UN environment programme

ASCOBANS

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

ASCOBANS/AC30/NR.8

24 June 2026

30th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Bonn, Germany, 1–3 September 2026
Agenda Item 3

2025 NATIONAL REPORT: SWEDEN

2025 ASCOBANS National Report

1 January – 31 December 2025

As outlined in ASCOBANS Resolution 10.1 *National Reporting 2025-2028*, this form will cover the year 2025 (Year 2), and the following topics included in the Annex to the Resolution:

- High-level Summary of Key Messages
- General Information (Section I)
- Bycatch (Section II A1)
- Resource Depletion (Section II A2)
- Marine Debris (Section II C9)
- Surveys and Research (Section III A: Biological Information, B: Monitoring Programmes, C: Other Research)
- Use of Strandings Records (Section IV)]
- Other matters (e.g. burning issues) (Section VII)

The National Reports submitted will inform discussions at the 30th Meeting of the ASCOBANS Advisory Committee (1–3 September 2026, tbc).

- All questions apply to the **reporting period from 1 January to 31 December 2025**.
- Region in the tables refers to the sub-regions as defined by the HELCOM and OSPAR, and Areas refers to the sub-areas as defined by ICES. An overview and maps of these can be found in Annex A. Species can be chosen from the drop-down list provided, based on ASCOBANS species list, see Annex B.
- Throughout the form, please include relevant web links and add rows where applicable.
- The deadline for the submission of National Reports is **31 May 2026**.

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

For any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat.

High-level Summary of Key Messages

In your country, for 2025 (Year 2), what does this report reveal about:

1. **The most successful aspects of implementation of the Agreement?** (List up to five items related to the topics of Year 2: bycatch, resource depletion, marine debris, surveys and research, use of stranding records)

- SAMBAH-II was successfully completed and CUMBIAH funded and started.
- Monitoring program is working well.

2. **The greatest challenges in implementing the Agreement?** (List up to five items related to the topics of Year 2: bycatch, resource depletion, marine debris, surveys and research, use of stranding records – kindly note that challenges with regards to other topics can be reported on under Section VII.B *Difficulties in implementing the Agreement*)

- It has been challenging to receive bycaught carcasses for monitoring purposes due to practical and legal constraints. Similarly, numbers of stranded animal reports have decreased, limiting available carcasses for monitoring and research. Both are actively being addressed

3. **The main priorities for future implementation of the Agreement?** (List up to five items related to the topics of Year 2: bycatch, resource depletion, marine debris, surveys and research, use of stranding records)

Section I: General Information

A. Country Information

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

2. **Details of the Report Compiler**

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

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

A. Fisheries-related Threats

1. Bycatch

AIM: to illustrate progress on understanding, monitoring and mitigating bycatch of small cetaceans.
Relevant Resolutions: 10.4, 9.2 (Rev.MOP10), **8.5 (Rev.MOP9)**, 8.4 (Rev.MOP9), 8.3, 7.3, 7.1, 6.1, 5.8, 5.7, **5.5**, **3.3**

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

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

Note: This section includes bycatch in recreational fisheries.

Questions:

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

Method	Used	Percentage (% by monitoring method, of total bycaught animals, by gear type if applicable)
Dedicated observer schemes	☒	71 % (gillnets in commercial fisheries)

Fisheries observers	☒	66 % (gillnets in commercial fisheries)
Remote Electronic Monitoring	☒	56 % (gillnets in commercial fisheries)
Self-reporting by fishermen	☒	100 % (gillnets in commercial fisheries)
Pathological investigation	☒	Unknown*
Assessment at stranding site	☒	Unknown*

Comments:

*We seldom receive carcasses directly from recreational fisheries. Mostly carcasses potentially originating from recreational fisheries are those that have stranded. However, some bycaught porpoises from the commercial fisheries have been sent in during previous years and they have been investigated.

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

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

Species	Number of bycaught animals observed	Year (incl. season if available)	Gear type	Area	Overall sampling effort	Monitoring method used
HP Harbour porpoise	**1**	**2025 (Q1)**	**Gillnet**	**27.3.b.23**	**15 %**	**REM**
HP Harbour porpoise	**5**	**2025 (Q1)**	**Gillnet**	**27.3.a.21**	**15 %**	**REM**
HP Harbour porpoise	**3**	**2025 (Q2)**	**Gillnet**	**27.3.a.21**	**15 %**	**REM**
HP Harbour porpoise	**2 (one of them also noted on REM)**	**2025 (Q1)**	**Gillnet**	**27.3.a.21**	**18 %**	**Fisheries observers**
HP Harbour porpoise	**1**	**2025 (Q2)**	**Gillnet**	**27.3.b.23**	**18 %**	**Fisheries observers**

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
Choose an item.				Choose an item.		
Choose an item.				Choose an item.		

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

☐ **No.**

☒ **Yes.** Please provide details:

Bycaught animals can show signs of ill health

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?
ADDs in SD 24		2024	☐ No ☒ Yes. Comments: No bycatches of hp were recorded already in 2024 before the regulation, and throughout 2025, therefore probably most due to reduced fishing effort in the area.
ADDs in Nordvästra skånes havsområde	Choose an item.	202	☐ No ☐ Yes. Comments:
ADDs in Sydvästskånes utsjövatten	H Belt Sea	2022	☐ No ☐ Yes. Comments:

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

☐ **No.**

☐ **Unknown/not applicable.** Comments:

☒ **Yes.** Please provide details:

Gillnet effort has decreased during many years and is now on a very low level.

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

Collaborations within CIBBRiNA and different international working groups and workshops (ICES etc.).
Publications:
Königson et al. 2026. Harbour porpoise and harbour seal bycatch in gillnet fisheries: Effects of high frequency acoustic deterrents, gear characteristics, and environmental factors. In review; ICES Journal of Marine Science.
Säterberg et al. 2026. Spatiotemporal patterns in harbour porpoise (Phocoena phocoena) bycatch in the Swedish gillnet fishery. In review; Global Ecology and Conservation.

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

Status relative to previous years. Please provide the nature of the evidence and describe per species (Annex B) where applicable.

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence (e.g. strandings, observer schemes)
HP Harbour porpoise	☐	☒	☐	☐	**Observer schemes**
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Choose an item.	☐	☐	☐	☐	

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

A. Fisheries-related Threats

2. Resource Depletion

AIM: to determine areas where, and to what extent, depletion of fish stocks have occurred during the reporting period. In addition, identify ongoing mitigation efforts regarding detrimental implications for small cetaceans.
Relevant Resolutions: 10.3, **9.4**, 8.9, 8.3, 7.1, 6.1

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

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

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

Questions:

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

☐ **No.**
☒ **Yes.**

Please provide details.

The Bothnian -, Western Baltic-, and Central Baltic herring stocks are showing significant decline. The
All Baltic cod stocks and cod stocks in the Sound and Kattegat have been significantly depleted over several years.

2.2. Where are these depletions in national waters occurring?

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

Area	Region
Choose an item.	**H Kattegat**
Choose an item.	**H Belt Sea**
Choose an item.	**H The Sound**
Choose an item.	**H Arkona Basin**
Choose an item.	**H Eastern Gotland Basin**
Choose an item.	**H Western Gotland Basin**
Choose an item.	**H Northern Baltic Proper**
Choose an item.	**H Bothnian Sea**
	H Bornholm Basin

	H Aland Sea

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
EU TAC	**2025**	
ICES advice	**2025**	

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.

Although body condition of stranded and bycaught animals is monitored and there are some animals in poor or emaciated condition, it is not known how representative this is of the general population.

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

☒ **No.**

☐ **Yes.**

Please provide details.

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

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

Publication on harbour porpoise diet:
Stedt, J., Brokmar, L., Neimanis, A., Englund, W. F., Carlsson, P., & Roos, A. (2025). Combining DNA metabarcoding with macroscopic analysis increases the number of detected prey taxa in the estimated diet for harbour porpoises. Frontiers in marine science, 12, 1517330.

Report (in Swedish) om sail drone survey of fish in the SAC Hoburgs bank och Midsjöbankarna by County Administrative Boards Kalmar och Gotland in 2023-2025:
Hejdström, A. 2026. Inventering av föda för Östersjötumlare Delrapport för 2023–2025. Länsstyrelsen Gotlands län.

Data on eDNA for analyses of prey species within the CUMBIAH project were collected twice at all SAMBAH II stations from summer 2024 to summer 2025.

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

Status relative to previous years. Please provide the nature of the evidence and describe per species (Annex B) where applicable.

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

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

B. Disturbance (incl. potential physical impacts)

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

B. Disturbance (incl. potential physical impacts)

4. Ocean Energy

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

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

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

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

Questions:

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

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comments:

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

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.**

Please provide details:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comments:

B. Disturbance (incl. potential physical impacts)

5. Cetacean Watching Industry

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

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

☐ **No.** Go to Question 5.3.
☐ **Yes.**

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

☐ 0-5
☐ 6-10
☐ 11-20
☐ 21+

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

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

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

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

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Provide definition below:

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

☐ **No.**

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

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

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

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

☐ **No**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☐ **No**. Go to Question 5.12.

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

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

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

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

☐ **No.**

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

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

Copy table if needed.

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

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

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

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

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

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

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

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

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

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

B. Disturbance (incl. potential physical impacts)

6. Recreational Sea Use

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

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

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

Questions:

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

☐ **No.** Go to Question 6.3.

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

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

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

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

☐ **No.**

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

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

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

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

☐ **No.**

☐ **Unknown.**

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

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

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

☐ **No.**

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

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

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

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

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

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

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

B. Disturbance (incl. potential physical impacts)

7. Other Sources of Disturbance

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

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

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

☐ **No.**

☐ **Unknown.**

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

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

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

7.2. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on other sources of disturbance in your country.

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

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

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

8. Unexploded Ordnance

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

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

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

Questions:

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

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

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

☐ **1-9**
☐ **10-49**
☐ **50-99**
☐ **100+**

Provide link to database if available:

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

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.**
Please provide details:

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

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

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

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

8.6. Relevant new research/work/collaboration on the issue of unexploded ordnance in your country.

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

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

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

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

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

9. Marine Debris (ingestion and entanglement)

AIM: to illustrate progress, during the reporting period, on understanding, monitoring and mitigating impacts of marine debris on small cetaceans.
Relevant Resolutions: 10.3, 10.4, **9.3**, 8.8, 8.3, 7.1, 6.1

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

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

Note: Includes macroplastics and discarded fishing gear. Microplastics are covered under Section C10 Pollution and Hazardous Substances.

Questions:

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

☐ **No.** Go to **Question 9.3.**

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

Stranded and bycaught animals (primarily harbour porpoises) are monitored for the presence of marine debris although nothing of significance has been found.

9.2. Are these data publicly available?

☐ **No.**

☒ **Yes.** Please provide web link:

Yes, but you have to make a request. (6 kap. Offentlighet och sekretesslag (2009:400))

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

Species	# of impacted individuals	Year	Region	Description of the impact
Choose an item.		dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.	
Choose an item.		dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.	
Choose an item.		dd/mm/yy	Choose an item.	

9.4. Are there any mitigation measures in place?

☐ **No.**

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

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

Measure:		
Date of implementation:		**Region:** Choose an item.
Has the measure been effective?	☐ **No.** ☐ **Yes.** Comments:	
Other information:		

Copy table if needed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

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

10. Pollution and hazardous substances (incl. microplastics)

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

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

☐ **No.** Go to Question 10.7.
☒ **Yes.**
Comments:

Numerous pathogens and contaminants are monitored in stranded and bycaught cetaceans (primarily harbour porpoises).

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: Swedish Veterinary Agency (SVA)
Role in monitoring: sample and data collection, necropsy and pathogen analyses
Postal Address: Ulls väg 2b, 751 89 Uppsala, Sweden
Contact Person: Aleksija Neimanis
Telephone: +46 18 67 46 55
Email: Aleksija.neimanis@sva.se
Weblink: www.sva.se

Name: Swedish Museum of Natural History
Role in monitoring: sample and data collection, contaminant analyses
Postal Address: MAF, PO Box 5007, SE-10405 Stockholm Sweden
Contact Person: Anna Roos
Telephone: +46 8 51954223
Email: anna.roos@nrm.se
Weblink: www.nrm.se

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

2024	2025	2026	2027	Species	2024	2025	2026	2027	Species

X	X	X		HP Harbour porpoise					HP Harbour porpoise
X				CD Short-beaked Common dolphin					CD Short-beaked Common dolphin
X	X			SBW Sowerby's beaked whale					SBW Sowerby's beaked whale

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: Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae
☐ Oil (e.g. PAHs)	☐ Toxic elements	☐ Microplastics	☒ Others: aerobic bacterial species in lung (routine bacterial culture)
☐ HAB toxins	☐ TBT	☐ Nanoplastics	☒ Others: metagenomics on pathological lesions of suspected infectious agent origin
☐ Sewage	☒ Morbillivirus	☒ Others: Influenza A virus	☒ Others: PFAS; EOF, metals, Selenium

Comments:

10.7. Does your country determine microplastics in small cetaceans?

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

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

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

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

We need to capture information on new knowledge arising from monitoring schemes or other research projects, especially results which enhance our understanding of impacts of hazardous pollutants and/or assess their known or likely effects on small cetacean population status (e.g. considering PCB concentrations in blubber in relation to threshold for inhibition of reproduction). Where relevant, please report separately per pollutant, species and area.

Yuan, B., de Wit, C.A., Neimanis, A. and Roos, A.M., 2025. Tracing Hydrophobic Pollutants in the Deep Sea: A Case Study on Sowerby's Beaked Whales. Environmental Science & Technology Letters, 12(5), pp.632-639.

Health and disease surveillance annual report 2025 (in Swedish): https://www.sva.se/djurhaelsa/djurslag-a-oe/vilda-djur/marina-daeggdjur/

Open data from cetacean health and disease surveillance (in English): www.dataportal.se (search term: 'cetacean')

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

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

☒ No.

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

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

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

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
HP Harbour porpoise	☐	☐	☐	☒	
SBW Sowerby's beaked whale	☐	☐	☐	☒	
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	☐	☐	☐	☒	

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

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

11. Ship Strikes

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

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

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

information on the small cetaceans involved, in particular if the animals were engaged in certain behaviour such as feeding.

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

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

Questions:

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

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

☒ **No.**

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

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

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

☒ **No.**

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

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

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

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

☐ **No.**

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

Part of the necropsy involves assessment of human interaction/trauma (external and internal)

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

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

☒ **No.**

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

Overview of ship strike evidence in photo-identification catalogues

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

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

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

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

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

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

Provide web links if available.

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

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

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

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

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

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

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

12. Climate change (incl. ocean acidification)

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

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

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

Questions:

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

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

☐ **No.** Go to Question 12.3.
☒ **Yes.** Continue to Question 12.2.

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

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

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

[3] CMS Resolution 12.21 (Rev.COP14) *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 distribution	We have a stranding monitoring program and monitor occurrence of non-resident cetaceans but have not analyzed or demonstrated associations with climate change.
☐ Changes in small cetacean migration or movement range	
☐ Changes in small cetacean migration or movement timing	
☐ Changes in small cetacean community structure	
☐ Changes in reproductive success and timing in small cetaceans	
☐ Changes in prey (fish) abundance and distribution	
☐ Changes in timing of prey (fish) spawning and migration	
☐ Changes in fishing effort	
☒ Changes in the occurrence of pathogens (from sampled individuals)	There is targeted monitoring for pathogen occurrence but we have not identified clear associations between occurrence and climate change
☐ Incidences of algal blooms (if yes, where; specify year)	
☐ Other (specify):	

12.3. Relevant new research/ work/ collaborations which provide evidence/ data about climate change, including its emerging potential issues and effects, on small cetaceans in your country.

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

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

☒ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

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

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

Species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown	Nature of the evidence
HP Harbour porpoise	☐	☐	☐	☒	
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	☐	☐	☐	☒	
SBW Sowerby's beaked whale	☐	☐	☐	☒	

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

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

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

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

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

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

Provide web links if available.

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

☐ **No.**

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

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

Measure:	
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 period on impacts from physical habitat change on small cetaceans (incl. title, organization, lead author).

Provide web links if available.

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

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

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

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

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

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

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

14. Other issues

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

D. Management of Cumulative Impacts

15. Marine Spatial Planning

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

A growing demand for use of maritime space increases pressure on ecosystems and marine resources. Marine ecosystems with good environmental status provide notable benefits to a number of economic outputs. Implementation of an integrated spatial planning and management approach can better mitigate negative impacts from maritime activities on marine environments. Spatial planning can support sustainable marine development through coordinated, coherent and transparent decision-making and the encouragement and identification of multi-purpose uses in relevant projects. Marine spatial planning is essential when selecting

the most appropriate siting for marine-based projects. Particular attention should be given to critical habitat and relevant species, such as small cetaceans, in order to achieve good environmental status.

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

Questions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** → In the box below, explain how and where these are being applied, including specific management actions.

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

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

E. Area-based Conservation / Marine Protected Areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

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

☐ **No.**

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

Name (full name of MPA)	**ASCOBANS Action Plan**	**Region**	**Size** (km^2)	**Species**	**MPA status**	**Date of designation** (if applicable)	**Legislation/ directive** (e.g. Habitats Directive)	**Is there a site-specific management plan in place?**	**Link to shapefile and/or online map**	**Link to any other online information**
	☐ 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:		

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)	**Species forming part of selection criteria**	**MPA status**	**Date of designation** (if applicable)	**Legislation/ directive** (e.g. Habitats Directive)	**Is there a site-specific management plan in place?**	**Link to shapefile and/or online map**	**Link to any other online information**
	☐ 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:		

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section III: Surveys and Research

A. Biological Information (per species)

1. Abundance estimates

AIM: to provide new information on abundance and life history parameters of small cetaceans during the reporting period.
Relevant Resolutions: 10.3, 8.5 (Rev.MOP9), 8.4 (Rev.MOP9), 8.3, 7.1, 6.1, 5.7, 5.5, **4.7**, **3.5**, 3.3

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

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

Questions:

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

☐ **No.**
☒ **Yes.** Provide information in the table below.

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

Location	Project	Time period	Method	Species	Animal abundance (including confidence limits or CV)	Link to project/ report/ publication
Baltic Sea	SAMBAH II	Summer 2024 – summer 2025	Point transect by passive acoustic monitoring using C-PODs	HP Harbour porpoise	Data will be analysed in the CUMBIAH project 2026-2030	Not yet available
			(e.g. line transect, Photo ID, etc.)	Choose an item.		

Relevant information on distribution during the reporting period:

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

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

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

SCANS-IV report on spatial models: Gilles, A, Authier, M, Pigeault, R, Ramirez-Martinez, NC, Benoit, V, Carlström, J, Eira, C, Geelhoed, SCV, Laran, S, Sequeira, M, Sveegaard, S, Taylor, NL, Saavedra, C, Vázquez-Bonales, JA, Hammond, PS (2025). Spatial models of cetacean density in European Atlantic waters based on SCANS-IV summer 2022 survey data. Final report published 14 May 2025. 31 pp plus Appendix. https://tinyurl.com/3rv246v5

In the regional monitoring programme, the County Administrative Boards of Stockholm, Södermanland, Östergötland, Gotland, Kalmar, Blekinge, Skåne, Halland and Västra Götaland carry out monitoring of harbour porpoises using F-PODs (Akustisk övervakning av tumlare, Östersjö-populationen - Regional miljöövervakning).

The County Administrative Boards of Kalmar and Gotland has carried out a towed acoustic array survey in the SAC Hoburgs bank och Midsjöbankarna in 2022, 2024 and 2025 and is also planned for 2026.

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

Status relative to previous years. Please provide the nature of the evidence and describe per species (Annex B) where applicable.

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

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

A. Biological Information (per species)

2. New information on life history parameters

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

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

Age of sexual and physical maturity	☒ **No** ☐ **Yes** Please describe: Species: Choose an item.

Inter-birth intervals	☒ **No** ☐ **Yes** Please describe: Species: Choose an item.
Calf and adult mortality rates	☒ **No** ☐ **Yes** Please describe: Species: Choose an item.
Potential reproductive span/capacity	☒ **No** ☐ **Yes** Please describe: Species: Choose an item.
Longevity	☐ **No** ☒ **Yes** Please describe: Age determination is performed on all examined stranded and bycaught animals Species: HP Harbour porpoise
Diet	☐ **No** ☒ **Yes** Please describe: Sampling for hard part and eDNA dietary analysis conducted, results from previous years published in 2025. (See section 2.6 Stedt et al, 2025) Species: HP Harbour porpoise
Age and sex structure	☐ **No** ☒ Yes Please describe: All examined stranded and bycaught animals are aged and sexed. See annual report in section 10.8 Species: Choose an item.
Other relevant factors	☐ **No** ☐ **Yes** Please describe: Species: Choose an item.

B. Monitoring and Survey Schemes

3. Overview of current monitoring and survey schemes

AIM: to provide information on the progress of monitoring programmes, relevant methodologies and aims thereof, and status of small cetaceans during the reporting period.
Relevant Resolutions: 10.3, 8.11 (Rev.MOP9), 8.9, 8.8, 8.5 (Rev.MOP9), 8.4 (Rev.MOP9), 8.3, 7.3, 7.1, 6.1, 5.7

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

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

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

Questions:

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

☐ **No.**

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

Add rows if necessary.

Within MPAs	**Approach:** ☐ Line transect surveys ☐ Photo-ID ☐ Strandings ☒ Passive Acoustic Monitoring ☐ Other, please specify:
	Target Species: (Copy drop-down to add more species) HP Harbour porpoise
	Institution(s): (Name, website, etc) Swedish Museum of Natural History The County Administrative Board of Kalmar and Gotland in the Natura 2000-site SE0330308 Hoburgs bank och Midsjöbankarna
Wider Seas	**Approach:** ☐ Line transect surveys ☐ Photo-ID ☒ Strandings ☒ Passive Acoustic Monitoring ☒ Other, please specify: By-caught animals
	Target Species: (Copy drop-down to add more species) HP Harbour porpoise SBW Sowerby's beaked whale CD Short-beaked Common dolphin
	Institution(s): (Name, website, etc) Swedish Museum of Natural History (NRM), Swedish Veterinary Agency (SVA) www.sva.se

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

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

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

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

In 2025, the PAM monitoring was carried out as part of SAMBAH II in the Baltic Sea, where C-PODs were deployed at 217 stations across the survey area (whereof 108 stations in Swedish waters) from summer 2024 to summer 2025 to survey harbour porpoises. In addition, data for estimating the detection function of the C-PODs were collected at one station each in Denmark, Germany and Sweden, and playbacks of artificial harbour porpoise click trains were emitted at all survey stations at least twice for data collection for abundance estimation.

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

☐ **No.**

☒ **Yes.** Provide information below.

Please provide the collaborators and links per programme.

SAMBAH II was coordinated by NRM and carried out in collaboration with all countries around the Baltic Sea except Latvia.

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

Provide web links if available.

The national PAM programme in the Kattegat Sea was paused in 2023 to allocate resources for SAMBAH. The 14 stations of this programme are to be redeployed again using C-PODs in 2026. The national PAM stations have been used continuously throughout SAMBAH II and have been redeployed again afterwards.

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

In 2025, 93 individual harbour porpoises were reported stranded. In total,18 stranded harbour porpoises, 1 bycaught harbour porpoise and 1 Sowerby's beaked whale were collected and examined by necropsy.

C. Other Research

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

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

In the POSEIDON project run by Lund University, F-PODs have been deployed at 28 stations since summer 2024. Water samples for eDNA analyses have been taken during ~1.5 years at three stations for analyses of seasonal changes.

Publications:

Aiken, M., Eriksson, P., Kinze, C., Carlström, J. 2026. Historical Range Contraction and Extent of Harbour Porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena*) in the Baltic Sea Revealed by Archival Newspapers. Ecol. Evol.

Hartmann, D., Palmqvist, V., & Stedt, J. 2025. Programmed unmanned aerial vehicles show great potential for monitoring marine megafauna in specific areas of interest. Remote Sensing in Ecology and Conservation.

Celemin, E., et al. 2025. Evolution and Organisation of MHC II Genes in Harbour Porpoises: Insights From Long- Read Cetacean Genome Assemblies, Whole Genome Re- Sequencing and Locus- Specific Genotyping. Molecular Ecology.

Section IV: Use of Strandings Records

A. Stranding Networks and Strandings

AIM: to provide information on stranding events and demonstrate progress of stranding networks in understanding, monitoring and mitigating strandings of small cetaceans.
Relevant Resolutions: 10.4, 10.3, **8.10 (Rev.MOP9)**, 8.7, 8.4 (Rev.MOP9), 8.3, 7.4, 7.3, 7.1, 6.1, 5.7

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

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

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

Questions:

1.1. Is there a national stranding network in place?

☐ **No.** Go to **Question 1.4.**

☒ **Yes.**

Please provide details:

Monitoring of stranded animals is done through voluntary reporting to a website hosted by the Swedish Museum of Natural History. Carcass collection is managed by SVA and facilitated by a coastal network of contacts. Suitable carcasses are brought in for examination at the Swedish Veterinary Agency.

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:

Sweden relies on reports from the general public, police and others and remote areas are not as well-covered.

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

☐ **No.**

☒ **Yes.**

Please provide details:

All suitable (intact, fresh) and prioritized (e.g. based on geographical location, age, maturity status) are brought to the Swedish Veterinary Agency for necropsy and extensive data and sample collection.

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:

The Swedish Museum of Natural History hosts all stranding reports and data are available upon request. Data from all animals (stranded and bycaught) examined by necropsy are openly available at www.dataportal.se (search term 'cetacean')

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

The Swedish Museum of Natural History (NRM) continues to manage the stranding reports database and the Swedish Veterinary Agency (SVA), together with NRM continues to manage carcass collection, necropsy and sampling to NRM Environmental Specimen Bank and SVA´s biobank. SVA perform necropsies and the necropsy results database, including open publication of necropsy results.

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

☐ **No.**

☒ **Yes.**

Please provide details:

Photographs are often available but measurement and sampling protocols are not yet in place.

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

☐ **No.**

☒ **Yes.**

How many strandings occurred? (Specify live and dead) ___96 dead, 3 live

Please also provide more details in the table below.

Species	Region	Total animals stranded	Number of dead animals	Number of animals stranding alive	**Response to live stranding** (describe # of successful cases and methods used)
HP Harbour porpoise	Choose an item.	**93**	**92**	**1**	
SBW Sowerby's beaked whale	**H Kattegat**	**2**		**2**	**Attempted to refloat, but restranded dead (one in Sweden, one in Denmark)**
SBW Sowerby's beaked whale	**OII Skagerrak**	**1**	**1**		
WBD White-beaked dolphin	**OII Skagerrak**	**1**	**1**		
CD Short-beaked Common dolphin	**OII Skagerrak**	**1**	**1**		
Unknown	**OII Skagerrak**	**1**	**1**		**Larger whale**

1.9. Were any necropsies conducted during the reporting period?

☐ **No.**

☒ **Yes.**

Please provide information below:

18 stranded harbour porpoises, 1 bycaught harbour porpoise and 1 stranded Sowerby's beaked whale were necropsied following ASCOBANS best practices guidelines and numerous internal protocols (see Neimanis et al., 2022. Causes of death and pathological findings in stranded harbour porpoises (Phocoena phocoena) from Swedish waters. *Animals*, *12*(3), p.369. for details). Causes of death for harbour porpoises: Bycatch n= 5, Infectious disease n=4, non-infectious disease n = 3, live stranded n = 1, undetermined n = 1, abandoned n = 1, drowning unknown cause n = 1, unsuitable material n = 4. Cause of death for the beaked whale was live stranding.

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

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

Section V: Legislation

A. Overview of Legislative Framework

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

Legislation and guidelines are a key component of efforts to support favourable conservation status of small cetaceans in the ASCOBANS Area. A number of existing legislation and guidelines bear relevance to conservation efforts for small cetaceans on national, regional and international scales. Regular updating and adaptation of guidelines and legislation (where applicable) can ensure ongoing prevention, minimization and reduction of negative impacts of marine activities on small cetaceans. In addition, these actions support transparent and reliable management.

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

Questions:

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

Are national guidelines relevant for small cetaceans currently in place in your country?	☐ **No.** ☐ **Yes.** Please identify the guidelines concerned:
Is national legislation relevant for small cetaceans currently in place in your country?	☐ **No.** ☐ **Yes.** Please identify the legal statues concerned:
Are regional and/or international guidelines relevant for small cetaceans currently in place in your country?	☐ **No.** ☐ **Yes.** Please identify the guidelines concerned:
Is regional and/or international legislation relevant for small cetaceans currently in place in your country?	☐ **No.** ☐ **Yes.** Please identify the legal statues concerned:

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

☐ **No.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide details:

Section VI: Information and Education

A. Education and outreach

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

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

Questions:

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

Organizer	Name of activity (incl. translation to English, where applicable)	Date(s)	Location	Target audience (general public, scientists, children, fishers; other – please state)	Links (for further information)
SVA and NRM	Radio interview about the harbour porpoise, Sweden's only resident cetacean with 'Naturmorgon' (Nature morning on national public radio)	June 2, 2025	SVA, national radio	General public	https://www.sverigesradio.se/avsnitt/mot-sveriges-enda-valart-tumlaren
SVA was an invited guest on a podcast initiative hosted by the west coast 'Marine Information Central' of the west coast County Administrative Boards	Podcast nr 36 'Under ytan' (Below the surface)- "Whale special"	October, 2025; still available	Gothenburg, on-line	General public	https://www.lansstyrelsen.se/vastra-gotaland/miljo-och-vatten/atgarder-och-verksamheter-i-vatten/vasterhavet---informationscentral.html
SVA	Social media post about harbour porpoises and other cetaceans on World Whale Day	February 16, 2025	On-line	General public	https://www.facebook.com/Statens.veterinarmedicinska.anstalt/posts/tumlare-sp%C3%A4ckhuggare-sadeldelfin-vitnosdelfin-kn%C3%B6lval-n%C3%A4bbval-och-sowerbys-n%C3%A4bbv/1165119544978990/

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

Name of publication (incl. translation into English, where applicable)	Author(s)	Publisher	Year	Links (to download publication)	Can ASCOBANS distribute the link to publication for outreach purposes?
Information poster on Sweden's marine mammals- how to identify and where to report found dead animals (36 distributed to various stakeholders, partners in the field)	SVA	SVA	2025	Not available	☐ **No** ☐ **Yes**
Information pamphlet with the same information as the poster (323 pamplets distributed	SVA	SVA	2021	Not available	☐ **No** ☐ **Yes**

to stakeholders, partners in the field)					

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:

(Opportunity to include other information missing from the form)

- Guidelines for offshore piling - assessment and limitation of acoustic impact on fish and marine mammals. Estimation of acoustic impact from piling for offshore wind turbines (-Andersson, M. H., Carlsson, J., Thörn, F., Östberg, M. (2025). Beräkning av akustisk påverkan från pålning för havsbaserad vindkraft. Totalförsvarets forskningsinstitut FOI-R--5730--SE, Stockholm, Sverige.) This report aims to simplify both the preparation and review of a noise investigation for the wind power industry and licensing authorities. The report provides a summary of the scientific evidence on harmful sound levels from the piling of monopile foundations and factors that affect sound propagation in the water.

B. Difficulties in implementing the Agreement:

(Opportunity to describe any other issues that were not covered by the 2025 (Year 2) form - i.e. other topics than bycatch, resource depletion, marine debris, surveys and research, use of strandings records)

C. Burning Issues:

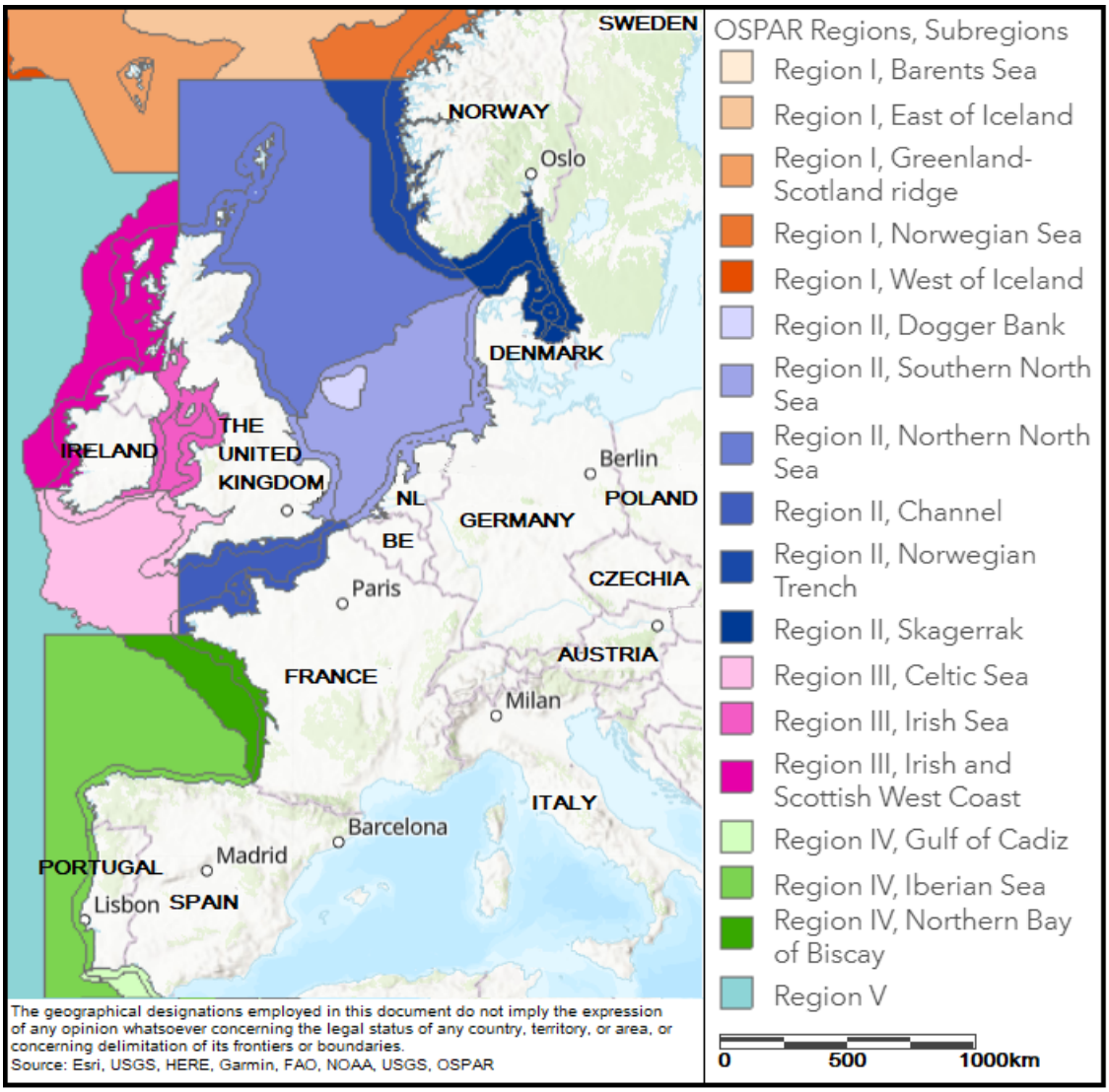
(Opportunity to highlight urgent or emerging issues)

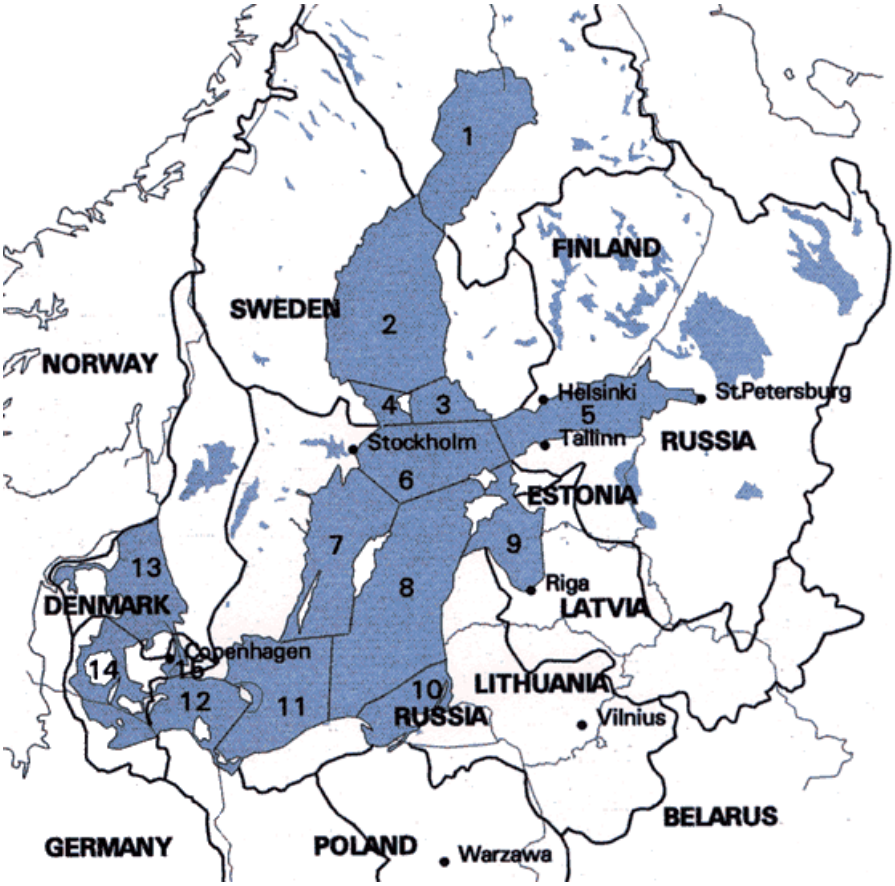
Annex A: Overview of the sub-regions as defined by OSPAR and HELCOM, and areas as defined by ICES.

Drop-down menu sub-regions OSPAR and HELCOM

Choose an item.

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



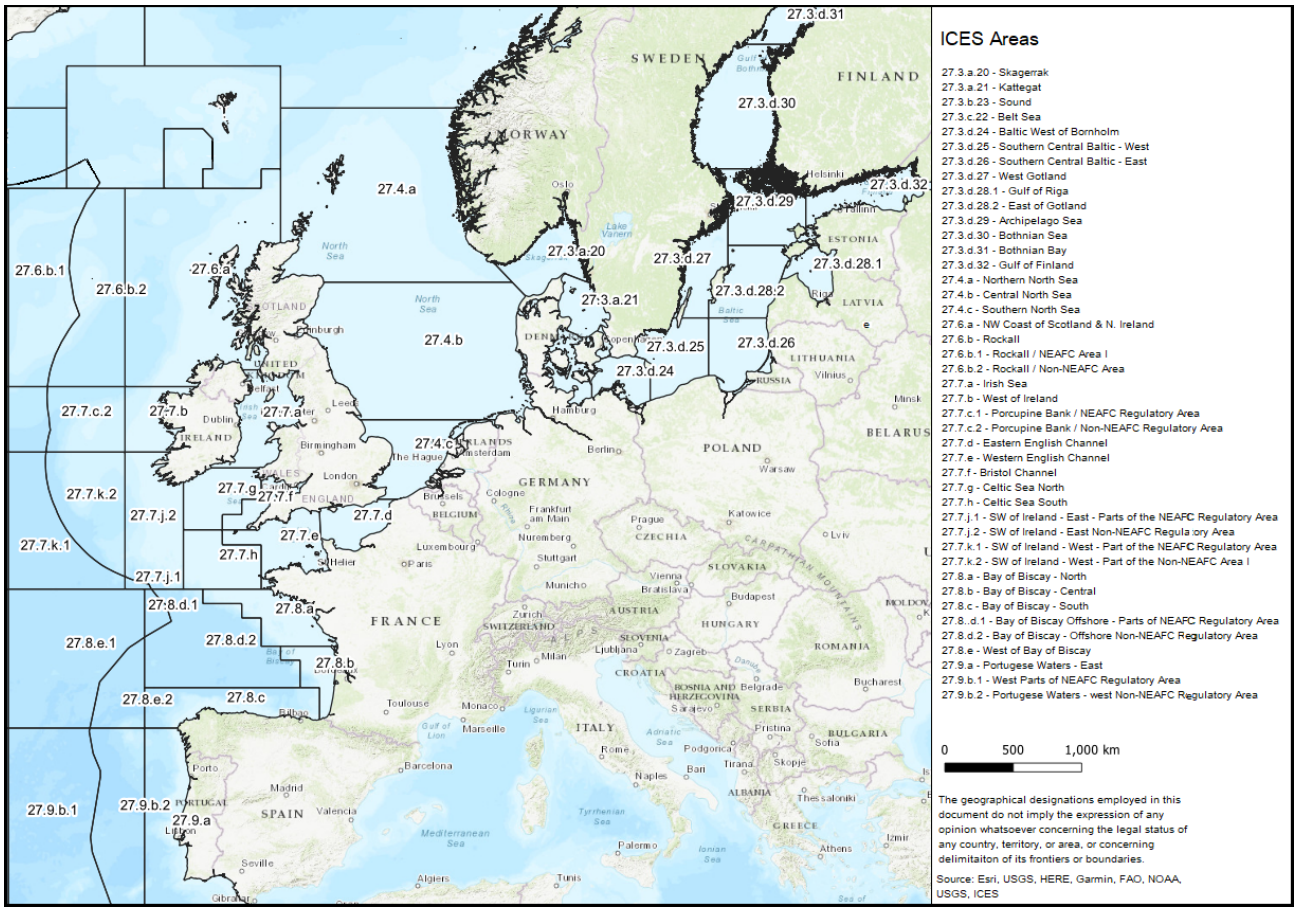


A map of the Baltic Sea drainage basins (catchment area), and marine subdivisions, including basins.
1. Bothnian Bay
2. Bothnian Sea
3. Archipelago Sea
4. Åland Sea
5. Gulf of Finland
6. Northern Baltic Proper
7. Western Gotland Basin
8. Eastern Gotland Basin
9. Gulf of Riga
10. Gdansk Basin
11. Bornholm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

Drop-down menu of ICES Areas

Choose an item.

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


ICES Areas
27.3.a.20 - Skagerrak
27.3.a.21 - Kattegat
27.3.b.23 - Sound
27.3.c.22 - Belt Sea
27.3.d.24 - Baltic West of Bornholm
27.3.d.25 - Southern Central Baltic - West
27.3.d.26 - Southern Central Baltic - East
27.3.d.27 - West Gotland
27.3.d.28.1 - Gulf of Riga
27.3.d.28.2 - East of Gotland
27.3.d.29 - Archipelago Sea
27.3.d.30 - Bothnian Sea
27.3.d.31 - Bothnian Bay
27.3.d.32 - Gulf of Finland
27.4.a - Northern North Sea
27.4.b - Central North Sea
27.4.c - Southern North Sea
27.6.a - NW Coast of Scotland & N. Ireland
27.6.b - Rockall
27.6.b.1 - Rockall / NEAFC Area I
27.6.b.2 - Rockall / Non-NEAFC Area
27.7.a - Irish Sea
27.7.b - West of Ireland
27.7.c.1 - Porcupine Bank / NEAFC Regulatory Area
27.7.c.2 - Porcupine Bank / Non-NEAFC Regulatory Area
27.7.d - Eastern English Channel
27.7.e - Western English Channel
27.7.f - Bristol Channel
27.7.g - Celtic Sea North
27.7.h - Celtic Sea South
27.7.j.1 - SW of Ireland - East - Parts of the NEAFC Regulatory Area
27.7.j.2 - SW of Ireland - East Non-NEAFC Regulatory Area
27.7.k.1 - SW of Ireland - West - Part of the NEAFC Regulatory Area
27.7.k.2 - SW of Ireland - West - Part of the Non-NEAFC Area I
27.8.a - Bay of Biscay - North
27.8.b - Bay of Biscay - Central
27.8.c - Bay of Biscay - South
27.8..d.1 - Bay of Biscay Offshore - Parts of NEAFC Regulatory Area
27.8.d.2 - Bay of Biscay - Offshore Non-NEAFC Regulatory Area
27.8.e - West of Bay of Biscay
27.9.a - Portugese Waters - East
27.9.b.1 - West Parts of NEAFC Regulatory Area
27.9.b.2 - Portugese Waters - west Non-NEAFC Regulatory Area
0 500 1,000 km
The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning delimitaiton of its frontiers or boundaries.
Source: Esri, USGS, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, ICES
27.3.d.31
27.3.d.30
27.3.d.32
27.3.d.29
27.3.a.20
27.3.d.27
27.3.d.28.1
27.3.d.28.2
27.3.a.21
27.3.d.25
27.3.d.26
27.3.d.24
27.4.a
27.4.b
27.4.c
27.6.a
27.6.b.1
27.6.b.2
27.7.a
27.7.b
27.7.c.2
27.7.d
27.7.e
27.7.f
27.7.g
27.7.h
27.7.j.1
27.7.j.2
27.7.k.1
27.7.k.2
27.8.a
27.8.b
27.8.c
27.8.d.1
27.8.d.2
27.8.e.1
27.8.e.2
27.9.a
27.9.b.1
27.9.b.2
SWEDEN
FINLAND
NORWAY
ESTONIA
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
RUSSIA
BELARUS
POLAND
GERMANY
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
ITALY
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA
CZECHIA
SLOVAKIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
BULGARIA
SERBIA
CROATIA
SLOVENIA
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
ALBANIA
GREECE
BELGIUM
IRELAND
ENGLAND
North Sea
Baltic Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Tyrrhenian Sea
Adriatic Sea
Ionian Sea
Ligurian Sea
Gulf of Lion
Oslo
Helsinki
Tallinn
Riga
Vilnius
Minsk
Warsaw
Berlin
Hamburg
Copenhagen
Dublin
Leeds
Birmingham
London
Brussels
Cologne
Frankfurt am Main
Nuremberg
Stuttgart
Prague
Katowice
Lviv
Vienna
Bratislava
Budapest
Munich
Zurich
Lyon
Milan
Turin
Ljubljana
Zagreb
Belgrade
Sarajevo
Pristina
Sofia
Bucharest
Podgorica
Tirana
Skopje
Bari
Naples
Rome
Monaco
Marseille
Toulouse
Barcelona
Madrid
Valencia
Porto
Lisbon
Seville
Algiers
Tunis
Palermo
Athens
Izmir
Thessaloniki
Bilbao
Gibraltar

Annex B: Species covered by ASCOBANS

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

Drop down menu small cetacean species:

Choose an item.