection* *No guidelines specific to Atlantic shore*	
Date of implementation:		**Region:** Choose an item.
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. Havethere been any other instances / issues related to recreational sea use in your country duringthe reporting period?

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

6.7. Is the perceived level of pressure from recreational sea usein your countryincreasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?

To be done per species where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
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:8.9,6.1

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 tochange 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. Havethere 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)

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 cetaceansduring the reporting period.
Relevant Resolutions: 8.11, 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 alternativeis feasible, to reducenegative 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. Please fill in Table 8.2 below on unexploded ordnance. For explanation of terms, seeAC22/Inf.4.6.c**.**

8.3. Have there been any instances/issues (not listed in Table 8.2) related to the issue of unexploded ordnance during the reporting period in your country?

☐ **No.**

☒ **Yes.** Please provide details:

It is not possible to pull up a submerge unexploded ordnance. Such operation could face several obstacles, such as technical costs (divers operating up to 80m) and the danger of pulling up unexploded ordnances to the open air without the knowledge of their state of preservation. Based on our current knowledge, it seems safer to let unexploded ordnances submerged where their condition

remain stable whereas to bring the open air, which could quicken their deterioration and hazardousness.
Organized infrastructures of elimination or of reprocessing of unexploded ordnances should be established at shore.

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

In French territorial seas, French navy is in charge of localization and treatment of unexploded ordnance. Specialised units use to lead operations to detect and neutralize unexploded ordnance at sea or on shore, with priority purpose to insure safety of life.
Moreover, special procedures in case of discovery of unexploded ordnance by sea users have been established.
When countermining at sea is not avoidable (it remains the privileged solution in case of threat for human life and when the unexploded ordnance cannot be removed due to its instability), operations are examined on a case-by-case basis according to a risk assesment and conditions lay out by fishermen unions and protected areas representatives. Moreover, measures to prevent environmental damages are taken such as wildlife dispersal measures before explosion. Besides, bubbles haze device is currently studied to limit the fragments dispersion's and noise made by explosions.

When counterming is avoidable or is not an acceptable option, the maritime prefect can decide an alternative way to handle unexploded ordnances such as gathering in a referenced munition warehouse or regulating the activities in the zone.

8.5. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on the issue of unexploded ordnance in yourcountry.

(
An ongoing interministerial working group is dedicated to unexploded ordnance issue in order to increase our knowledge of localisation and nature of unexploded ordnances, to collect scientific informations about conservation state and to strengthen the efficiency of our national environmental monitoring.

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

☐ **Increasing**	☐ **Decreasing**	☐ **Staying the same**	☐ **Unknown**
Nature of evidence:			

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

Table 8.2 on Unexploded Ordnance (adapted from the OSPAR reporting format)

		GPD			CMT			**Total**
		Atlantique	Manche	Méditerranée	Atlantique	Manche	Méditerranée	
2019								
	Poids de matière active détruite en kg	911	5222	55	499	13988	1418,1	22093,1
	Poids total de munitions détruites en kg	2750	12715	1570	870	19807	4876	42588
	Nombre de munitions traités	383	443	1230	4	31	34	2125
2018								
	Poids de matière active détruite en kg	4083	9815	1765	1936	19602	516	37717
	Poids total de munitions détruites en kg	11311	21478	3919	1010	22137		59855
	Nombre de munitions traités	962	3627	987	18	38	3	5635
2017								
	Poids de matière active détruite en kg	900	11 224	1 545	4773	15914	1820	36 176
	Poids total de munitions détruites en kg	3 666	68 261	3 766	6426	16359	396	98 874

	Nombre de munitions traités	338	597	1 127	70	39	7	2 178
2016								
	Poids de matière active détruite en kg	7727	10340	1599	1423	11701	1884	34674
	Poids total de munitions détruites en kg	13920	19039	2708	2010	15834	1852	55363
	Nombre de munitions traités	248	692	268	6	20	22	1256

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

9. Marine Debris (ingestion and entanglement)

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

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

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

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

Questions:

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

☐ **No.** Go to **Question 9.3.**

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

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

9.2. Are these data publicly available?

☐**No.**

☒**Yes.** Please provide a link:

On request to data collector/providers
DALI Ifremer : https://wwz.ifremer.fr/quadrige2_support/DALI

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

Species	# of impacted individuals	Year	Region	Description of the impact
CBW Cuvier's Beaked Whale	**c. 50% of examined animals**	**Report**ing period	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	ingestion
PSW Pygmy sperm whale	**c. 30% of examined animals**	**Report**ing period	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	Ingestion
LFPW Long-finned pilot whale	**c. 20 % of examined animals**	**Report**ing period	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	Ingestion
HP Harbour porpoise	**< 5 % of examined animals**	**Report**ing period	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	Ingestion
BD Bottlenose dolphin	**<5 % of examined animals**	**Report**ing period	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	Ingestion

CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	**<1 % of examined animals**	**Repor**ting period	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	Ingestion

9.4. Are there any mitigation measures in place?

☐**No.**

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

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

Measure:	The Law on energy transition for green growth (2015)	
Date of implementation:	2017	**Region:** Choose an item.
Has the measure been effective?	☐ **No.x Yes.**Comments:	
Other information:	Single use plastic bags are no longer distributed since 2017.	

Copy table if needed.

Measure:	Reclaiming biodiversity, nature and landscapes law (2016)	
Date of implementation:	2018	**Region:** Choose an item.
Has the measure been effective?	☐ **No.x Yes.**Comments:	
Other information:	Microbeads in cosmetics are banned since January 1st, 2018.	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Zero waste" Plateform : the government is in a partnership with MerTerre (a French NGO) and the National Museum of Natural History to implement a collaborative platform that aims at gathering litter data from the public, to structure the associative network organising waste clean-up and to raise awareness to the public.

Call for proposals : In 2019, the Ministry launched a call for proposals to reduce the impact of waste, including abandoned or lost fishing nets and gears, on marine biodiversity in the French Overseas Territories. The objective was to support operations concerning the location, the recovery and recycling of waste. The total budget was 300,000 euros and the financial support has been granted to selected associations in early 2020.

9.6. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on marine debrisin your country.

Le PNMI va être impliqué dans le projet Preventing Plastic Pollution (PPP). Ce projet INTERREG MANCHE France -Angleterre porte sur les pollutions plastiques en développant des approches tournées vers les bassins versants ruraux et côtiers.
French organisations are involved in 2 Interreg project dealing with marine litter in the framework of MSFD and OSPAR RAP: Clean Atlantic focused on macrolitter and OceanWise focused on expensed / extruded polystyrene EPS/XPS and alternatives (Cedre, University of Southern Brittany Lorient et SeaBird). These organisations are particularly in charge of the following actions:

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

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

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

To be done per species where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
BD Bottlenose dolphin	☐	☐	☐	X	
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	☐	☐	☐	X	
HP Harbour porpoise	☐	☐	☐	X	

☒**Not applicable.** Comments: not known

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 hazardson small cetaceans. during the reporting period
Relevant Resolutions: 8.9,8.8,**8.7**, 8.4, 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 analyzed 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 analyzing samples,countries are asked to provide information on their programs.

Note: Includes microplastics.Macroplastics and discarded fishing gear are covered under Section C9 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:

Common dolphin in the BoB; Harbour porpoise in the Channel; Bottlenose dolphin in BoB and channel (30 ind. every two years)

Méndez-Fernandez P., Caurant F. & Spitz J. 2019. Stratégie de suivi des contaminants chez les cétacés des côtes françaises. *DCSMM : Rapport scientifique dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance. 23pp.*

In addition, micro- and, possibly, nano-plastics are also present in marine environment and their impacts are presently poorly understood.

For chemicals, 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 analyzed subsequently.

For microplastics (and macroplastics), monitoring can be done using digestive glands from cetaceans obtained from dead animals that are generally found onshore. different part of the digestive glands (intestine, stomach,...) can be analyzed subsequently, by visual observation (macroplastics & large miroplastics> 1mm) or chemical charaterisation (FTIR) after the sorting of microplastics<1mm).

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: Observatoire Pelagis; La Rochelle University
Role in monitoring: sample collection, analyses, reporting
Postal Address: 5 allées de l'Océan ; 17000 La Rochelle
Contact Person: Paula Méndez-Fernandez, Florence Caurant
Telephone: +33546449910
Email: pmendez@univ-lr.fr: fcaurant@univ-lr.fr
Weblink:www.observatoire-pelagis.cnrs.fr

10.3. Select 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.

2016	2017	2018	2019	Species	2016	2017	2018	2019	Species
x	x	x	X	HP Harbour porpoise					Choose a species
x	x	x	X	CD Short-beaked Common dolphin					Choose a species
x	x	x	X	BD Bottlenose dolphin					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: emerging pollutants	☐ Others:

Comments:

Occasionally Brucella and Morbillivirus

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.

Cariou R., Hutinet S., Guitton Y., Méndez-Fernandez P., Dervilly-Pinel G., **Spitz J.**, Caurant F. & Le Bizec B., 2019. Non target screening of halogenated substances in marine mammals stranded on French coasts based on LC-HRMS and haloseeker 1.0 software. *Organohalogen Compounds,* 81: 57-60.

Méndez-Fernandez P., Simon-Bouhet B., Bustamante P., Chouvelon T., Ferreira M., López A., Moffat C.F., Pierce G.J., Russell M., Santos M.B., Spitz J., Vingada J.V., Webster L., Read F.R., González A.F. & Caurant F. Inter-species differences in polychlorinated biphenyls patterns from five sympatric species of odontocetes: Can PCBs be used as tracers of feeding ecology? *Ecological Indicators*, 74: 98-108.

Zanuttini C., Gally F., Scholl G., Thomé J.P., Eppe G. & Das K. High pollutant exposure level of the largest european community of bottlenose dolphins in the English channel. Scientific RepoRtS | (2019) 9:12521 | https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-48485-7

collaboration/participation dans le cadre d'OSPAR au développement d'un indicateur sur les polluants organiques (PCB) dans la graisse des mammifères marins. Ce projet est suivi par le comité BDC/ICG-COBAM en lien avec HASEC/MIME

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 substancesin your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?

To be done per species where applicable.

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

☒ **Not applicable.** Comments:

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

11. Ship Strikes

AIM:understandingthe potential riskof ship strike as a cause of injury/death in small cetaceans.
Relevant Resolutions: 8.9,8.2,8.1,6.1, 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,sizeand speedofthevessel. 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 shipstrike 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)
No	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	Choose an item.	12/08/2016	**Observatoire Pelagis, La Rochelle University**	Delphinus delphis, animal found stranded	Choose an item. Link:	
No	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	Choose an item.	**17/08/2017**	**Observatoire Pelagis, La Rochelle University**	Delphinus delphis, animal found stranded	Choose an item. Link:	
No	**OII Channel**	Choose an item.	**12/11/2016**	**Observatoire Pelagis, La Rochelle University**	**Phocoena phocoena, animal found stranded**	Choose an item. Link:	**Thierry Jauniaux ULG Liege**
No	**OII Channel**	Choose an item.	**11/03/2016**	**Observatoire Pelagis, La Rochelle University**	**Phocoena phocoena, animal found stranded**	Choose an item. Link:	
No	**OII Channel**	Choose an item.	**29/03/2018**	**Observatoire Pelagis, La Rochelle University**	**Lagenorhynchus albirostris, animal found stranded**	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			

[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).

Provide source of information and database link if applicable:

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:

Description of external lesions; ECS necropsy protocole

11.4. Is there evidence in your country from existing photo-identification catalogues of small cetaceans of any non-lethal ship strikeduring 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.

None for small cetacean in NW Atlantic French marine waters, except within MPA (Iroise Marine Natural Park)

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 pressurefrom ship strikes on small cetaceansin your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?

To be done per species where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	☐	☐	☐	☒	
HP Harbour porpoise	☐	☐	☐	☒	
BD Bottlenose dolphin	☐	☐	☐	☒	

☐**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 climatechangerelated impacts on small cetaceans.
Relevant Resolutions: 8.9, 8.4, 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 iceandweakening 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 representsone of the most important future threat 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 countryundertake monitoring that has potential to contribute to knowledge and identification ofclimate impactson 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**	Pelagis
☒**Changes in small cetacean distribution**	Pelagis

[3]CMS Resolution 12.21on 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**	Pelagis
☒**Changes in reproductive success and timing in small cetaceans**	Pelagis
☒ **Changes in prey (fish) abundance and distribution**	Ifremer
☒ **Changes in timing of prey (fish) spawning and migration**	Ifremer
☒**Changes in fishing effort**	Ifremer
☐ **Changes in the occurrence of pathogens** (from sampled individuals)	
☒**Incidences of algal blooms** (if yes, where; specify year)	Ifremer
☐**Other (specify):**	

12.3. Relevant new research/work/collaborationswhich provide evidence/data about climate change, including its emerging potential issues andeffects,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)

12.6. Have there been any instances / issuesrelated toidentified trends in small cetacean populations as a result of climate changein your country during the reporting period?

☒ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

12.7. Is the perceived level of pressurefrom climate changeto small cetaceans in your countryincreasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?

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:8.11,8.9, 8.6, 8.4, 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.

CEREMA has database on dredging

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:	In the framework of Saint-Brieuc windfarm project, steering committee, with scientific committee with process to avoid impacts on cetaceans, and monitor them As part of the tidal turbine pilot project (Sabella) in Fromveur, Mer d'Iroise, environmental monitoring has been carried out and will continue to be carried out under the control of the parc naturel marin of Iroise.
Industry:	
Activity type:	
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 periodon impacts from physical habitat change on small cetaceans (incl. title, organization, lead author).

Virgili A., Authier, M., Dars C., Dorémus G., Laran S.,Van Canneyt O, et Spitz J. 2018. Levée des risques pour l'appel d'offres éolien au large de Dunkerque par observation aérienne. Programme DUNKRISK - Campagne LEDKOA. Rapport d'analyses. Observatoire Pelagis / Agence Française pour la Biodiversité. 49 pages + annexes.

13.5. Have there been any other instances/issues in your countryregarding 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?

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 8.9, 8.6, 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:	
National plan(s) and processes in preparation:	**Les documents stratégiques de façade prise n application de la Directive cadre planification de l'espace maritime son ten cours de preparation. Leur partie stratégique (objectifs environnementaux notamment) a été adoptee en 2019 et l'ensemble (plans d'action, programme de surveillance) sera adopté en 2022.**
Further information, including links to online resources and maps where available:	

Transboundary plans(s) and processes in force:	
Transboundary plan(s) and processes in preparation:	
Further information, including links to online resources and maps where available:	

15.2. Have there been any other instances/issues in your country regarding marine spatial planning during the reporting period?

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

15.3. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on marine spatial planning 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)

EU project SIMNORAT (Supporting the Implementation of Maritime Spatial Planning in the North Atlantic Region): www.msp-platform.eu/projects/supporting-implementation-maritime-spatial-planning-north-atlantic-region

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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 onthe 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 includesadvising on appropriate management measuresin 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.

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**
Iroise marine nature park	☐ Jastarnia Plan ☐ North Sea Plan ☐ WBBK Plan ☐Common Dolphin SAP ☒ Not Applicable	OIII Celtic Sea	3500	BD Bottlenose dolphin HP Harbour porpoise	☒Designated ☐ Submitted ☐ Under consultation ☐ Recommended ☐ Not Applicable	2007	2006 French law on MPAs	☐ No. ☒ Yes. Link:	http://carto.amp.afbiodiversite.fr/1/france.map	www.parc-marin-iroise.fr
Gironde estuary and Pertuis sea marine nature park	☐ Jastarnia Plan ☐ North Sea Plan ☐ WBBK Plan ☐Common Dolphin SAP ☒ Not Applicable	OIV Iberian Sea	6500	HP Harbour porpoise BD Bottlenose dolphin SBCD	☒Designated ☐ Submitted ☐ Under consultation ☐ Recommended ☒ Not Applicable	2015	2006 French law on MPAs	☐ No. ☒ Yes. Link:	http://carto.amp.afbiodiversite.fr/1/france.map	www.aires-marines.fr/L-Agence/Organisation/Parcs-naturels-marins/Parc-naturel-marin-de-l-estuaire-de-la-Gironde-et-de-la-mer-des-Pertuis
Picardy estuaries and Opale Sea marine nature park	☐ Jastarnia Plan ☐ North Sea Plan ☐ WBBK Plan ☐Common Dolphin SAP ☒ Not Applicable	OII Channel	2300	HP Harbour porpoise BD Bottlenose dolphin	☒Designated ☐ Submitted ☐ Under consultation ☐ Recommended ☐ Not Applicable	2012	2006 French law on MPAs	☐ No. ☒ Yes. Link:	http://carto.amp.afbiodiversite.fr/1/france.map	www.aires-marines.fr/L-Agence/Organisation/Parcs-naturels-marins/Parc-naturel-marin-des-estuaires-picards-et-de-la-mer-d-Opale

16.2. Does your country have MPAs (existing or proposed) with small cetaceans are forming part 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)	**Speciesforming 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**
	☐ Jastarnia Plan ☐ North Sea Plan ☐ WBBK Plan ☐Common Dolphin SAP ☐ Not Applicable	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:		
	☐ Jastarnia Plan ☐ North Sea Plan ☐ WBBK Plan ☐Common Dolphin SAP☐ Not Applicable	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:		

Natura 2000 Special Areas of Conservation designated in 2008 for BD and/or HP:

Area	**Code**	**Name**	**BD**	**HP**
Channel	FR3100474	Dunes de la plaine maritime flamande		**X**
Channel	FR3100478	Falaises du Cran aux Oeufs et du Cap Gris-Nez, Dunes du Chatelet, Marais de Tardinghen et Dunes de Wissant	**X**	
Channel	FR3102002	Bancs des Flandres		**X**
Channel	FR3102003	Récifs Gris-Nez Blanc-Nez		**X**
Channel	FR3102004	Ridens et dunes hydrauliques du détroit du Pas-de-Calais		**X**
Channel	FR3102005	Baie de Canche et couloir des trois estuaires		**X**
Channel	FR2200346	Estuaires et littoral picards (baies de Somme et d'Authie)		**X**
Channel	FR2500084	Récifs et landes de la Hague	**X**	**X**
Channel	FR2500085	Récifs et marais arrière-littoraux du Cap Lévi à la Pointe de Saire	**X**	**X**
Channel	FR2502018	Banc et récifs de Surtainville	**X**	**X**
Channel	FR2502019	Anse de Vauville	**X**	**X**
Channel	FR2502020	Baie de Seine occidentale	**X**	**X**
Channel	FR2502021	Baie de Seine orientale	**X**	**X**
Channel	FR5300052	Côte de Cancale à Paramé	**X**	
Channel	FR2300121	Estuaire de la Seine		**X**

Channel	FR2300139	Littoral Cauchois	X	
Channel	FR2500079	Chausey	X	X
Channel	FR2500077	Baie du Mont Saint-Michel	X	X
Channel	FR5300012	Baie de Lancieux, Baie de l'Arguenon, Archipel de Saint Malo et Dinard	X	X
Channel	FR5300061	Estuaire de la Rance		X
Channel	FR5300011	Cap d'Erquy-Cap Fréhel	X	X
Channel	FR2502022	Nord Bretagne DH	X	X
Channel	FR5300066	Baie de Saint-Brieuc - Est	X	X
Channel	FR5300009	Côte de Granit rose-Sept-Iles	X	X
Channel	FR5300010	Tregor Goëlo	X	X
Channel	FR5300015	Baie de Morlaix		X
Channel	FR5300017	Abers - Côte des légendes	X	X
Channel	FR5302006	Côtes de Crozon	X	X
Channel	FR5300020	Cap Sizun	X	
Channel/Celtic Sea	FR5300018	Ouessant-Molène	X	X
Channel/Celtic Sea/Northern BoB	FR5302007	Chaussée de Sein	X	X
Northern BoB	FR5300049	Dunes et côtes de Trévignon	X	X
Northern BoB	FR5302008	Roches de Penmarch	X	X
Northern BoB	FR5302015	Mers Celtiques - Talus du golfe de Gascogne	X	X
Northern BoB	FR5300023	Archipel des Glénan	X	X
Northern BoB	FR5300029	Golfe du Morbihan, côte ouest de Rhuys	X	
Northern BoB	FR5300031	Ile de Groix	X	X
Northern BoB	FR5300032	Belle Ile en mer	X	X
Northern BoB	FR5300033	Iles Houat-Hoedic	X	X
Northern BoB	FR5202010	Plateau du Four	X	X
Northern BoB	FR5202011	Estuaire de la Loire Nord	X	X
Northern BoB	FR5202012	Estuaire de la Loire Sud - Baie de Bourgneuf	X	X
Northern BoB	FR5202013	Plateau rocheux de l'île d'Yeu	X	X
Northern BoB	FR5400469	Pertuis Charentais	X	X
Northern BoB	FR5402012	Plateau de Rochebonne	X	X
N BoB/Iberian Sea	FR7200811	Panache de la Gironde et plateau rocheux de Cordouan	X	X
Iberian Sea	FR7200679	Bassin d'Arcachon et Cap Ferret	X	

Iberian Sea	FR7200812	Portion du littoral sableux de la côte aquitaine	**X**	**X**
Iberian Sea	FR7200813	Côte basque rocheuse et extension au large	**X**	**X**

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 (addpressures per site as applicable)	Measure (add measures per pressure per site as applicable)
Iroise marine nature park	reduce noise exposure for BD:	- jetski prohibition around Molene archipelago - ban on seaweed harvesting in certains areas
		BD photo-ID monitoring in Iroise Sea (marine nature park) and Normandy-Brittany Gulf (GECC) Megascope yearly offshore campains to monitor megafauna on Ifremer scientific vessels (Pelagis) SAMM/SCANS plane campains every 6 years
Plateau de Rochebonne	bycatch	Fermeture des pêches en décembre janvier

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:8.5, 8.4, 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 intotrends 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. Please submit the relevant information on national dedicated surveys on abundance and distribution during the reporting periodinto the table below.

If additional space if required, please submit the information in an excel table. Attach maps separately, clearly marking which survey they apply to.**Note:**Information relevant to SCANS-III 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
Southern North Sea	DUNKRISK	April 2017-May 2018 (6 surveys, once every two months)	Aerial line transect	HP Harbour porpoise	1000-20,000 ind. according to season	Virgili et al.,
Western Channel	GECC	All years of reporting period	Photo ID	BD Bottlenose dolphin	381 (95% IC 315-454) in 2017	Grimaud et al., 2019 https://www.gecc-normandie.org/suivi-de-population-grands-dauphins-de-mer-de-manche-lannee-2017/
Celtic sea/western Chanlel	PNMI	All years of reporting period	Photo ID	BD Bottlenose dolphin	N/A (analyses in progress)	
BoB	SPEE	2019	Aerial line transect	CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	N/A (analyses in progress)	Van Canneyt et al., 2020

Relevant information on distribution during the reporting period:

highlight: importance of dynamic redistributionof common dolphin in the BoB in winter and its relationship with the bycatch issue.

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

Deep Sea Reasearch-II special issue 2017

1.3. Is the abundance of species in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?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:

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?

Age of sexual and physical maturity	☐ **No** ☒ **Yes** Please describe: Using data from stranded individuals, age at first reproduction for harbour porpoises in the Channel and Bay of Biscay was estimated at 3,4 (standard error: 1 year) and 2,5 (standard error: 1 year) years respectively (Rouby 2018, unpublished Msc Thesis) Species: HP Harbour porpoise
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: Spitz J., Ridoux V., Trites A.W., Laran S. & Authier, M. 2018. Prey consumption by cetaceans reveals the importance of energy-rich food webs in the Bay of Biscay. Progress in Oceanography, 166: 148-158. Species: Cetacean community Mahfouz C., Meziane T., Henry F., Abi-Ghanem C., Spitz J., Jauniaux T., Bouveroux T., Khalaf G. & Amara R. 2017. Multi-approach analysis to assess diet of harbour porpoises Phocoena phocoena in the southern North Sea. Marine Ecology Progress Series 563: 249-259. Species: HP Harbour porpoise
Age and sex structure	☐ **No** ☒ **Yes** Please describe: Using data from stranded individuals, life-tables for harbour porpoises in the Channel and Bay of Biscay were estimated (Rouby 2018, unpublished Msc Thesis) Species: HP Harbour porpoise
Other relevant factors	☒ **No** ☐ **Yes** Please describe: Species: Choose an item.

For each life history parameter, provide web links and details where applicable and add more species if necessary.

B. Monitoring Programmes

3. Overview of current monitoring and survey schemes

AIM: to provide information on the progress of monitoring programmes, relevant methodologies and aims thereof, and status of small cetaceans during the reporting period.
Relevant Resolutions:8.11, 8.9, 8.8, 8.5, 8.4, 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. Are there national monitoring programmes that enable 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)?

☐**No.**

☒ **Yes.**Please provide an overview in the table below.

Within MPAs	**Approach:** ☐ Line transect surveys ☒ Photo-ID☒ Strandings ☐ Passive Acoustic Monitoring ☐Other, please specify:
	Target Species: (Copy drop-down to add more species) BD Bottlenose dolphin PhotoID All species : Strandings
	Institution(s): OFB (French Office of Biodiversity)
Wider Seas	**Approach:** ☒ Line transect surveys ☒ Photo-ID☒ Strandings ☒ Passive Acoustic Monitoring ☐Other, please specify:
	Target Species: (Copy drop-down to add more species) BD Bottlenose dolphin PhotoID HP Harbour porpoise PAM All species : Strandings/line transect Choose an item.
	Instiution(s): (Name, website, etc) Observatoire Pelagis, Univ. La Rochelle OFB (French Office of Biodiversity) GECC (Groupe d'Etude des Cétacés du Cotentin) ENSTA (Ecole Nationale Supérieuredes Techniques Avancées)

3.2. Please provide the relevant information with regards to aerial surveying activities.

Number of surveys	Area covered	Species	Timeframe of survey
6	Southern North Sea	HP Harbour porpoise	2017-2018
4	Central Bay of Biscay	HP Harbour porpoise	2019
4	Central Bay of Biscay	CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	2019
4	Central Bay of Biscay	HP Harbour porpoise	2019
	SPEE 15000 km² (Gironde estuary and Pertuis sea Marine Nature Park and offshore waters)	Marine megafauna	8 surveys in 2019-2020

3.3. Please provide the relevant information with regards to Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM).

Location of moored instruments	Timeframe of survey	Species	Make and model of instruments used
Dunkirk	2017-2019	HP Harbour porpoise	CPOD
Arcachon	2015-2016	HP Harbour porpoise	CPOD
		Choose an item.	

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

☒**No.**

☐ **Yes.** Describe below:

Programme	Collaborators	Links
SCANS-III	NW Europe countries	https://synergy.st-andrews.ac.uk/scans3/

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

SAMM aerial survey during winter 2020 MSFD monitoring programme for marine mammals 2020-2026: • SAMM aerial survey winter 2020-2021 • SAMM and/or SCANS aerial survey summer/winter • Collaboration with Spain and Portugal on Megascope yearly campaigns • Development of coastal and offshore acoustic monitoring programmes • Improvement of the national stranding network Il y a également le suivi acoustique des cétacés dans le Fromveur entre septembre 2017 et octobre 2018 (PNMI)	Provide web links if available.

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

Species	Relevant outputs
Phocoena phocoena	MFSD GES evaluation 2018: harbour porpoise population threatened in the Channel, North sea and Celtic sea due to bycatch
Delphinus delphis	MFSD GES evaluation 2018: common dolphin population threatened in the Celtic sea and Bay of Biscaye due to bycatch

B. Monitoring Programmes

4. Other research (not mentioned elsewhere in Section II, III or IV)

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

Project name	Institution	Duration	Aim(s)/Objective(s)	Method
Campagnes expérimentales en 2019 de collecte d'ADN environnemental pour l'identification des mammifères marins en Iroise (BIOGEMME/PNMI)				

SectionIV: Use of Strandings Records

A. Stranding Network and Strandings

AIM: to provide information on stranding events and demonstrate progress of stranding networks in understanding, monitoring and mitigating strandings of small cetaceans.
Relevant Resolutions:**8.10**, 8.7, 8.4, 8.3, 7.4, 7.3, 7.1, 6.1, 5.7

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

In the effort to mitigate the anthropogenic causes of these occurrences, Parties have agreed to measures through a number of resolutions. Continued monitoring of stranding causation and further developing guidance for best practices in stranding response and necropsies was identified by Parties as important tasks to pursue,

as was setting up stranding response networks. This information is to align with appropriate sampling practices and countries should ensure that the data is available for researchers. Additionally, development and support of international strandings databases and regular reporting is conducted through relevant research institutes and stranding schemes. ASCOBANS Secretariat encourages the ongoing funding and support of engagement with organizations for further development of guidelines, best practices and maintaining dataflow for capacity building across stranding networks.

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

Questions:

1.1. Is there a national stranding network in place?

☐**No.**Go to **Question 1.4.**

☒ **Yes.** Please provide details:

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

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

☒**Whole coastline.**

☐ **Part of the coastline.** Please provide details:

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

☐**No.**

☒ **Yes.** Please provide details:

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

1.4. Is there a database of strandings?

☐**No.**Go to question 1.6.

☒ **Yes.**Continue to question 1.5.

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

☐**No.**

☒ **Yes.** Please provide details:

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

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

Responsible Institution	Responsibility	Phone number	Email	Website
Joint Service Unit *ObservatoirePelagis*, UMS 3462 University of La Rochelle/CNRS	☒Responding to live-strandings ☒Collection of carcasses ☒Necropsies ☒ Stranding database	+33 (0) 5 46 44 99 10	pelagis@univ-lr.fr	https://www.observatoire-pelagis.cnrs.fr/

1.7. Are any cases photographed, measured or sampled even if not collected for necropsy?

☐**No.**

☒ **Yes.**Please provide details:

Most individuals (80%) are examined by French stranding networks. Minimum examination includes species and sex identification, location, date, external measurements and set of photography.

1.8. Provide details relevant for recorded stranding events during the reporting period.

Reporting year	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)
2016	CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**556**	**539**	**17**	**12 successfully rescued**
2016	LFPW Long-finned pilot whale	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**11**	**9**	**2**	**1 successfully rescued**
2016	RD Risso's dolphin	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**1 successfully rescued**
2016	PSW Pygmy sperm whale	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0 successfully rescued**
2016	HP Harbour porpoise	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**90**	**89**	**1**	**0 successfully rescued**
2016	SD Striped dolphin	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**45**	**36**	**9**	**6 successfully rescued**
2016	BD Bottlenose dolphin	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**26**	**25**	**1**	**0 successfully rescued**
2016	CBW Cuvier's Beaked Whale	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**2**	**2**	**0**	
2017	CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**915**	**904**	**11**	**5 successfully rescued**
2017	LFPW Long-finned pilot whale	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**3**	**3**	**0**	
2017	RD Risso's dolphin	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**3**	**3**	**0**	
2017	PSW Pygmy sperm whale	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**1**	**1**	**0**	
2017	HP Harbour porpoise	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**71**	**71**	**0**	
2017	SD Striped dolphin	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**31**	**28**	**3**	**2 successfully rescued**

2017	BD Bottlenose dolphin	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**25**	**23**	**2**	**1 successfully rescued**
2017	CBW Cuvier's Beaked Whale	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**1**	**1**	**0**	
2018	CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**646**	**628**	**18**	**14 successfully rescued**
2018	LFPW Long-finned pilot whale	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**14**	**14**	**0**	
2018	RD Risso's dolphin	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**8**	**5**	**3**	**2 successfully rescued**
2018	NBW Northern bottlenose whale	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1 successfully rescued**
2018	PSW Pygmy sperm whale	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0 successfully rescued**
2018	HP Harbour porpoise	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**71**	**70**	**1**	**0 successfully rescued**
2018	SD Striped dolphin	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**36**	**25**	**9**	**5 successfully rescued**
2018	BD Bottlenose dolphin	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**27**	**24**	**3**	**3 successfully rescued**
2018	CBW Cuvier's Beaked Whale	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**1**	**1**	**0**	
2019	CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**1258**	**1247**	**11**	**6 successfully rescued**
2019	LFPW Long-finned pilot whale	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**13**	**13**	**0**	
2019	RD Risso's dolphin	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**2**	**2**	**0**	
2019	WBD White-beaked dolphin	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**2**	**2**	**0**	
2019	PSW Pygmy sperm whale	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**1**	**1**	**0**	
2019	HP Harbour porpoise	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**103**	**102**	**1**	**0 successfully rescued**
2019	SD Striped dolphin	**OIV Northern**	**35**	**28**	**7**	**2 successfully rescued**

		Bay of Biscay				
2019	BD Bottlenose dolphin	**OIV Northern Bay of Biscay**	**27**	**23**	**4**	**3 successfully rescued**
2016	CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	**OII Channel**	**63**	**43**	**20**	**13 successfully rescued**
2016	RD Risso's dolphin	**OII Channel**	**1**	**1**	**0**	
2016	WBD White-beaked dolphin	**OII Channel**	**1**	**1**	**0**	
2016	SBW Sowerby's beaked whale	**OII Channel**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0 successfully rescued**
2016	HP Harbour porpoise	**OII Channel**	**274**	**270**	**4**	**2 successfully rescued**
2016	SD Striped dolphin	**OII Channel**	**2**	**2**	**0**	
2016	BD Bottlenose dolphin	**OII Channel**	**4**	**4**	**0**	
2017	CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	**OII Channel**	**56**	**42**	**14**	**7 successfully rescued**
2017	WBD White-beaked dolphin	**OII Channel**	**1**	**1**	**0**	
2017	HP Harbour porpoise	**OII Channel**	**214**	**212**	**2**	**1 successfully rescued**
2017	SD Striped dolphin	**OII Channel**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**0 successfully rescued**
2017	BD Bottlenose dolphin	**OII Channel**	**11**	**6**	**4**	**0 successfully rescued**
2018	CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	**OII Channel**	**66**	**50**	**16**	**12 successfully rescued**
2018	RD Risso's dolphin	**OII Channel**	**1**	**1**	**0**	
2018	WBD White-beaked dolphin	**OII Channel**	**1**	**1**	**0**	
2018	HP Harbour porpoise	**OII Channel**	**182**	**182**	**0**	
2018	BD Bottlenose dolphin	**OII Channel**	**4**	**4**	**0**	
2019	CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	**OII Channel**	**73**	**51**	**22**	**21 successfully rescued**
2019	RD Risso's dolphin	**OII Channel**	**2**	**2**	**0**	
2019	WBD White-beaked dolphin	**OII Channel**	**1**	**1**	**0**	
2019	HP Harbour porpoise	**OII Channel**	**171**	**169**	**2**	**0 successfully rescued**
2019	SD Striped dolphin	**OII Channel**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0 successfully rescued**
2019	BD Bottlenose dolphin	**OII Channel**	**15**	**11**	**4**	**4 successfully rescued**

1.9. Provide details relevant to necropsies.

Protocol used for dissection methodologies, collection of samples etc.	Number of carcasses necropsied	What causes of death were identified?(add percentage if available)	Comment
https://www.observatoire-pelagis.cnrs.fr/IMG/pdf/GuideEchouages2015.pdf (inspired by Geraci and Lounsbury(2005)).	**514 (all species, all areas, 2016-2019)**	**-Bycatch (50%, average all areas, all species. 90% for common dolphins in Biscay in winter). -live strandings (5%) -pathology (?)**	

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

https://www.observatoire-pelagis.cnrs.fr/IMG/pdf/FicheTechnique_ExamensExternes_RNE.pdf: French stranding network protocols for external examination. Freely available online

https://observatoire-pelagis.cnrs.fr/publications/ouvrages/article-fiches-techniques: French stranding network protocols for stranding interventions. Freely available online

https://www.observatoire-pelagis.cnrs.fr/publications/rapports/bilan-des-echouages/article/bilan-des-echouages: National reports of French stranding network. Freely available online

Bouchard, C. ; Bracken, C. ; Dabin, W. ; Van Canneyt, O. ; Ridoux, V. & Authier, M. (2019) A Risk-Based Forecast of Extreme Mortality Events in Small Cetaceans : Using Stranding Data to Inform Conservation Practice. Conservation Letters, e12639, https://doi.org/10.1111/conl.12639

Laporte R. (2019). Développement d'outils de reconnaissance et de description des états physiologiques et pathologiques des organes internes des mammifères marins : aide au diagnostic des grandes causes de mortalité par les correspondants habilités du Réseau National d'Échouages. Thèse vétérinaire de l'école nationale vétérinaire de Toulouse. 308 p

Peltier, H., Authier, M., Dabin, W., Dars, C., Demaret, F., Doremus, G., Van Canneyt, O., Laran, S., Mendez-Fernandez, P., Spitz, J., Daniel, P., Ridoux, V. (2020) Can modelling the drift of bycaught dolphin stranded carcasses help identify involved fisheries? An exploratory study. Global Ecology and Conservation. vol. 21. e00843. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2019.e00843

Peltier H., Authier M., Deaville R., Dabin W., Jepson P.D., Deaville R., Van Canneyt O., Daniel P., Ridoux V. 2016. Small cetacean bycatch as estimated from stranding schemes: The common dolphin case in the northeast Atlantic. Environ. Sci. Policy 63:7-18

Peltier H. ; Beaufils A. ; Cesarini C. ; Dabin W. ; Dars C. ; Demaret F. ; Dhermain F. ; Doremus G. ; Labach H. ; Van Canneyt O. & Spitz J. (2019) Monitoring of Marine Mammal Strandings Along French Coasts Reveals the Importance of Ship Strikes on Large Cetaceans : A Challenge for the European Marine Strategy Framework Directive. Front. Mar. Sci. 6:486. doi : 10.3389/fmars.2019.00486

Rouby, E. (in progress) PhD Thesis on demographic analyses of common dolphin vital rates and assessment of bycatch;

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:8.10, 8.9, 8.8,8.6, 8.5, 8.4, 8.3,7.1, 6.2, 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 ofnegative impacts of marine activities on small cetaceans. In addition,these actionssupport 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.** x **Yes.** Please identify the guidelines concerned: Guidelines on the reduction of noise impact on marine species
Is national legislation relevant for small cetaceans currently in place in your country?	☐ **No.** ☒ **Yes.** Please identify the legal statues concerned: • 2011 Decree regarding protection of marine mammals in France • Note of 27 April 2017NOR: DEVL1709454Non the reporting of stranded or drifting, dead or missing marine mammals, andin distress, for their scientific exploitation • 2019 Decree AGRM1928574A for mandatory use of pingers on pelagic trawls over 12m long
Are regional and/or international guidelines relevant for small cetaceans currently in place in your country?	☐ **No.** ☒ **Yes.** Please identify the guidelines concerned: Ascobans/ACCOBAMS/IWC/ Pelagos guidelines
Is regional and/or international legislation relevant for small cetaceans currently in place in your country?	☐ **No.** ☒ **Yes.** Please identify the legal statues concerned: • EU habitat directive • EU Common Fisheries Policy and Regulation 2019/1941 on technical measures

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:

Section VI: Information and Education

A. Education and outreach

AIM: to determine if there are gaps in the outreach and education activities and if additionalmaterial should be produced in your country or by the Secretariat (e.g. on certain themes, species, regions, languages, for certain target audiences).
Relevant Resolutions:8.13,8.3,8.2, 5.8,

ASCOBANS Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) Plan[5] was presented at the 17th Meeting ofthe Advisory Committee. The purpose of the CEPA Plan was to identify actions and activities to be undertaken by the Secretariat, Parties and relevant partners. In addition, the Advisory Committee recommended the following overarching principles: (i) Carefully identifying the audience – e.g. children, students, policy makers, fishers – and making materials appropriate to each particular audience; (ii) Noting that different localities, communities and cultures may require different approaches; (iii) Preparing outreach and education materials in relevant languages (including on the website); and (iv) Building joint initiatives with 'partner' organizations and others. The CEPA aimed for more effective engagement with audiences, greater impact upon audiences, closer relationship with key conservation issues; more effective connection with educational, fundraising and promotional initiatives; and more effective and easily understood communication of relevant areas of science. In this spirit, 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 activitiesin the reporting periodin your country, which are of relevance to conservation of small cetaceans inthe ASCOBANS Area(e.g. activities during the International Day of the Baltic Harbour Porpoise in May)

Organiser	**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)**
Océanopolis Education team	Il était une fois les mammifères marins	September to June	Brest Océanopolis	Children (educational workshop)	
Océanopolis Sami Hassani	Etude et conservation des mammifères marins	3 to 4 time per year	depend	Public conferences	
Cécile VINCENT /Florence CAURANT	Écologie et Gestion des Espèces Marines Mobiles	Every year	La Rochelle University	Master students	https://master-spe.univ-lr.fr/enseignements/egemm/
Agence française de la biodiversité	Mammifères marins, sentinelles de la santé des océans,	2019			https://www.afbiodiversite.fr/documentation/mammiferes-marins-sentinelles-de-la-sante-des-oceans 34

[5] See AC17 Report, Annex 10 (starting on page 65).

Organiser	**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)**
Office français de la biodiversité / Ecole nationale de la sécurité et de l'administration de la mer	Guide sur les espèces marines protégées	2019-2020			https://www.documentation.eauetbiodiversite.fr/notice/les-especes-marines-protegees-en-france-identification-et-regime-juridique0
Jean-Luc JUNG	Biodiversité des mammifères marins	Every year	Western Brittany University	Licence students	www.univ-brest.fr/biogemme/menu/UE-libre-Biodiversite-des-Mammiferes-Marins

1.2. List current information/outreach materials 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?**
National guide of marine mammal strandings	Van Canneyt O., Dabin W., Dars C., Dorémus G., Gonzalez L., Ridoux V. et Spitz J. 2015. Guide des échouages de mammifères marins. Cahier technique de l'Observatoire PELAGIS sur le suivi de la mégafaune marine. Université de La Rochelle et CNRS, 64 pages. DOI : 10.13140/RG.2.1.1495.6002			http://www.observatoire-pelagis.cnrs.fr/publications/ouvrages/Guide-des-echouages	☐ **No** ☒ **Yes**
Atlas des mammifères sauvages de France Volume 1 -	Savouré-Soubelet A., Aulagnier S., Haffner P., Moutou F., Van Canneyt O., Charassin J.-B. & Ridoux V. (coord.) Editions MNHN-IRD			http://sciencepress.mnhn.fr/fr/collections/patrimoines-naturels/atlas-des-mammiferes-sauvages-de-france-volume-1	

Mammifères marins	2016		
Pocket guide	Céline Liret et Sami Hassani, Océanopolis. 2019. Mammifères Marins, observer et reconnaître 50 espèces des eaux françaises. Edition Vagnon.	www.vagnon.fr	☐ **No** ☒ **Yes**
National guide	Aide à la déclaration des captures accidentelles et à la reconnaissance des mammifères marins. Nov. 2018.	https://agriculture.gouv.fr/peche-comprendre-et-prevenir-les-captures-accidentelles-de-mammiferes-marins	☐ **No** **X 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:[6]

B. Difficulties in implementing the Agreement:

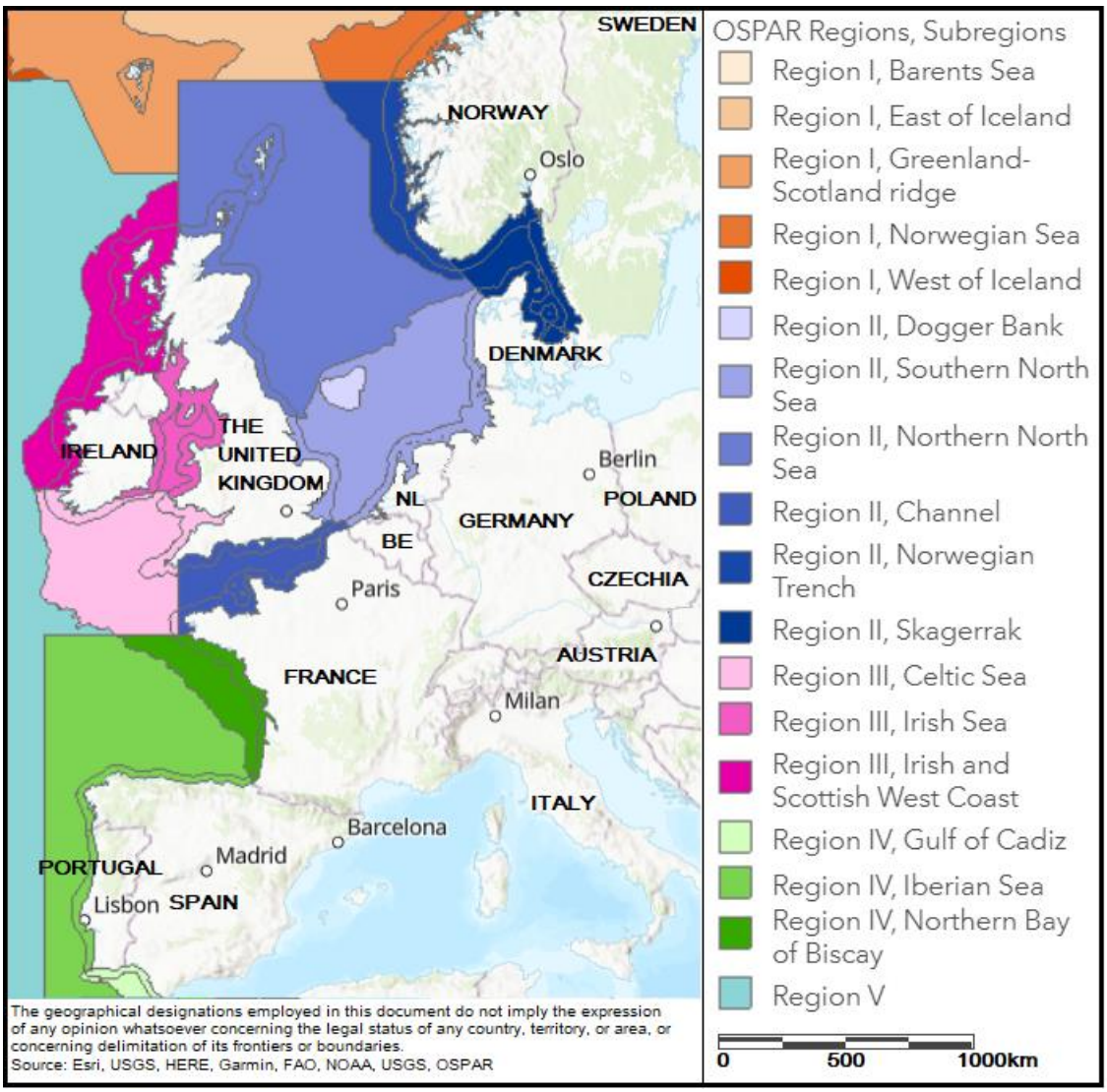
[6] Opportunity to include other information relevant to the topics covered in this form but which are missing.

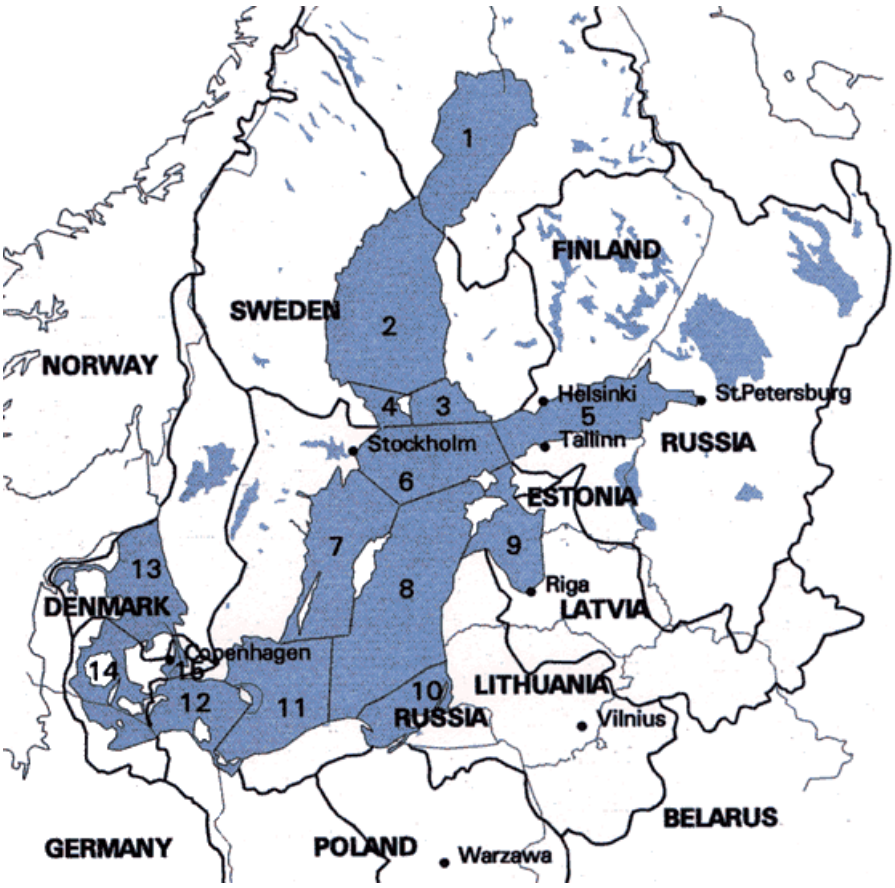
Annex A: Overview of the sub-regions as defined by OSPAR and HELCOM, and areas as defined by ICES.

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



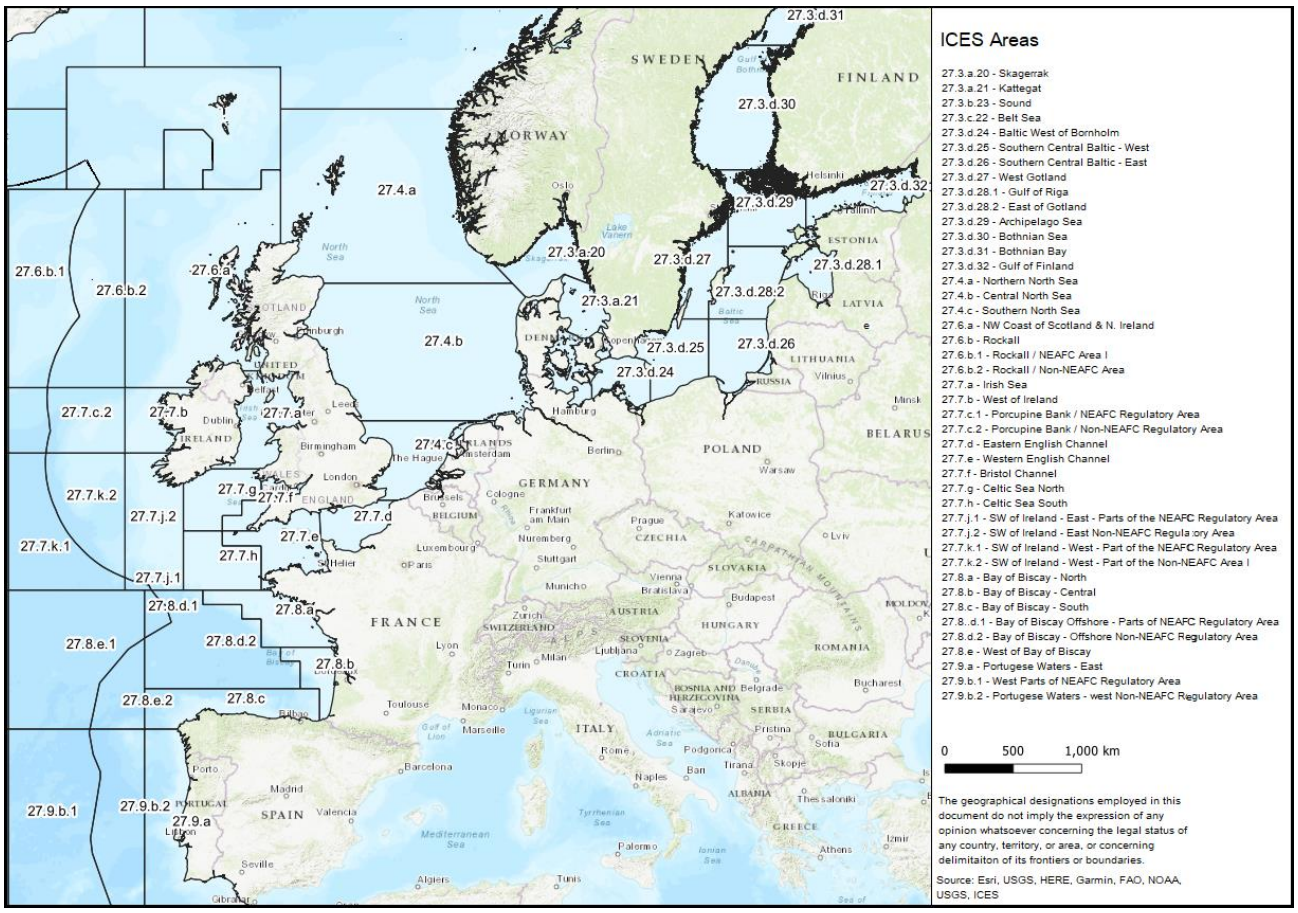


A map of the Baltic Sea drainage basins (catchment area), and marine subdivisions, including basins.
1. Bothnian Bay
2. Bothnian Sea
3. Archipelago Sea
4. Åland Sea
5. Gulf of Finland
6. Northern Baltic Proper
7. Western Gotland Basin
8. Eastern Gotland Basin
9. Gulf of Riga
10. Gdansk Basin
11. Bornholm 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, BristolChannel, Celtic Sea North and South, and Southwest of Ireland – East and West	27.9.b.2	Portuguese waters – Non-NEAFC Reg. Area
27.7.a	Irish Sea		



Annex B: Species covered by ASCOBANS

Code	Common name	Scientific name
AWSD	**Atlantic white-sided dolphin**	*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 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.