



Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area, concluded under the auspices of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Accord sur la Conservation des Cétacés de la Mer Noire, de la Méditerranée et de la zone Atlantique adjacente, conclu sous l'égide de la Convention sur la Conservation des Espèces Migratrices appartenant à la Faune Sauvage (CMS)



Seventh Meeting of the Parties to ACCOBAMS

Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, 5 - 8 November 2019

28/10/2019

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NATIONAL REPORTS OF ACCOBAMS PARTIES

*Delegates are kindly invited to bring their own documents to the Meeting.
This document will be available only in electronic format during the Meeting.*

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ALBANIA

National Report Albania

The PARTY :

ALBANIA

Date of the last modification of the report :

16/09/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

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B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

2004 - Mrs. Etleva CANAJ, Deputy Minister - Ministry of Environment of Albania 2007 - Dr. Zamir DEDEJ, Director – Nature Protection Policies Directorate^[1] - Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2004-2007-2010-2013-2016

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer of fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

- To help countries that don't have a national stranding network to put it in place with necropsy training for veterinarians
- Evaluate the functioning of the stranding network for improvement
- To help countries to set up a tissue bank
- Passive acoustic training, MMO-PAM

Training activities for the capacity building, in particular necropsy for veterinarians is a necessity.

National stranding network to be established as soon as possible. So far only incidental cases of stranding are reported by the fisherman.

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

- There has been no major special problem for cetaceans during the last two years in the region

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and compete authority. :

Date entry into force :

01/10/2019

Competent authority :

Ministry of Tourism and Environment, General Directorate of Environmental Policies Development Signed: 24.11.1996
Ratified: 25.05.2001 Accepted: 03.07.2001 Joined: 01.10.2001

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

None

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please in indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

Transposition at national level :

☒ No ☐ Yes

Legislative text :

N/A

Competent authority :

N/A

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

N/A

Competent authority :

N/A

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

None

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site: www.marineregions.org

No ongoing negotiations for limits with neighbouring countries.

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

1. Order of Minister of the Environment, Forests and Water Administration "On the approval of the Red list of Albanian flora and fauna" no. 1280, of 20.11.2013

2. Law no. 9867 of 31.1.2008 "On the rules and procedures on international trade of 31.1.2008 Ministry of Environment endangered species of wild fauna and flora"

3. Law no. 10006, of 23.10.2008 "On wild fauna protection" 23.10.2008

4. Law no.81/2017, of 4.5.2017 "On protected Areas", amended in 2008 06.06.2002

5. Law no.9587 of 20.7.2006 "On biodiversity 20.7.2006 Ministry of Environment protection", amended in 2014.

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

The IPA NetwCet cross-border IPA project has carried out some training workshops that also include the issues of cetacean strandings, was implemented until the end of 2016.

ASSI project initiative is on-going.

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force
Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)				
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)				
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)				
Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)		26/07/2001		
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)	05/01/1994	05/01/1994	07/01/1994	06/01/1994
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)	27/06/2003	27/06/2003		25/09/2003
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)	31/10/1995	13/01/1999		01/05/1999
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)	01/09/2001	01/09/2001	01/09/2001	01/09/2001
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)				
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean		10/04/1991		

International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean				
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)				
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic				
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)	10/06/1995	26/07/2001		26/10/2001
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)		23/06/2003		

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

ICCAT :

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

Albania is vice chair of the GFCM since the fall of 2018.

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no specific studies on cetaceans in the Albanian waters. Occasional surveys, stranding and accidental by catch in fishing gears confirm the presence of the following five species of cetaceans in Albanian waters. This species is reported as the most common cetacean in the Albanian waters. The threatening status of this species in Albania is VU (Albanian Red List 2007 & 2013). The Red list of fauna of Albania is currently under revision and update .
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The rarest dolphin recorded in the Albanian waters. Its presence has been mostly reported by fishermen, while it was

					breathing or jumping in the water surface. The threatening status of striped dolphin in Albania is DD (Albanian Red List 2007 & 2013). The Red list of fauna of Albania is currently under revision and update
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The status of the population of common dolphin in Albanian waters is not known. General considerations from fishermen state that this population was strongly declined in the last two decades. The threatening status of this species in Albania is VU (Albanian Red List 2007 & 2013). The Red list of fauna of Albania is currently under revision and update
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There are some sporadic reports from fishermen for any rare sight of this species in the open waters, but this

					data are not documented. The threatening status of <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> in Albania is DD (Albanian Red List 2007 & 2013). The Red list of fauna of Albania is currently under revision and update.
PHYSETERIDAE					
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No research on sperm whale has been carried out in Albania. The threatening status of <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> in Albania is DD (Albanian Red List 2007 & 2013).
KOGIIDAE					
<i>Kogia simus</i>	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sea birds		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Reduce human pressures on cetaceans

ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☒ No ☐ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

The is no stranding network for cetaceans in Albania, due to the lack of human and financial resources, as well as lack of expertise on this matter.

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

Tissu Bank :

Comments :

N/A

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

The national plan for cetaceans conservation is elaborated in 2006 initially and has been implemented through some pilot actions after that. There is a need for its revision and updated since it is more than 10 years of its preparation.

Centre for Fauna and Flora Research (under the Faculty of Natural Sciences) in the framework of the annual monitoring projects, coordinated by National Environment Agency of Albania, is involved in the monitoring of cetaceans species. However, due to the limited funds the monitoring is not comprehensive and it does not cover all cetaceans' species.

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

Incidental by-catch is reported occasionally by fisherman's.

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

The Law On fishing and aquaculture contains the provisions related to the cetaceans conservation.

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

Not in the national regulations yet.

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

In the last couple of years commercial tourism activities, especially the daily trips in the territory of Marine National Park, through the itineraries of Karaburuni Peninsula and Sazani Island.

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

There is no operator of whale watching in Albania

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

The first rescue center for cetaceans was opened in spring 2019 in Radhima area of Vlora district, under the care of Regional Agency of Protected Areas of Vlora.

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

No issues related to captivity so far in Albania. There is no dolphinarium in Albania.

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation measures (OECM-CBD). :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

No progress on the emergency plan, support needed from ACCOBAMS.

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

Conservation measures include the management and protection of the following^[1]_{SEP} marine and coastal protected areas:

- Protected landscape Vjose-Narte by Government Decree no. 680, date 22.10.2004 that includes 7225 hectares of marine area
- Ramsar site of Shkodra Lake and Velipoje wetland area DCM no. 683, dated 10.11.2005 that includes 15719 hectares of marine areas
- Enlargement of Butrinti National Park by Government Decree no 693,^[1]_{SEP} dated 10.11.2005 to 8591,2 hectares of which 2509 hectares are marina areas
- Designation of the first marine National Park in Sazani island and Karaburun peninsula area by Government Decree no.289 of 28.4.2010 with a territory of 12427,9 hectares
- Enlargement of Kune-Vain- Tale Managed Nature Reserve by Government Decree no. 432 of 28.4.2010 covering an area of 4393, 2 hectares

According to RAC/SPA, (2017, based on Mapamed database) Albania has declared protected 10 sites covering the marine environment, some of them with multiple nominations. The marine coverage corresponds to 181.45 km²

- 1-Pishe Poro, Managed nature reserve, 1977
- 2-Karavasta lagoon Ramsar site 1995
- 3-Rrushkull, Managed nature reserve, 1995
- 4-Butrint National Park, 2000
- 4-Butrinti Ramsar Site, 2003
- 5-Vjose-Narte Protected landscape, 2004
- 6-Lumi-Buna-Velipoje Protected Landscape, 2005
- 7-Divjake-Karavasta National Park, 2007
- 8-Karaburuni Sazani National Park, 2010
- 8-Karaburuni-Sazani SPAMI, 2012
- 9-Kune-Vain-Tale, Managed Nature Reserve, 2010
- 10-Patok-Fushekuqe-Ishem managed nature reserve, 2010

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

ALGERIA

Rapport National de l'Algérie

PAYS :

ALGERIE

Date de la dernière modification du rapport :

23/09/2019

Année de début :

01/01/2017

Année de fin :

04/09/2019

A. Détails du point focal national :

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Adresse :

Directrice d'Etudes/Secrétariat Général/MADRP 12 Boulevard Colonel Amirouche, Alger, Algérie.

B. Énumérer les points focaux nationaux (PFN) successifs et la période couverte :

Jusqu'en 2014 : Nadir BENSEGUENI 2014 à ce jour Rahima BERKAT

C. Date de soumission des rapports nationaux (indiquez les années où le rapport a été fourni) :

2010, 2016

D. Questions spécifiques et demandes à examiner :

le Secrétariat, le Bureau, le Comité de suivi, le Comité scientifique ou lors de la prochaine réunion des Parties. Problème(s) majeur(s), besoins spécifiques ou sujets d'actualité: veuillez fournir des détails sur les problèmes émergents, les menaces ou les difficultés rencontrées et indiquer ce qui devrait être mis en œuvre pour répondre aux problèmes soulevés.

1/ Questions spécifiques et demandes à examiner par le Secrétariat, le Bureau, le Comité de suivi, le Comité scientifique ou lors de la prochaine réunion des Parties :

2/ Recommandations / suggestions pour l'amélioration de la conservation figurant dans le (s) rapport (s) régional (s) du

comité scientifique :

Recommendations expressed by the different partners include two fairly specific topics.

Sighting survey from platform of opportunity, such as ferry lines, should be developed in countries with less opportunity to make dedicated surveys on a regular basis. The existing network and common standard protocols ensure reliability of data and compatibility for analyses at the Mediterranean scale.

The MMO/PAM certification should be used and promoted by all Parties to the Agreement. Furthermore, the mitigation measure of noise impact on cetaceans should go forward with a systematic Impact Assessment Study before every noise generating human activity at sea, and the possibility for a cetacean expert to postpone the activity in order to avoid areas or periods of cetacean higher encounter rates, and associated exposure risk.

More generally, every initiative that could contribute to reduce the bias between the northern and southern parts of the sub-region in terms of cetacean research, monitoring and conservation should be promoted. They can be large co-operative projects providing opportunities to put hands on by actively participating to the project (e.g. the ASI) or smaller sized initiatives like training workshops or North-South or South-South transboundary actions. In both cases, external funding would be needed.

Recommandations du rapport régional du Comité Scientifique pour la région Ouest Méditerranée et Atlantique adjacent (ACCOBAMS-SC12/2018/Doc04)

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3/ Problème (s) majeur (s) ou principales menaces ou sujets d'actualité :

(1/2 page, maximum 1 page):

(Sujets importants / importants pour les cétacés de la région et nécessitant probablement que le Comité scientifique en prenne en compte et en discutent. Exemple de sujets: Niveaux exceptionnels d'échouages ou de fortes activités sismiques prévues ou nouveaux ferries à grande vitesse opérant dans le secteur menacé de grèves de navires, etc.)

No major issues reported in the Report on the conservation status of cetaceans and relevant activities in the Western Mediterranean and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS-SC12/2018/Doc04)

Echouages de cétacés non pris en charge correctement due à l'absence d'un réseau national d'échouage, les mesures d'urgence sont prises par la commune concernée par l'échouage qui prend en charge l'enfouissement des cétacés échoués.

SECTION 1 - GESTION DE L'ACCORD :

1.1. Date d'entrée en vigueur et autorité compétente. :

Date d'entrée en vigueur :

01/12/2007

Autorité compétente :

Ministère de l' Agriculture, du Développement Rural et de la Pêche

1.2. Réserves exprimées conformément à l'article XV ou à l'article X de l'Accord :

Pas de réserves particulières

1.3. Date d'acceptation, signature, ratification des amendements; si en cours de traitement, veuillez indiquer l'autorité compétente, la procédure et les mesures prises. :

a) Amendement de l'annexe 2 de l'Accord sur la conservation des cétacés de la mer Noire, de la Méditerranée et de la zone Atlantique adjacente relative à l'emploi des filets dérivants

Date d'entrée en vigueur :

Transposition au niveau national :

☒ Non ☐ Oui

Texte législatif :

Autorité compétente :

Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (DGPA) sous tutelle du Ministère de l'Agriculture du Développement Rural et de la Pêche (MADRP).

b) Extension de la zone géographique de l'ACCOBAMS

Statut de ratification :

Dossier transmis au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères pour suites à donner (dernier courrier transmis en date du 30 juillet 2019).

Autorité compétente :

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères (MAE).

1.4 Dérogations autorisées conformément à l'art. II, paragraphe 2 de l'Accord et paragraphe 6 de l'annexe 2 :

Aucune dérogation accordée.

1.5- Définition de la zone marine sous juridiction nationale incluse dans le champ d'application de l'Accord. Veuillez

indiquer si des négociations sont en cours avec les pays voisins pour les limites. :

Pour information, une carte non officielle de l'extension du domaine maritime du pays est disponible sur le site suivant:
www.marineregions.org

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères est en négociations avec l'ESPAGNE concernant les limites de la ZEE (Zone Economique Exclusive).

1.6- Lister les entités ayant compétence, responsabilité ou intérêt pour la conservation des cétacés. :

Veuillez examiner et compléter la liste fournie et décrire leurs activités. Veuillez préciser les mécanismes d'information / communication / coordination avec d'autres entités nationales.

Type des organisations : Autorités Nationale, Administrations - **Commentaire** :

- Ministère des ressources en eaux et de l'environnement
- Ministère de l'agriculture, du développement rural et de la pêche MADRP
- Ministère de l'éducation supérieure et de la recherche scientifique
- Commissariat National du Littoral CNL
- Direction Générale des Forêts
- Centre National pour le Développement des ressources biologiques
- Observatoire national de l'environnement et du développement durable ONEDD
- Conservatoire national pour la formation sur l'environnement CNFE

- -

Type des organisations : Institut de recherche ou Université - **Commentaire** :

Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA)

Le laboratoire de Recherche Réseau de Surveillance Environnementale (L.R.S.E)

Département de Biologie Marine de l'Université d'Oran

Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Sciences de la Mer et de l'Aménagement du Littoral (ENSSMAL Ex ISMAL)

- -

Type des organisations : Institut de recherche ou Université - **Commentaire** : CNRDPA; Universités ; - -

Liste des organisations déjà présentes dans NETCCOBAMS :

Non-Governmental Organization

[ASSOCIATION ECOLOGIQUE MARINE BARBAROUS](#) -

1.7- Principaux textes législatifs et réglementaires nationaux concernant les cétacés. :

Les textes peuvent concerner l'environnement (espèces ou zones protégées, biodiversité et pollution), la pêche, le transport maritime (collision), le tourisme, l'énergie, la pollution, l'évaluation de l'impact sur l'environnement ou d'autres sujets dans la mesure où ils peuvent concerner les cétacés. Indiquez la date, le titre, l'autorité responsable et le lien. Ajoutez une brève description ou citez les articles ou sections pertinents relatifs aux cétacés.

Loi 01-11 de 2001 modifiée et complétée en 2015 sur la pêche et l'aquaculture

Loi 03-83 de 1983 relative à la protection de l'Environnement

Loi 03-10 de 2003 sur la protection de l'environnement dans un contexte de développement durable

Loi 11-02 de 2011 sur les aires protégées

Loi 02-02 de 2002 sur la protection et la valorisation du littoral

Loi de 2004 relative au littoral

Ordonnance 80-76 de 1976 portant sur le code maritime

Décret 15-207 concernant le Plan d'Action National pour l'environnement et le développement durable (P.N.A.E.D.D).

Décret 02-115 de 2002 de création de l'Observatoire national de l'environnement et du développement durable

Décret 04-113 de 2004 sur l'organisation, les fonctions et missions du Commissariat national du littoral

Décret 06-424 de 2006 fixant la composition et les rôles du Conseil de coordination côtière

Décret 09-88 de 2009 relatif au classement des zones critiques du littoral.

Décret 09-114 de 2009 relatif à la gestion de zone côtière,

Décret 10-31 de 2010 définissant les modalités de protection de la zone marine et côtière,

Décret 16-259 de 2016 fixant la composition, les modalités d'organisation et de fonctionnement de la commission nationale et des commissions de Wilaya des aires protégées,

Décret 04/186 de 2004 fixant les conditions et modalités de collecte et de transmission des informations et des données statistiques sur les captures et moyens de mise en oeuvre tant en ce qui concerne les flottilles de pêche que les populations de pêcheurs,

Décret 04/187 de 2004, fixant la nomenclature des engins de pêche dont l'importation, la fabrication, la détention et la vente sont interdites,

Décret 10/31 de 2010, définissant les modalités de protection de la zone marine et côtière,

Décret 02/419 de 2002, fixant les conditions et modalités d'intervention des navires dans le seaux sous juridiction nationale,

Décret 03/147 de 2003, portant classement de la réserve naturelle marine des îles Habibas,

Décret 03/439 de 2003, fixant les conditions d'élaboration et approbation du schéma national de développement des activités de la pêche et de l'aquaculture,

Décret 03/481 de 2003, fixant les conditions d'exercice de la pêche,

Décret 66/192 de 1966, portant réglementation de la pêche sous-marine,

Décret 82/440 de 1982, portant ratification de la convention africaine sur la conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles,

Décret 02/498 de 1982, portant adhésion de l'Algérie à la convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction,

Décret 83/509 de 1983, relatif aux espèces animales non domestiques protégées, complétée par l'arrêté du 17 janvier 1995,

Décret 85/01 de 1985, portant ratification du protocole relatif aux aires spécialement protégées de la Méditerranée, signé à Genève le 03 avril 1982,

Décret 85/112 de 1985, portant adhésion de l'Algérie à la convention internationale pour la protection des végétaux, révisée par la résolution 79/77 de la conférence de la FAO du 10 au 29 novembre 1979,

Décret 87/143 de 1987, fixant les règles et modalités de classement des parcs nationaux,

Décret 94/13 de 1994, fixant les règles générales relatives à la pêche (zones de pêche 32 mn-O et 52mn-E),

Décret 95/322 de 1995, fixant les conditions et les modalités de capture d'animaux non domestiques et leur utilisation à des fins de recherche scientifique,

Décret 95/163 de 1995, portant ratification de la convention sur la diversité biologique.

1.8. Fonds réservés ou affectés à la recherche, au suivi et à la gestion des cétacés (y compris financement national, projets internationaux, régionaux ou sous-régionaux) :

Les scientifiques Algériens spécialisés dans les cétacés sont financés dans le cadre du Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique (FNRST) du Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique.

1.9. Conventions, commissions et accords internationaux ou régionaux pertinents auxquels le pays est Partie. :

Conventions/Accords	Signature	Ratification	Acceptation	Entrée en vigueur
Accord la conservation des petits cétacés de la mer Baltique, du nord-est de l'Atlantique et des mers d'Irlande et du Nord (ASCOBANS)				
Accord relatif à conservation et à la gestion des stocks de poissons dont les déplacements s'effectuent tant à l'intérieur qu'au-delà de zones économiques exclusives (stocks chevauchants) et des stocks de poissons grands migrateurs (1995)				
Annexe V à la Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est, relative à la protection et la conservation des écosystèmes et de la diversité biologique de la zone maritime				
Commission Générale des Pêches pour la Méditerranée	24/09/1949	20/02/1952		29/12/2004
Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la Méditerranée				
Convention de Barcelone pour la protection de la Méditerranée (1976)		16/02/1981	09/06/2004	09/07/2004
Convention des Nations Unies sur le Droit de la Mer (Montego Bay, 1982)	10/12/1982	11/06/1996		11/06/1996
Convention Internationale pour la réglementation de la chasse à la baleine (Washington, 1946)				
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)	05/06/1992	06/06/1992		05/06/1992
Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est (convention OSPAR)				
Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel de l'Europe (Berne, 1979)				
Convention sur la Conservation des Espèces Migratoires d'Animaux Sauvages (Bonn, 1979)		31/08/2005		31/08/2005
Convention sur la Protection de la mer Noire contre la Pollution (Convention de Bucarest)				
Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune	03/03/1973	20/12/1982	23/11/1983	21/02/1984

et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction (CITES - Washington, 1973)				
Protocole relatif aux aires spécialement protégées et à la diversité biologique en Méditerranée (Barcelone, 1995)	10/06/1995	14/11/2006	16/05/1985	14/11/2006

1.10. Accords de pêche bilatéraux ou multilatéraux concernant le domaine de l'Accord (tels que CGPM, ICCAT, accords de pêche spécifiques avec l'Union européenne; fournissez les informations pertinentes comme la date de signature, la durée, la zone concernée, les mesures) :

CGPM :

ICCAT :

Accords de pêche spécifiques :

Accords bilatéraux :

Précisez s'il vous plaît :

Pas d'accords spécifiques ni avec la CGPM ni avec l'ICCAT.

SECTION 2: ACTIONS DE CONSERVATION POUR LES CÉTACÉS :

2.1 RECHERCHE ET SURVEILLANCE :

2.1.1 Liste des cétacés signalés dans la zone de l'Accord sous la juridiction du pays (telle que définie à l'article I, paragraphe 3 f de l'Accord). :

Légende : « C » : Commun, « R » : Rare, « O » : Occasionnel

Nom scientifique	Nom en français	C	R	O	Commentaires
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Marsouin commun	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Sténo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Grampus griseus	Dauphin de Risso	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plus rare que le dauphis
Tursiops truncatus	Grand dauphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Dauphin bleu et blanc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Dauphin commun	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pseudorca crassidens	Faux épaulard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Orque	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Globicéphale noir	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plus rare que les dauphins
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Baleine à bec de Blainville	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Baleine à bec de Cuvier	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Cachalot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Cachalot nain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Baleine noire du nord	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Petit rorqual	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Baleine de Rudolph	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Rorqual commun	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Baleine à bosse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sea birds		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 Liste et description des programmes et des projets de recherche concernant les cétacés, en tenant compte des activités nationales, bilatérales et multilatérales. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

Liste des projets déjà présents dans NETCCOBAMS :

Réduire les pressions humaines sur les cétacés

[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -

[CSMC4, 11-13 nov 2017](#) -

2.1.3 Échouage de cétacés. :

Envoyez vous des données à la base de données MEDACES ?

☐ Non ☒ Oui

Le pays a-t-il mis en place un réseau de suivi des échouages?

☒ Non ☐ Oui

Si non, précisez pourquoi ?

Le réseau d'échouage existe mais il est informel, un projet de mise en place du réseau d'échouage est en cours avec le Secrétariat Exécutif de l'ACCOBAMS et le CNRDPA.

Si oui, veuillez indiquer le nom, les contacts et un lien vers la base de données.

Les données suivantes ont été transmises au Secrétariat Permanent de l'ACCOBAMS suite à l'envoi d'un questionnaire sur les réseaux nationaux d'échouage de cétacés en 2017/2018

Banques de données :

[MADRP](#) -

Banque de tissus :

Commentaire :

2.1.4 Liste rouge des cétacés au niveau national ou régional utilisant la méthodologie de la liste rouge de l'IUCN. :

Votre pays a-t-il développé ou participé à l'évaluation des cétacés dans vos eaux nationales ou au niveau régional? Si oui, veuillez décrire et fournir un résumé des résultats ou des liens vers des rapports et des publications.

Si la loi exige l'utilisation de la méthodologie de la liste rouge de l'IUCN, veuillez citer le texte juridique ou les articles pertinents. (faire les deux 2.4 taguer IUCN dans le 1.7).

L'Algérie n'a pas développé ou participé à l'évaluation des cétacés avec l'IUCN.

2.1.5 Existence ou préparation de plans de gestion pour la conservation des cétacés. Veuillez fournir toute information pertinente. :

Un plan de gestion pour la conservation des cétacés a été préparé par feu Professeur BOUTIBA, mais n'a pas encore été mis en oeuvre, l'Algérie à travers le Point Focal/ACCOBAMS a souligné le besoin d'une assistance du Secrétariat de l'ACCOBAMS pour la mise en place de ce plan de gestion.

2.2 MESURES DE GESTION POUR LA CONSERVATION DES CETACÉANS :

Mesures de gestion ou de conservation introduites pour atteindre et maintenir un état de conservation favorable pour les cétacés et réduire les menaces potentielles, conformément aux résolutions d'ACCOBAMS.

2.2.1 Interactions avec les pêcheries. :

Veuillez fournir des informations sur les interactions existantes ou potentielles entre pêcheries et cétacés ou cétacés et pêcheries. En particulier, précisez les interactions avec les techniques suivantes: filets maillants, filets à senne coulissante, filets dérivants, palangres de surface ou autres, en indiquant les espèces et le nombre d'animaux capturés ou qui se prennent dans les filets et en précisant les mesures de gestion existantes ou prévues.

En Algérie, ce phénomène n'a jamais été déclaré par les pêcheurs, et pour cela un projet intitulé Etude préliminaire sur l'étendue des captures accidentelles et les événements de prédation entre les cétacés et les activités de pêche en Algérie a été conduit. L'objectif principal consiste à identifier les interactions qui existent entre la pêche et les espèces marines menacées et de déterminer les paramètres pouvant influencer la prédation dans les filets des pêcheurs. La zone d'étude est appelée El Marsa située à l'Est de la baie d'Alger. Les informations sont collectées sur terrain à la base des questionnaires d'enquêtes. L'étude cible uniquement les petits métiers. Ces derniers utilisent de petites barques ne dépassant pas les 9 m de longueurs. Les filets maillants, les trémails et les palangres représentent les engins les plus utilisés pour l'activité de pêche des petits métiers.

La capture accidentelle des mammifères dépend de leur comportement trophique et aussi des techniques de pêche employées. Le signalement des captures accidentelles de ces animaux n'est pas fréquent et les données existantes sur ces aspects sont casis nuls sauf quelques cas recensés par le CNRDPA.

L'estimation des interactions dans cette étude est réservée principalement aux filets maillants et les trémails. La palangre étant un engin tributaire de la saison et ne possédant aucun signalement d'attaque lors des enquêtes avec les pêcheurs.

Le Grand dauphin *Tursiops truncatus* (MONTAGU, 1821) appelé dans cette région « Marsouin » est l'espèce la plus responsables des attaques. La fréquence moyenne des interactions est estimée à 11.38%, le filet maillant et le trémail ont la même probabilité d'être attaqués.

Le phénomène étudié est présent durant toute l'année avec une intensité bien marquée en période printanière et les attaques des dauphins semblent être dépendantes de la dimension de la maille et de la profondeur à laquelle la pêche est exercée. Il paraît que les mailles étirées inférieures à 40mm ne subissent aucune attaque par les mammifères marins.

La fréquence moyenne des sorties de pêche attaquées lors de l'utilisation des filets à maille supérieure à 80mm est de l'ordre de 26.62%, tandis que les dimensions inférieures à 80mm ne dépassent pas les 7.68%.

2.2.2 Réglementation de la navigation et collision avec des navires :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

LOI N° 98/05 DU 25 JUIN 1998 MODIFIANT ET COMPLETANT L'ORDONNANCE N° 76/80 DU 23 OCTOBRE 1976 PORTANT

CODE MARITIME

2.2.3 Bruits anthropiques (tels que l'exploration ou l'exploitation des ressources minières ou des exercices militaires) et

procédures d'évaluation de l'impact sur l'environnement (EIE) :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

Des prospections sismiques à l'Est du pays ont été effectuées mais sans l'implication du CNRDPA (aucune institution algérienne pouvant faire l'observation des cétacés ne semble avoir été impliquée) mais suite à une réunion de travail avec une Entreprise Nationale avec la DGPA en présence du CNRDPA et du point focal ACCOBAMS, le dite société a été sensibilisé et il a été retenu que pour la prochaine prospection de l'Ouest du pays implique le CNRDPA et des cétologues des Universités pour l'observation de cétacés et aussi l'atténuation des impacts.

2.2.4 Observation des baleines et autres activités commerciales de tourisme :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

Néant

2.2.5 Pollution marine, y compris les débris marins :

Veillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

la DGPA, organise chaque mois de mai, depuis 7 ans, des opérations de nettoyage de la mer pour sensibiliser les utilisateurs de la mer, une participation massive des professionnels de la pêche, les associations et la société civile à cette journée.

2.2.6 Plans d'urgence pour la pollution, les échouages et les centres de sauvetage :

Veillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

Pas à ce que je sache.

2.2.7 Problèmes relatifs à la captivité des dauphins et aux delphinariums :

Veillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

Néant.

2.2.8 Aires marines protégées (AMP), zones de pêche, réserves de pêche ou autres mesures spatiales de conservation efficaces (OECM-CDB) :

Énumérez-les et indiquez si elles sont pertinentes pour développer des activités pour la conservation et la gestion des cétacés.

1. Ile Rachgoun : site déclaré internationalement par l'Algérie comportant une composante marine: la partie marine comporte des espèces en voie de disparition comme le Cahelot, le Rorqual commun, la Tortue caouane et la Baleine à bec de Cuvier .

2. Iles Habibas : Aire spécialement protégée d'intérêt méditerranéenne , présentant une diversité remarquable, caractérisée par la présence de diverses espèces protégées en méditerranée notamment les trottoirs d'algues rodophytes, la Patelle géante, l'oursin diadème, le mérou, le jambon de mer, le dauphin bleu et blanc....

3. la Réserve marine des Kabyles: Aire spécialement protégée d'intérêt méditerranéenne, la partie marine concerne un plateau sous marin de nature volcanique, les espèces qui y vivent sont les mérous, les badèches et d'autres espèces protégées rares.

2.2.9 Autres, s'il vous plaît spécifiez. :

Néant

2.3 COMMUNICATION ET SENSIBILISATION SUR LA CONSERVATION DES CÉTACÉS :

2.3.1 Principaux événements (réunion, symposium, activités de sensibilisation, etc.) organisés ou planifiés dans le pays :

Liste des événements déjà présents dans NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Principaux événements à l'étranger (réunions, colloques, activités de sensibilisation, etc.) auxquels ont participé des experts nationaux :

Nom de l'événement : test - **Date** : 30/09/2019 - **Description** : teest - -
Nom de l'événement : Test Maylis - **Date** : 30/09/2019 - **Description** : Test M - -

2.3.3 Principaux produits (lettre d'information, brochure, dépliant, affiche, vidéo, autocollant, etc.) :

2.4 RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS POUR LA CONSERVATION DES CÉTACÉS :

2.4.1 Formations / ateliers réalisés (nationaux et internationaux) ou planifiés :

2.4.2 Conférences, programmes éducatifs sur les cétacés (universités, écoles) :

2.4.3 Besoins nationaux en termes de renforcement des capacités, en référence à la stratégie et au programme de travail ACCOBAMS :

Les experts algériens activant au CNRDPA, sont bien intégrés avec ACCOBAMS à travers les projets que gère le CNRDPA, toute fois cela reste insuffisant par rapport au programme de travail d';;ACCOBAMS. les deux axes sur lesquels les experts du CNRDPA sont impliqués avec ACCOBAMS sont les interactions et les observations des cétacés (projet ASI), et dernièrement la mise en oeuvre par l';;Algérie de l';;outil développé par l';;ACCOBAMS le certificat "Hight Qualified MMO PAM" en lien avec les activités de prospection pétrolières à travers la formation de chercheurs du CNRDPA. Concernant les autres axes, l';;Algérie a un besoin en renforcement des capacités.

BULGARIA

National Report Bulgaria

The PARTY :

BULGARIA

Date of the last modification of the report :

05/09/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

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Address :

Mrs. Iva STAMENOVA Junior Expert Biodiversity Department National Nature Protection Service Ministry of Environment and Water 22, Knyaginya Maria Luisa Blvd 1000 Sofia, BULGARIA

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

From 2010 to 2018, the NFP was Ms Tihomira Slaveykova From 2004 to 2009, the NFP was Mr Kristo Popov

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2004 - 2007 - 2010 - 2013 - 2016

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer or fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

There is a need of research and monitoring programs of noise and development of mitigation actions guides and legislative tools relevant to the conservation of cetaceans in regard with anthropogenic pressure like seismic surveys, drilling, marine traffic, fisheries etc. Effective, long-term resolution of the conflict would require further detailed research on the frequency of damage suffered by fishermen and the potential impact of repellent devices as a way to mitigate the conflict. Which will be the base for creating financial opportunities for fishermen to implement effective mitigation measures and sustainable use and protection of the Black Sea biodiversity. Having in mind that the main cause of death is represented by bycatch. Filling out the ASI with the Black Sea component for a complete coverage of the ACCOBAMS area, which will achieve a better knowledge and fill out the gaps on the basinal scale. Encourage and sustain research for the offshore area. International support for establishing MPAs, including transboundary areas, is desirable. Mass mortalities events showed a lack in managing the situation at the Parties level, it stresses the need for a databank, analysis, and expertise in pathology at the regional level. Organizing key skills workshops to a wide range of stakeholders will increase research capacities. A close collaboration with academic and scientific bodies, decision makers and forums or commissions (eg. Black Sea Commission, Black Sea Advisory Council) will increase the research capacities and threat assessment which will correctly target the needed conservation efforts.

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

The continuous oil and gas related activities (seismic, drilling) in the region and no concrete legislation at national level in order to assure the monitoring and conservation of cetaceans.

Knowledge gaps, mainly for offshore areas, slows the process for development of conservative measures and tools. Systematic surveys are in urgent need to continue in order to fill the knowledge gaps which are long missing in the area and currently under heavy human pressure.

Unclear reports on illegal capture and trade by captive bottlenose dolphins should be investigated, and the dolphinarium should be strictly monitored (a punctual problem raised by Ukraine).

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and competent authority. :

Date entry into force :

01/06/2001

Competent authority :

Ministry of Environment and Water

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

None

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

Transposition at national level :

☐ No ☒ Yes

Legislative text :

Transfer to the national legislation on 05/10/1999

Competent authority :

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

Ratified the 25/01/2012

Competent authority :

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

None

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site: www.marineregions.org

The maritime waters (internal waters, territorial waters and EEZ of Bulgaria along the Black Sea coast, are conjoined with those of Romania to the north and those of Turkey to the south

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete

the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

Organization Type : National Authorities, Administrations - **Comments** :

- Ministry of Environment and Water – Bulgaria
- Executive Environment Agency (EXEA)
- Executive Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture (EAFA)
- Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water (RIEW) of Burgas
- Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water (RIEW) of Varna
- Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (MAFF)

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Organization Type : Research Institute or University - **Comments** :

- Institute of Fish Resources of Varna
- Institute OF OCEANOLOGY - Bulgarian Academy of science (BAS)
- Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
- Sofia University St. Kliment Ohridski, Faculty of Biology
- Aquarium of Varna

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Organization Type : Non-Governmental Organization - **Comments** :

Green Balkans, Balkani Wildlife Society

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Organization Type : Rescue centres - **Comments** : No rescue centers for cetaceans are available. The country do not have proper facilities to accommodate wild specimens.

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Organization Type : Dolphinarium - **Comments** :

- Festa Delphinarium

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List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

Biological Diversity Act (BDA) of 09/08/2002, promulgated by State Gazette No. 77/9.08.2002, amended.

Relevant sections of the Biodiversity Act:

The Bulgarian legislation ensures special protection of the cetaceans in the Bulgarian Black Sea area together with other plant and animal species. The cetaceans are included in Annex 3, Article 37 of the Biological Diversity Act (State Gazette No. 80/9.10.2009). It follows therefore that in consistence with the provisions of the Act, Article 38 for the cetaceans the following shall be prohibited in respect of the animal species listed in Annex 3 hereto:

1. all forms of deliberate capture or killing of specimens by whatever devices, means or methods;
2. hunting and disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, wintering and migration;
3. destruction or taking of eggs, even where abandoned; destruction of, damage to, or removal of nests;
4. damage to, or destruction of, breeding, resting or staging places;
5. taking of found dead specimens;
6. (supplemented, SG No. 94/2007) possession, keeping, movement, transport, export, trade and offering for sale or exchange of specimens taken in the wild;

7. stuffing, possession, exhibition to the public, movement, transport, export, trade and offering for sale or exchange of stuffed specimens. Permission for exceptions to these prohibitions is on in special defined cases and by procedure set up with the Biological Diversity Act. According to Article 39 any person, who has found an injured or dead cetacean, or who has unintentionally injured or killed a specimen, is obligated, while complying with the provision of Item 5 of Article 38 (1), to notify the nearest regional inspectorate of environment and water or state forestry unit. The provisions of the Chapter Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna of the Act apply to the cetaceans included in the Appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (State Gazette No. 6 of 1992) which are in danger of extinction or are under a regime of protection and regulated use and are or could be subject to trade, as listed in Annex 3 to this Act.

Listed in Annex 3 of Biodiversity Act are:

1. Family Phocidae with one species - Monk Seal (*Monachus monachus*)

2. Order Cetacea - Family Phocoenidae: Harbour Porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*), Family Delphinidae: Common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) and Bottlenose Dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).

Art. 6 (1) of Biodiversity Act sets conditions for declaration for protected habitat for species under Directive 92/43/EEC of the Council, for protection of the natural habitats of the wild flora and fauna for the animal and plant species listed in Annex 2 of the Biodiversity Act;

Bans on the Import of Specimens of Animal Species is set in Art. 43a of the Biological Diversity Act for the following:

(1) The import for commercial purposes to the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria of seal pup skins of the species listed in Annex 4 of the Act hereto and products derived therefrom shall be prohibited.

(2) The ban provided for in Paragraph (1) shall not apply to products resulting from the traditional hunting of Inuit people.

(3) The import of the products referred to in Paragraph (2) shall be allowed upon production of an import clearance granted by the Minister of Environment and Water or a person authorised by him

Fishery and Aquaculture Act of 24/04/2001

Veterinary Practices Act (SG No. 87/1.11.2005, amended)

Animal Protection Act of 8/2/2008

Protected Areas Act (SG No. 133/1998, amended)

European Union Directives and Regulations

- Directive 83/129/EEC concerning the importation into Member States of skins of certain seal pups and products derived therefrom;

- Directive 89/370/EEC of 8 June 1989 amending Directive 83/129/EEC concerning the importation into Member States of skins of certain seal pups and products derived therefrom;

- Regulation 348/81/EEC on common rules for import of whales or other cetacean products;

- Regulation EC No. 1007/2009 of the European Parliament and the Council of 16/09/2009 on trade of seals products

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force
Agreement on Straddling Fish				

Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)				
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)				
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)				
Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)				
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)	12/06/1992	29/02/1996		16/07/1999
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)	03/03/1973	12/12/1990		16/04/1991
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)	12/09/1979	25/01/1991		01/05/1991
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)	23/06/1979	23/07/1999		01/11/1999
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)	21/04/1992	23/02/1993		16/01/1994
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean	03/11/1969			
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean				
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)		14/05/2009		16/04/2009
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic				
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)				
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)	10/12/1982	15/05/1996		16/11/1994

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

ICCAT :

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

Mercantile Marine Navigation Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria of 19/05/1995.

International Agreement between the Government of the Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria regarding co-operation in the sphere of fisheries of 13/09/1993

Agreement concerning fishing for anchovies and sprats in each other's territorial waters in the Black Sea between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria of 03/10/1979

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					

Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sea birds		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Population estimates and distribution, Cetacean watching, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : Support MSFD implementation in the Black Sea through establishing a regional monitoring system of cetaceans (D1) and noise monitoring (D11) for achieving GES (CeNoBS) - **Financing** : International - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : dpopov@greenbalkans.org - **Short Description** : Support MSFD implementation in the Black Sea through establishing a regional monitoring system of cetaceans (D1) and noise monitoring (D11) for achieving GES (CeNoBS) is two-year project funded by DG Environment of EC and combines 10 partners from Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Turkey and ACCOBAMS Secretariat. The project and its activities aim to support second cycle of EU MSFD implementation in the Black Sea. Among main project goals are to fill the scarce data on distribution and abundance of cetaceans' populations in the Black Sea, the impact of bycatch (unintentional catch of cetaceans in fishing gear) on these protected species and to enrich the national and transboundary experience of implementing effective noise impact monitoring. Final results will support competent authorities for implementation of MSFD in Bulgaria and Romania, as well as promote the objectives of the Directive in neighboring non-EU countries, thus improving coordination between Black Sea countries and harmonizing monitoring programs. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Reduce human pressures on cetaceans - **Subtype** : Population estimates and distribution, Interactions with fisheries / aquaculture - **Title** : "Black Sea Harbour Porpoise bycatch mitigation in the Bulgarian waters of the Black Sea" - **Financing** : Others - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : dpopov@greenbalkans.org - **Short Description** : "Black Sea Harbour Porpoise bycatch mitigation in the Bulgarian waters of the Black Sea" project is funded by New England Aquarium, Boston, USA within a research grant from NOAA. Within the project use of pingers is made as mitigation measure to reduce bycatch of Harbour porpoise in bottom-set gillnets in turbot fishery. In total 200 pingers are purchased and agreement with 3 fishing vessels is concluded to use these in active nets at the same time having some non-pingered nets as controls. The project is with duration of one year - 2019 - and is largest effort for use of pingers as mitigation measure for reducing cetacean bycatch in Bulgarian Black sea waters. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Population estimates and distribution, Cetacean watching - **Title** : Cetacean distribution and abundance in Bulgarian territorial sea of the Black Sea - **Financing** : Others - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : dpopov@greenbalkans.org - **Short Description** : Cetacean distribution and abundance in Bulgarian territorial sea of the Black Sea - projects implemented by Green Balkans NGO and funded by OceanCare, Switzerland. Surveys in Bulgarian territorial waters were made in June 2017, June 2018, October 2018, May 2019. One more survey is planned for September/October 2019. Line transect distance-sampling vessel surveys using motor sailing yacht as platform. Abundance, density and distribution of cetaceans in the Bulgarian territorial waters are estimated. During the surveys opportunistic photo-identification data is also collected. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Population estimates and distribution, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : "Study of the three types of cetaceans (Harbour porpoise, Short-brokead common dolphin and Bottlenose dolphin) and their mortality in the Bulgarian Black Sea region" - **Financing** : State - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : vilka@abv.bg - **Short Description** : "Study of the three types of cetaceans (Harbour porpoise, Short-brokead common dolphin and Bottlenose dolphin) and their mortality in the Bulgarian Black Sea region" Funded by: Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski" - a research fund for supporting PhD students Period of the project: 2017 Studies have been made on dead, stranded cetaceans in their direct purposeful search through the method of linear transects by walking transition. The survey covers the entire Bulgarian coast. The collection of basic information is in line with the standard Mediterranean Cetacean design database MEDACES (Mediterranean Data Base of Cetacean Strandings) A total number of 69 dead individuals of all three cetacean species were recorded on the Bulgarian Black Sea coast in 2017 - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Population estimates and distribution, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : "Mapping and evaluation of fresh ecosystem services in Bulgaria" - **Financing** : Europe - **Responsible** : Administration - **Email** : ventzi.karamfilov@gmail.com - **Short Description** : Program BG.03-02 "Biodiversity and ecosystem services" Financial Mechanism of the European Economic Area (2009-2014) Project: "Mapping and evaluation of fresh ecosystem services in Bulgaria" (Contract № Д-33-87/27.08.2015) Additional activity "Mapping and evaluation of maritime ecosystems services in Bulgaria" (Contract № Д-33-87/23.08.2016) Implementation period: 01.09.2016 - 30.04.2017 A map of the ecological status has been prepared, depending on the number of cetaceans observed. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Population estimates and distribution, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : Agreement between MOEW and the IO-BAS for the fulfillment of the obligations of the IO-BAS, arising under Art. 171 (2) (3) of the Water Act implementing the monitoring requirements of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). - **Financing** : State - **Responsible** : Administration - **Email** : mpanayotova@io-bas.bg - **Short Description** : Agreement between MOEW and the IO-BAS for the fulfillment of the obligations of the IO-BAS, arising under Art. 171 (2) (3) of the Water Act implementing the monitoring requirements of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). The Monitoring program for marine mammals provides data on the distribution and status of cetacean populations in the Black Sea coastal and shelf areas. Object of monitoring are the three species of marine mammals observed in the Black Sea - Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*), Common bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) and Short-brokead common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*). Populations of marine mammals were observed during a single combined visual and acoustic survey on a vessel during June - October 2017 and through autonomous noise measurement systems over the same period. The obtained primary data and analyzes from coastal and sheltered aquatory will serve to assess the status of

marine mammal populations under Criteria D1C2 and D1C4. The data will subsequently be used to produce the updated Marine Environment Status Assessment within the meaning of the MSFD in terms of Descriptor 1. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Reduce human pressures on cetaceans - **Subtype** : Population estimates and distribution, Interactions with fisheries / aquaculture - **Title** : Dolphins and Humans - Coexistence at Sea - **Financing** : Others - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : zornica_z87@abv.bg - **Short Description** : BALKANI Wildlife Society implements its long-term program to reduce the conflict between fishery and cetaceans in the Bulgarian Black Sea aquatory - "Dolphins and Humans - Coexistence at Sea". In the period 2017-2019 the program has no official funding, but continues its activities on its own. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Public awareness - **Subtype** : Population estimates and distribution, Information and communication about cetaceans - **Title** : 'NATURA 2000 in Bulgaria - New Horizons' LIFE17 GIE/BG/000371 - **Financing** : Europe - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : dpopov@greenbalkans.org - **Contact Website** : <https://greenbalkans.org/natura2000/newhorizons/> - **Short Description** : Green Balkans' 'NATURA 2000 in Bulgaria - New Horizons' LIFE17 GIE/BG/000371 (<https://greenbalkans.org/natura2000/newhorizons/>) is a LIFE Environmental Governance and Information project that aims to achieve a significant change of the attitude and public awareness on the NATURA 2000 network, using flagship, easily identifiable species from the EU Directives on Birds and Habitats. Cetaceans are among these flagship species. Project activities include organization of events and celebrations of important conservation dates, such as Black Sea Day, European Maritime Day, International Ocean Day; publications in media partners (Dnevnik newspaper, Hobby TV and Darik Radio); mobilizing wide public support and recruiting volunteers with series of presentations in schools and universities; dissemination of printed materials for education and creation of positive attitude towards NATURA 2000 and the targeted flagship species. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Population estimates and distribution, Chemical & biological pollution - **Title** : "Exploring the content of Pb, Cd, Zn, Ni and Cu in the bones of *Phocoena phocoena relicta* in the Bulgarian Black Sea region" - **Timing from/to** : 09.2018-05.2019 - **Financing** : International - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : vilka@abv.bg - **Short Description** : "Exploring the content of Pb, Cd, Zn, Ni and Cu in the bones of *Phocoena phocoena relicta* in the Bulgarian Black Sea region" Funded by: The Society for Marine Mammalogy Bone samples were collected to examine the concentration of heavy metals by the linear transect method. Five chemical elements - lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), copper (Cu) nickel (Ni), and zinc (Zn) were included in this study. 33 bone samples from *Phocoena phocoena* of different ages were analysed - from individuals up to one year to individuals at 10 years of age. The samples were collected in the period 2015-2017 on the southern and northern Black Sea coast of Bulgaria. Geographic distribution of concentrations of Cu, Pb, Zn, Cd and Ni show significantly higher levels in the found dead *Phocoena phocoena* on the northern Black Sea coast, compared to the southern Black Sea coast. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise, Population estimates and distribution, Interactions with fisheries / aquaculture, Cetacean watching, Chemical & biological pollution, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : "Ecology and behavior of cetacean mammals - an indicator for the state of the marine environment and a prerequisite for sustainable development" - **Timing from/to** : 25.03.2019- 25.09.2020 - **Financing** : International - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : - **Short Description** : "Ecology and behavior of cetacean mammals - an indicator for the state of the marine environment and a prerequisite for sustainable development" - by Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski" Funded by: Maritime and Fisheries Program As they are at the top of the food chain, cetaceans are a good indicator for the state of the marine ecosystem. Through the application of modern scientific methods and techniques, the present project aims to collect unique data on the biology, ecology and behavior of cetacean mammals and their interactions with fisheries, to assess the trophic state of the environment in model areas and the presence of heavy metals, as well as their accumulation in the food chain. Some of the activities in this project will be: - Collecting information on migration, seasonal distribution, interactions with fisheries, and key behaviors of cetacean mammals by using satellite telemetry (GPS telemetry); - Reducing conflict between cetaceans and fisheries by placing acoustic repellent devices (pingers) on fishing gears; - Study on cetaceans' reactions to underwater noise in model areas and to pingers; - Recording spatial distribution of cetacean mammals (by drone) and its changes as a result of the use of pingers; - Investigation of the state of the marine environment; - GIS analysis and satellite image processing; - Working with local fishermen. - -

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☐ No ☒ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☐ No ☒ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

[Ministry of Environment and Water, Bulgaria](#) -
[Green Balkans NGO](#) -
[Save Koral beach NGO](#) -

Tissu Bank :

Comments :

Bulgaria has started developing stranding network since 2008. The target of this network is to collect basic information on cetaceans - live or dead stranded along the coast, bycaught in fishing nets and to identify specific measures to prevent the increased mortality. All cases of stranded specimens should be reported to Regional Inspectorate (RIEW) -Varna and RIEW-Burgas.

In August 2016 the Minister of Environment and Water issued an Instruction for cooperation in cases of cetacean stranding on Bulgarian Black Sea coastline. It was elaborated via interdepartmental working group, including ministries, agencies, district administrations, scientific institutions and non-governmental organizations working and responsible on cetaceans stranding cases, in which all the parties had the opportunity to contribute according their experience and point of view.

The instruction covers the following topics: passing and receiving of signals; response from the competent state authorities; monitoring; undertaking of actions in cases of live or dead cetaceans stranding on Bulgarian Black Sea coastline, including beaching of single specimens, mass or other unusual mortality; the policy of development capacity of the stakeholders; straight media coverage; relations with third countries and organizations. The aim is to create a unified and clear pattern of action in all stranding cases. In case of fresh carcasses found, there is organization made for their freezing with the purpose of performing necropsy and other necessary examinations.

MoEW informed in August 2016 the Ministry of Tourism regarding concessionaires and leaseholders of sea beaches in connection of the need of their participation in the Bulgarian stranded network via signalizing RIEW, applying for derogation under Biodiversity Act. They have obligations for sanitary maintenance of beaches, but MoEW requires clear set obligations regarding cetaceans to be defined in the new concession and lease contracts.

RIEW Burgas and Varna respond to signals, received on the “green telephones” 24/7 and go on field check-up on the most of the cases, which had been demanded via the above instruction and the other written instructions prepared by the Ministry.

Bulgaria has eight Black Sea municipalities, which have expressed their willingness to participate in the process of responding of stranded cetaceans. Because of the need of proceeding with protected species under the requirements of the Biological Diversity Act. Six of them has applied and received permits for such activity in 2016 and one in 2018.

The transmission of data to Mediterranean Database of Cetacean Stranding (MEDACES) is not done on a regular base. Green Balkans NGO has submitted data on strandings to MEDACES for 2017 and 2018 is still under processing. Usually Green Balkans NGO gets data from Burgas Environmental Inspectorate and after analysis collate it with other collected data from Save Koral facebook page “Save the dolphins”, data from municipalities and mobile app Black Sea Watch. In 2016 Save Koral NGO was making online database but seems it is closed now.

The summary data for 2017 and 2018 is as follows:

- RIEW-Burgas for the whole 2017 has registered 72 specimens, for 2018- 70 specimens.
- RIEW-Varna for the whole 2017 has registered 54 specimens, for 2018 - 31 specimens.

For the period from 1 Jan to 10 August 2019:

- RIEW-Burgas has registered in total 26 specimens

- RIEW-Varna has registered in total 14 specimens.

Total data for stranded cetacean in Bulgarian Black Sea coast for 2017, 2018, 2019 (till 10 August) are respectively 126, 101 and 40 specimens.

The RIEW-Burgas and Varna have not registered absolutely all cases stranded cetaceans, because not all of them are promptly reported by citizens or carcasses are removed, i.e. mortality may be considered higher than the cited numbers.

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

The last evaluation was in 2011 when The Red Data Book of the Republic of Bulgaria has been prepared. It was published in 2015.

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

Monitoring of bycatch is being made in 2019 and will continue in 2020 within framework of project CeNoBS.

It the instruction for fishing logbook it is written that: Any catch or accidental by-catch and release of cetaceans should be recorded using a common code RET. According to EAFA no catches or accidental by-catches of cetaceans have been reported to date.

For the period 2017-2019 interactions of cetaceans with fishing gears have been registered many times in the Bulgarian Black Sea aquatory. Cetacean interactions with fishing gears "pound nets" type are common. Gears are often torn by cetaceans because of the fish inside. Cetaceans eat the catch and damage the fishing gear, which often leads to negative attitudes of fishermen to marine mammals. Also, such interactions are also recorded with pelagic trawls - *Tursiops truncatus* and *Deplphinus delphis* specimens are often registered behind pelagic trawling vessels. There have been recorded some attempts of dolphins to tear the trawls and eat fish collected there.

For the period 2017-2019 there have been registered many cases of interactions between cetaceans and gillnets for turbot. These interactions are most common in the period March - April and mid June, when the turbot is the most intense. In some cases, the result of these mutual interactions is the death of the dolphins in the gillnets (bycatch). Most commonly registered as victims are *Phocoena phocoena* specimens.

Under the program - "Dolphins and Humans - Coexistence at Sea" in this period two pound nets in Kavarna and Balchik regions and one in Sinemorets were equipped with pingers. The used pingers are designed to expel both *Phocoena phocoena* 10 kHz and *Deplphinus delphis* 70 kHz. The results show that the pingers reduce the interactions with cetaceans by about 60% compared to the non-equipped pound nets. Pingers placed on turbot gill nets have shown 100% success in the fight against bycatch - 10 kHz

pingers are used. On active nets (with pingers) there was no bycatch, but on the control nets observed there was bycatch (2017 - 6 specimens *Phocoena phocoena*, 2018 - 2 specimens *Phocoena phocoena*). For 2019, both types of nets (active and control) there was no bycatch.

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

No information

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

Pilot monitoring of ambient noise will be implemented in CeNoBS project by IO-BAS, Varna.

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

N/A

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

“Improving of transnational legislation on marine waste” - MELTEMI (Marine litter transnational Legislation Enhancement and Improvement) - the program Interreg V-B Balkan-Mediterranean 2014-2020

Assessing the vulnerability of the Black Sea marine ecosystem to human pressures (ANEMONE). CBC Black Sea. Joint Operational Programme “Black Sea Basin 2014-2020”, 2018 - 2020.

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

There is an interaction plan between EAFA and RIEW from April 2019. One of the main tasks of this plan is receiving signals for stranding dolphins and adequate subsequent actions in cases of stranded alive or death cetaceans on Bulgarian Black Sea Coast.

In this plan are included also ways and activities for implementing these tasks such as:

- once every six months organizing workshops in order to coordinate the activities in cases of stranding cetaceans;**
- cooperation by EAFA with technical means when there are cases of living cetaceans stranding - the specimen to be returned in the water at an appropriate depth and at the greatest distance from the shore;**
- provision of information by RIEW to NAFA in cases of unusual mass cetacean mortality;**
- conducting joint inspections of experts from NAFA and RIEW.**

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

In Bulgaria there is only one Dolphinarium - Festa in Varna, in which 5 Bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) with Caribbean origin are grown.

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation

measures (OECM-CBD). :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

There are 14 NATURA 2000 sites designated under the Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitat Directive), which object of conservation are the bottlenose dolphin and the harbor porpoise (these two species are under the Habitat Directive):

- Durankulak lake BG0000154
- Shabla Lake-Ezerec BG0000621
- Complex Kaliakra -BG0000573
- Galata BG0000103
- Emona BG0001501
- Emine-Irakli BG0001004
- Kamchiq BG0000116
- Shkorpilovci Beach BG0000100
- Gradina Beach-Zlatna Ribka BG0000146
- Ropotamo BG0001001
- Strandja BG0001007
- Aheloi-Ravda-Nessebar BG0000574
- Otmanli BG0001502
- Aladja Banka BG001500

Full information for the zones is available at the Information system of the protected areas of the ecological network (only in Bulgarian) <http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/>.

The meaning of the announced protected sites is by means of introduced or upcoming introduction of restrictive regimes to be implemented measures beneficial for habitats and species, including cetaceans, object to protection in each zone. Many investing proposals go through a procedure of Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Assessment, and Assessment of the Compatibility under the national legislation which restrict the investment intentions, mitigate the adverse effect or in principal repel investors from the above announced areas.

Currently there is ongoing project "Natura 2000 in the Black Sea" (BG16M10P002-3.005-0001). The overall purpose of the project is the survey and mapping of the distribution of natural habitats, habitats of species and their populations, incl. of *Tursiops truncatus* and *Phocoena phocoena* in the marine areas of the Republic of Bulgaria. The project started in October 2017 and will last 70 months. On the basis of the results to be obtained will be determined if new protected sites are needed and what should be their boundaries.

There are no designated protected territories with object of conservation cetaceans under Bulgarian Protected Areas Act.

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

Event name : LIFE17 GIE/BG/000371 'Natura 2000 in Bulgaria – New Horizons' - **Date** : - **Description** :

Within LIFE17 GIE/BG/000371 'Natura 2000 in Bulgaria – New Horizons' following events related to cetaceans have been organized in 2018-9:

- Presentation on cetaceans to students from Esetra club of Plovdiv University's Ecology department of Biology Faculty
- Black Sea Action Day with Prosveta Community centre at Pomorie in October 2018
- Dolphin afternoon at First progressive school – private primary school in Sofia in January 2019
- Eco-happening celebrating Earth Day at Ivan Vazov library in Plovdiv in April 2019
- Young Blue Earth Festival organized by Natural History Museum in Plovdiv in April 2019
- European Maritime Day 2019 with Trakiya – Plovdiv 2008 Community centre
- Natura 2000 Day in May 2019 with kids at Aleko Konstantinov primary school in Plovdiv
- Presentation at Endless story private kindergarten in Sofia in May 2019

- -

List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

Conference name : "Inputs to the ACCOBAMS ongoing effort to map human threats on cetaceans in the Mediterranean and Black Seas" - **Description** :

"Inputs to the ACCOBAMS ongoing effort to map human threats on cetaceans in the Mediterranean and Black Seas" workshop organized by ACCOBAMS Secretariat during ECS Conference in Middelfart, Denmark in 2018 was attended by representative of Green Balkans NGO.

- -

Conference name : "Marine debris and cetacean stranding" and "Towards understanding the overlap of selected threats and Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs) across the Mediterranean Sea" - **Description** :

"Marine debris and cetacean stranding" and "Towards understanding the overlap of selected threats and Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs) across the Mediterranean Sea" workshops organized by ACCOBAMS Secretariat during ECS Conference in La Spezia, Italy in April 2018 were attended by representative of Green Balkans NGO.

- -

Conference name : ASI training on aerial surveys at Cuers Airport, France - **Description** :

ASI training on aerial surveys at Cuers Airport, France organized by ACCOBAMS Secretariat for all participants in the aerial survey campaign for the Mediterranean Sea in summer 2018 was attended by representative of Green Balkans NGO who later participated as observer and Team leader in several blocks from the Eastern Mediterranean.

- -

Conference name : "Training for Highly Qualified MMO/PAM operators" - **Description** :

"Training for Highly Qualified MMO/PAM operators" organized by ACCOBAMS Secretariat and Mare Nostrum NGO in Constanta, Romania in September 2018 was attended by two experts from Green Balkans NGO.

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Conference name : "Workshop on GIS and Photo-identification" - **Description :**

"Workshop on GIS and Photo-identification" organized by ACCOBAMS Secretariat in Lebanon in October 2018 was attended by representative of Green Balkans NGO.

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Conference name : ACCOBAMS Training Module - **Description :**

ACCOBAMS Training Module was carried out in March 2019 in Istanbul and attended by Green Balkans NGO representative.

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2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

Good partnership is established between Green Balkans NGO and Plovdiv University's Biology Faculty leading to lectures on Black Sea cetaceans during summer practice at the university's base at Tsarevo on the Southern Black Sea coast. The lecture presents Black Sea cetaceans and techniques for their study, conservation measures, etc. Coast-based observation is complementing the lecture.

In April 2019 lectures on cetaceans were made during the module on mammals for students in biology, ecology and molecular biology.

In the period 2018-2019 at the Faculty of Biology of Sofia University there were two master's theses and a dissertation with topics, related to cetaceans.

CROATIA

National Report Croatia

The PARTY :

CROATIA

Date of the last modification of the report :

17/09/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

Email * :

katja.jelic@haop.hr

Telephone * :

+385 1 5502 977 +385 1 5502 954 +385 1 4866 112

Address :

Ministry of Environment and Energy Radnička cesta 80 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

1. Ms Ana Štrbenac was NFP until 2017; 2. Ms Katja Jelić is NFP since 2017 (currently on maternity leave. Her replacements for this period are: • Martina Marić, PI (martina.marić@mzoe.hr, +385 1 5502 954), Ministry of Environment and Energy • Jelena Uroš, PhD (email: jelena.uros@mzoe.hr, +385 1 4866 112), Ministry of Environment and Energy

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2004; 2007; 2010; 2013; 2016

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer or fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

- To help countries that don't have a national stranding network to put it in place with necropsy training for veterinarians
- Evaluate the functioning of the stranding network for improvement
- To help countries to set up a tissue bank
- Passive acoustic training, MMO-PAM

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

- There has been no major special problem for cetaceans during the last two years in the region

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and competent authority. :

Date entry into force :

02/06/2001

Competent authority :

Ministry of Environment and Energy

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

None

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area

Date entry into force :

01/09/2019

Transposition at national level :

☐ No ☒ Yes

Legislative text :

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/međunarodni/2000_05_6_70.html

Driftnets are forbidden by the European Union

Competent authority :

ACCOBAMS

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

Not yet

Competent authority :

Ministry of Environment and Energy

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

None

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limit countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site: www.marineregions.org

Negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring country Republic of Slovenia. The Republic of Croatia states that the border with Republic of Slovenia remains under its final delimitation. Nothing in this document could prejudice the final delimitation between Croatia and Slovenia.

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other

Organization Type : National Authorities, Administrations - **Comments** :

Ministry of Environment and Energy, Nature Protection Directorate - adopts the management plan for marine sites of ecological network outside the territorial management plans for Natura 2000 sites and protected areas; prescribes conservation objectives and conservation measures for target features of Natura 2000 management plans with action plans for strictly protected species; issues permits related to derogations of regulations for strictly protected species.

Directorate for Inspection Affairs - performs surveillance tasks related to the implementation of nature protection regulations and issued acts.

Ministry of Agriculture (Directorate of fisheries) - the central state administrative body responsible for marine fishing. The Marine Fisheries Act (OG 62/17, 130/1; the management and protection of renewable biological marine resources, methods and requirements for fishing and aquaculture, monitoring of catches and data gathering, fisheries incentives and the market regulation, supervision and inspection as well as other issues concerning fisheries.

Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure - considered mainly regarding its work on maritime traffic and protection of the Adriatic. The Ministry is in charge on Maritime Domain and Sea Ports (OG NO. 158/03, 141/06 38/09, 123/11 and 56/16) and Maritime Code (OG Nos. 181/04, 76/07, 146/08, 61/11, 56/13, 26/15 and 118/18).

Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning - the central state administrative body responsible for the implementation of the Physical Planning Act (Official Gazette, 65/17, 114/18, 39/19), Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities (Official Gazette 78/15 - Provisional Translation, 118/18), planning, the Protected coastal area, location and building permits and related supervision all fall under competence of this Ministry.

Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds - responsible for the sustainable development of the Adriatic Sea, islands and coast; responsible for planning regional development policy; improving cross-border, interregional and transnational cooperation and preparation of strategic documents regulating the national objectives. The Ministry participates in the preparation of priorities and annual and perennial strategic and operational documents for the use of EU funds and its sources. It sets up priorities for the use of ESI funds available for Croatia and monitors the implementation of measures and activities set out in strategic documents.

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Organization Type : Non-Governmental Organization - **Comments** :

Blue World Institute of Marine Research and Conservation, Veli Lošinj (BW/I) – research, monitoring, conservation of cetaceans, marine turtles and other endangered vertebrates and their habitats; <https://www.blue-world.org/>

Association of Environmental Protection "Val" - scientific research, popularization and education of marine mammals; http://val-nature.hr/?page_id=25

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Organization Type : Research Institute or University - **Comments** :

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (FVM) - involved in the Protocol for Alerting and Monitoring of dead, sick or injured strictly protected marine species (marine macroinvertebrates, cartilaginous fish); dissections of marine mammals are performed at the Faculty; <https://www.vetf.unizg.hr/en/>

Croatian Natural History Museum (CNHM) - undertakes marine mammals research activities in cooperation with the Blue World Institute; <http://www.hpm.hr/>

Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (IOF)- undertakes marine research activities; collects and enters data into the Adriatic Sea Monitoring Reporting System (ASMR); <http://www.izor.hr/web/guest/home>

The Center for Marine Research (CMR) of the Ruder Bošković Institute – an interdisciplinary center, whose activities are focused upon basic and applied ocean research including flora, fauna and animal communities (taxonomy, ecology and organism communities in natural and polluted areas) and ecological, physiological and marine organisms and the impacts of pollution; monitoring of pollution and marine water quality; investigation of eutrophication; collects and enters data into the Adriatic Sea Monitoring Reporting System; <https://www.irb.hr/eng/Divisions/Center-for-Marine-Research>

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List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

17. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant parts related to cetaceans

Nature Protection Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia (Official Gazette No. (OG) 80/13, 15/18, 14/19) (Ministry of Environment and Energy)

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_06_80_1658.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2018_02_15_316.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2019_02_14_276.html

Ordinance on strictly protected species (OG 144/13, 73/16) (Ministry of Environment and Energy)

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_12_144_3086.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2016_08_73_1745.html

Regulation on Ecological Network the Competence of Public Institutions for Management of the Areas of Ecological Network (OG 80/19). (Ministry of Environment and Energy)

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2019_08_80_1669.html

The Nature Protection Strategy and Action Plan of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2017-2025 (OG 72/2017)

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2017_07_72_1712.html

Environment protection act (OG 80/13, 153/13, 78/15, 12/18, 118/18)) (Ministry of Environment and Energy)

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_06_80_1659.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_12_153_3221.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2015_07_78_1498.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2018_02_12_264.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2018_12_118_2345.html

Marine Fishery Act (OG 62/17,130/17,14/19) (Ministry of Agriculture)

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2017_06_62_1429.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2017_12_130_2983.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2019_02_14_282.html

Act on Maritime Domain and Sea- ports (OG Nos. 158/2003,141/2006, 38/2009, 123/11, 56/16) (Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure)

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2003_10_158_2257.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2006_12_141_3196.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_03_38_842.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2016_06_56_1447.html

Maritime Code (OG 181/04,76/07,146/08, 61/11, 56/13, 26/15, 17/19) (Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure)

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2004_12_181_3142.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2007_07_76_2408.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2008_12_146_4018.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_06_61_1352.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_05_56_1141.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2015_03_26_540.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2019_02_17_360.html

Ordinance on the conditions for holding, methods of marking - keeping records on protected animals in captivity (OG 70/09 of 19/06/2009) (Ministry of Environment and Energy)

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_06_70_1729.html

Act on Transboundary Movement and Trade in Wild Species (OG 94/13, 14/19) (Ministry of Environment and Energy)

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_07_94_2125.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2019_02_14_274.html

Ordinance on the amount of compensation for damage caused by illegal action on protected animal species (OG 84/1996 of 09/10/1996, modified by 79/2002) (Ministry of Energy)

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/1996_10_84_1504.html

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2002_07_79_1285.html

Ordinance on the damages for damage caused by strictly protected animal species (OG 114/17) (Ministry of Environment and Energy)

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2017_11_114_2664.html

For cetacean research. By-law on Ecological Network - Regulation on Ecological Network the Competence of Public Institutions for Management of the Areas of Ecological Interest (2000 regulation). Cetacean research permitting systems is still operational with permits regularly issued by the competent Ministry of Environment and Energy. This contril implementation of Res 4.15 Marine protected areas for cetaceans and Res 4.18 Guidelines on the granting of exceptions to Article II, paragraph 1, for the purpose of non-lethal research in the Agreement area.

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

Funds for cetacean research and monitoring are allocated every year by the State budget. Additionally, the institutions and NGOs quoted in the relevant sections are very projects for international funding, often in cooperation and coordination with other countries of the region (EU LIFE program).

Project "SOUNDSCAPE: Soundscapes in the North Adriatic Sea and their impact on marine biological resources" is funded through the European Union CBC Programme Interreg (priority axis 3).

Projects "Establishment of the system of monitoring conservation status species and habitats" and "Development of a framework for the management of the ecological network" are funded by the European Structural and Investment funds.

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance
Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)			
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)			
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)			
Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)			
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)			

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)		10/03/2000	
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)	03/11/1999		
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)			
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)			
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean			
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean			
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)	02/06/2007		
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic			
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)	10/06/1995		
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)			

110. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, etc.). Please provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

22/05/1995

ICCAT :

20/10/1997

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement)

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					

Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Risso's dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular in the South Adriatic Sea. Fortuna, C.M., Holcer, D., Filidei Jr, E., Donovan, G. P., Tunesi, L. 2011. The first cetacean aerial survey in the Adriatic sea: summer 2010. In: 7th Meeting of the ACCOBAMS Scientific committee, p. 16. Fortuna, C.M., Holcer, D., Mackelworth, P. (eds.) 2015. Conservation of cetaceans and sea turtles in the Adriatic Sea: status of species and potential conservation measures. 135 pages. Report produced under WP7 of the NETCET project, IPA Adriatic Cross-border Cooperation Programme. https://www.accobams.org/main-activities/accobams-survey-initiative-2/asi-preliminary-results/ UNEP-MAP-RAC/SPA. 2014. Status and Conservation of Cetaceans in the Adriatic Sea. By D. Holcer, C.M. Fortuna & P. C. Mackelworth. Draft internal report for the purposes of the Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, Malaga, Spain, 7-11 April 2014.
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Only one cetacean species is considered as regular inhabitant of the Adriatic Sea - Common bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus). According to the 2006 Red Book of Mammals of Croatia, a bottlenose dolphin is listed as vulnerable in the Mediterranean Sea. Antolović J. et al. 2006. Red Book of Mammals of Croatia. Ministry of Culture and State Protection. Zagreb
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular in the South Adriatic Sea; occasional in the North Adriatic Sea Fortuna, C.M., Holcer, D., Filidei Jr, E., Donovan, G. P., Tunesi, L. 2011. The first cetacean aerial survey in the Adriatic sea: summer 2010. In: 7th Meeting of the ACCOBAMS Scientific committee, p. 16. Fortuna, C.M., Holcer, D., Mackelworth, P. (eds.) 2015. Conservation of cetaceans and sea turtles in the Adriatic Sea: status of species and potential conservation measures. 135 pages. Report produced under WP7 of the NETCET project, IPA Adriatic Cross-border Cooperation Programme. https://www.accobams.org/main-activities/accobams-survey-initiative-2/asi-preliminary-results/ UNEP-MAP-RAC/SPA. 2014. Status and Conservation of Cetaceans in the Adriatic Sea. By D. Holcer, C.M. Fortuna & P. C. Mackelworth. Draft internal report for the purposes of the Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, Malaga, Spain, 7-11 April 2014.
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is considered regionally extinct. Tvrtković N. (editor), Antolović J., Flajšman E., Frković A., Grgurev M., Grubešić M., Holcer D., Pavlinić I., Vuković M. (2006). Crvena knjiga sisavaca Hrvatske. Ministarstvo kulture Republike Hrvatske. Zagreb. pp. 106-128; http://www.haop.hr/sites/default/files/uploads/dokumenti/03_prirodne/crvene_knjige_popisi/Crvena_knjiga_sisavaca_Hrvatske.pdf
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular in the South Adriatic Sea Fortuna, C.M., Holcer, D., Filidei Jr, E., Donovan, G. P., Tunesi, L. 2011. The first cetacean aerial survey in the Adriatic sea: summer 2010. In: 7th Meeting of the ACCOBAMS Scientific committee, p. 16. Fortuna, C.M., Holcer, D., Mackelworth, P. (eds.) 2015. Conservation of cetaceans and sea turtles in the Adriatic Sea: status of species and potential conservation measures. 135 pages. Report produced under WP7 of the NETCET project, IPA Adriatic Cross-border Cooperation Programme. https://www.accobams.org/main-activities/accobams-survey-initiative-2/asi-preliminary-results/ UNEP-MAP-RAC/SPA. 2014. Status and Conservation of Cetaceans in the Adriatic Sea. By D. Holcer, C.M. Fortuna & P. C. Mackelworth. Draft internal report for the purposes of the Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, Malaga, Spain, 7-11 April 2014.
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fortuna, C.M., Holcer, D., Filidei Jr, E., Donovan, G. P., Tunesi, L. 2011. The first cetacean aerial survey in the Adriatic sea: summer 2010. In: 7th Meeting of the ACCOBAMS Scientific committee, p. 16. Fortuna, C.M., Holcer, D., Mackelworth, P. (eds.) 2015. Conservation of cetaceans and sea turtles in the Adriatic Sea: status of species and potential conservation measures. 135 pages. Report produced under WP7 of the NETCET project, IPA Adriatic Cross-border Cooperation Programme. https://www.accobams.org/main-activities/accobams-survey-initiative-2/asi-preliminary-results/ UNEP-MAP-RAC/SPA. 2014. Status and Conservation of Cetaceans in the Adriatic Sea. By D. Holcer, C.M. Fortuna & P. C. Mackelworth. Draft internal report for the purposes of the Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, Malaga, Spain, 7-11 April 2014.
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Seasonally regular in the central and south Adriatic Sea Fortuna, C.M., Holcer, D., Filidei Jr, E., Donovan, G. P., Tunesi, L. 2011. The first cetacean aerial survey in the Adriatic sea: summer 2010. In: 7th Meeting of the ACCOBAMS Scientific committee, p. 16. Fortuna, C.M., Holcer, D., Mackelworth, P. (eds.) 2015. Conservation of cetaceans and sea turtles in the Adriatic Sea: status of species and potential conservation measures. 135 pages. Report produced under WP7 of the NETCET project, IPA Adriatic Cross-border Cooperation Programme. https://www.accobams.org/main-activities/accobams-survey-initiative-2/asi-preliminary-results/ UNEP-MAP-RAC/SPA. 2014. Status and Conservation of Cetaceans in the Adriatic Sea. By D. Holcer, C.M. Fortuna & P. C. Mackelworth. Draft internal report for the purposes of the Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, Malaga, Spain, 7-11 April 2014.

					Cooperation Programme. https://www.accobams.org/main-activities/accobams-survey-initiative-2/asi-pi UNEP-MAP-RAC/SPA. 2014. Status and Conservation of Cetaceans in the Adriatic Sea. By D. Holcer, C.M Mackelworth. Draft internal report for the purposes of the Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, Malaga, Spain, 7-11 April 2014.
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Caretta caretta - common Chelonia mydas - common Dermochelys coriacea - occasional
Sea birds		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Species belonging to the order Procellariiformes are common

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Reduce human pressures on cetaceans, Public awareness - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise Soundscapes in the North Adriatic Sea and their impact on Marine Biological Resources - **SOUNDSCAPE** - **Timing from/to** : 01/01/2019 - 31/05/2021 - **Finan Responsible** : Consortium - **Email** : - **Short Description** : The project includes creation of a cross-border scientific and institutional cooperation which will increase knowledge on the underwater noise and the human activities that significantly contribute to it in order to ensure efficient protection of the sensitive marine species use of marine and coastal ecosystems. Current gaps in the knowledge on underwater noise will be filled by implementing continuous one-year monitoring of the sea by using the autonomous recording systems. In addition, advanced sound propagation modelling will provide information on the spatial distribution of the noise levels in relation to human activities ongoing in the wider area of northern Adriatic Sea. **SOUNDSCAPE** project will also contribute on identifying effects considered within maritime spatial plans and is in accordance with Descriptor 11 of Marine Strategy Framework Directive that points out to the need to monitor underwater noise to achieve Good Environmental Status by 2020. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Public awareness - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise, Population estimates and distribution, communication about cetaceans, Population Structure, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : Establishment of the system of monitoring conservation status of **Timing from/to** : 2018-2022 - **Financing** : Europe - **Responsible** : Administration - **Email** : petra.rodic@mzoe.hr - **Telephone** : +385 1 5502 930 - **Short Description** : result in setting up a system for long-term monitoring of species and habitats that are listed in the Annexes of EU nature directives. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Conservation of Cetaceans Critical Habitats, Reduce human pressures on cetaceans, Public awareness Anthropogenic underwater noise, Marine debris, Population estimates and distribution, Area-based measures for cetacean conservation, Population Structure of a framework for the management of the ecological network Natura 2000 - **Timing from/to** : 2017-2022 - **Financing** : Europe - **Responsible** : Administration ramona.topic@mzoe.hr - **Telephone** : +385 1 5502 929 - **Short Description** : The project's objective is to set up the management framework for Natura 2000 network preconditions set out in Habitats Directive in the time frame prescribed by the Directive - definition of conservation measures needed and designation of special sites (SACs). - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Conservation of Cetaceans Critical Habitats, Reduce human pressures on cetaceans, Public awareness Anthropogenic underwater noise, Population estimates and distribution, Information and communication about cetaceans, Interactions with fisheries / aquaculture measures for cetacean conservation, Cetacean watching, Population Structure, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : Adriatic Dolphin Project - **Financing** : Other Organisation - **Email** : info@blue-world.org - **Short Description** : The Adriatic Dolphin Project is the longest ongoing study of a single resident bottlenose dolphin in the Mediterranean Sea started in 1987. The aim of this project is to research the population ecology and conservation biology of bottlenose dolphins and other cetaceans along the Adriatic coasts and around the islands of Lošinj, Murter and Vis using genetics, population and habitat modelling and disturbance factors. Standardized data are employed during surveys. These include recording environmental conditions, navigation (times and locations of research vessel), locations of sighting, number of dolphins, group composition, photographs of dorsal fins for photo-ID analysis and data about dolphin behaviour and human activities. The data is analysed for distribution, habitat use and behavioural responses. Standardized protocols allow for exchange of data among researchers working in different parts of the Adriatic. Some additional data and samples are collected occasionally such as the inspection of the fishing trawlers in the area (for the presence of dolphins), fisherman on dolphin-fisheries interaction, etc. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Reduce human pressures on cetaceans, Public awareness - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise communication about cetaceans - **Title** : Blue Cave - Biševo Visitor Centre - **Timing from/to** : 13/12/2016-13/12/2019 - **Financing** : Europe - **Responsible** : Or info@plavi-svijet.org - **Short Description** : The project envisages the reconstruction of the old school on the island of Biševo, which should become a multimedia centre to the valorisation of the natural heritage of Biševo and the Vis archipelago and introduction of the visitors to this fascinating area. Apart from the reconstruction and abandoned Biševo school and its transformation into the education and visitor centre, the project also envisions numerous activities like establishing the trails and observation sites on the island, providing live streams from nature, providing residence for visiting researchers, etc. The project objective is also reducing the ever more intense pressure of visitors to the famous Blue Cave, determining its carrying capacity and creating additional offer that can introduce visitors to an immersive 4D-projection experience in the future centre. The Blue World Institute has been researching the bottlenose dolphin community of the wider Adriatic archipelago during last 11 years and thanks to results of that research, the area around the Vis has been declared a Natura 2000 area for bottlenose dolphins. The visitor centre they will also get their place, and visitors will be able to find out how bottlenose dolphins live in the sea around Biševo and Vis, where to see them when meeting them at sea. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise - **Title** : ECOSS - Ecological Observing System in the Adriatic oceanographic observations for biodiversity - **Timing from/to** : 1/1/2019-30/6/2021 - **Financing** : Europe - **Responsible** : Consortium - **Email** : protocollo.ism@marco.italy-croatia.eu - **Website** : <https://www.italy-croatia.eu/web/ecoss> - **Short Description** : ECOSS overall objective is the establishment of the ECOlogical observing system in the Adriatic (ECOAdS), shared between Italy and Croatia, able to integrate ecological and oceanographic research and monitoring with Natura 2000 conservation strategies facilities, infrastructures and long term ecological data existing in the Programme area and developing specific case studies, ECOSS will enhance the marine component for improving the conservation status and the expansion of the marine component of Natura 2000 network. The synergies and feedbacks among the main components management questions, ecological variables and key oceanographic processes will be assessed, basing on the connectivity among habitats and species in coastal waters. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Reduce human pressures on cetaceans - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise, Marine debris - **Title** : Mapping and recycling of marine litter and ghost nets on the sea-floor - **Timing from/to** : 01/01/2019 - 31/12/2020 - **Financing** : Europe - **Responsible** : Consortium - **Contact Website** : <http://www.margnet.eu/> - **Short Description** : The 'marGnet' project focuses on marine litter (ML) from sea-based sources, precisely to the and especially on ML generated by the fisheries and aquaculture activities, including not only abandoned, accidentally lost and otherwise discarded fishing gear but all the litter that generate by the on-board fish and ichthyic products management, such as Styrofoam boxes and other general waste produced during aquaculture as the ordinary waste generated by the fisheries activities (exhausted nets and their components). In this scenario, it sets up and tests multi-level solutions oriented to monitor and map and, on the other hand, prevent as well as remove and recycle ML from sea-based sources. - -

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

[Reduce human pressures on cetaceans](#)
[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☒ No ☐ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☐ No ☒ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

Complete name : Protocol for Alerting and Monitoring of dead, sick or injured strictly protected marine species (marine mammals, sea turtles and cartilaginous organization) : National authorities, Administrations - **Address** : Radnička cesta 80/7, 10000 Zagreb - **Country** : CROATIA - **Contact Name** : Jasna Jeremić - **Telephone** : +385 (0)1 4612 921 - **Contact E-mail** : jasnajeremic@mzoe.hr - **Contact Website** : <http://www.haop.hr/hr/tematska-podrucja/prirodne-vrijednosti-stanje-i-ocuvanje/ukljucite-zastitu/protokoli-za-o> - -

The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

[Faculty of Veterinary Medicine University of Zagreb](#) -

Tissu Bank :

[Faculty of Veterinary Medicine University of Zagreb](#) -

Comments :

Cetacean stranding data is gathered in the database organised by Ex Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature (the Agency is a part of the Ministry of Environment and Nature since January 1st 2019). Data is available on request (info@haop.hr). These data includes species, geographic location, condition of animal, weight, sex, age, cause of death.

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

Antolović J. et al. 2006. Red Book of Mammals of Croatia. Ministry of Culture and State Institute for Nature Protection. Zagreb

http://www.haop.hr/sites/default/files/uploads/dokumenti/03_prirodne/crvne_knjige_popisi/Crvna_knjiga_sisavaca_WEB.pdf

The use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Nature Protection Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia (OG) 80/13, 15/18, 14/19) Art. 9. (1) 3. „The Red List of species whose extinction risk has been assessed according to internationally accepted criteria.“ and Art. 151. (4) „The Red List is established and updated by the Ministry of Environment and Energy and published on its website.”

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

In the scope of NETCET project and within Resolution 6.21 the National management plan with action plan for the conservation of cetaceans was drafted.

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between fishing techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or killed, and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

In 2017, six dead common bottlenose dolphins were reported. Cause of death of four of them is the hook of a longline, and three of them drowned in the fishing net.

Existing regulatory measure: The ordinance on the conditions, criteria and method of allocation of the state aid within the support program „Protection and restoration of marine ecosystems, and remuneration models within the framework for sustainable fishing activities (OG 84/17) (competent authority: Ministry of Agriculture)

The Programme of Measures pursuant to Article 13 of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive includes measures which address this issue:

- Analyze the risks of incidental catch of turtles, marine mammals, sharks, rays and seabirds by different fishing gear - the implementation of the measure started in 2018 the fishing logbooks have been made. This will allow us to collect data needed for assessment of risk.
- Develop a plan to reduce incidental catch of protected vertebrate species (marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, rays) by fishing gear - implementation has not started yet
- Adopt fishing provisions aimed at reducing incidental catch - implementation has not started yet

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

Protected areas in the category of national and nature park are preparing Ordinance on protection and conservation as secondary legislation acts regulating in details requirements for protection, conservation, improvement and use of protected areas of national importance, as well as administrative measures for violations of its provisions. The ordinance on navigation regime including detailed provisions regulating different activities on sea and on land.

The elementary source of domestic legislation in the field of maritime law is the Croatian Maritime Code (OG 181/04, 76/07, 146/08, 61/11, 56/13, 26/15, 17/19) (Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Infrastructure) containing provisions on: maritime zones; safety of navigation; nationality and registration of vessels; maritime property rights; ship operators; maritime

charterparties; maritime accidents and tort liability; forced execution, judicial sale, maritime liens and interim measures; applicable law and jurisdiction of domestic courts.

Republic of Croatia adopted the Maritime Development and Integrated Maritime Policy Strategy of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2014 to 2020.

Alongside the improvements and the technological development in hydrographic activities, as well as the maintenance and construction of waterways and navigation safety organizational and technological basis of the Vessel Traffic Management and Information Service (VTS Croatia) has been formed and, in 2012, the Service started fully monitoring on inland waterways, in the territorial sea and in the protected ecological and fishing zone of the Republic of Croatia, as the so-called maritime operational service. Further of these services will be connected with the development and modernization of the mandatory ship reporting system and the traffic routing and separation schemes, as well as improvement of quality of information services for maritime shipping in accordance with the international and European e-Maritime¹⁷ and e-Navigation¹⁸ initiatives, all with the safety, but also increasing the efficiency of maritime transport.

<http://www.csamarenostrum.hr/userfiles/files/Nacion%20zakon%20engl/MDIMPSRC.pdf>

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA)

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

The "SOUNDSCAPE: Soundscapes in the North Adriatic Sea and their impact on marine biological resources" project includes creation of a cross-border scientific and institutional framework which will increase the current knowledge on the underwater noise and the human activities that significantly contribute to it in order to ensure efficient protection of the species and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems. Current gaps in the knowledge on underwater noise will be filled by implementing continuous one-year monitoring of noise in the sea by using the autonomous recording systems. In addition, advanced sound propagation modelling will provide information on the spatial distribution of noise levels in relation to human activities ongoing in the wider area of northern Adriatic Sea. Project will also contribute to identifying effective measures to be considered in spatial plans and is in accordance with Descriptor 11 of Marine Strategy Framework Directive that points out to the need to monitor and manage underwater noise to achieve Good Status by 2020.

Croatia has prepared the Program for monitoring of marine environment under the MSFD which includes monitoring of all relevant descriptors including underwater noise. Monitoring of continuous underwater noise was conducted in 2017 on four localities and continued in 2019.

Croatia is finalizing the guidelines for mitigation of impacts of anthropogenic noise. The draft guidelines are based on corresponding ACCOBAMS guidelines, CMS guidelines and experiences worldwide.

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

- Blue World Institute (NGO) has prepared unofficial code of conduct during the encounter with cetaceans. Ex Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature (the Agency for Environment and Energy since January 1st 2019) has published this code on its web page: <http://www.haop.hr/hr/aktualnosti/pravila-ponasanja-prilikom-susreta-s-dupinima>

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

In 2017, Croatian Agency for Environment and Nature carried out projects for the operational implementation of the Monitoring and observation system and collected, valid data into the Adriatic Sea Monitoring Reporting System. Implementation of the monitoring of the parameters needed for the assessment of descriptor marine litter according to the Monitoring Plan for 2017 was done. The monitoring of marine litter continued in 2019.

The Programme of Measures pursuant to Article 13 of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive includes measures that address the problem of marine litter:

- Develop a national plan for marine litter management - implementation has not started yet
- Collect data and estimate the level of harmful effects of marine litter - implementation started in 2017
- Collect marine litter by diving actions and trawling - implementation started in 2017

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

Emergency plans have not been prepared yet, but they will be finalised through national stranding network. Establishment of rescue centre is not foreseen, due to rare occurrence of stranded animals.

Sub-Regional Contingency Plan for Prevention of, Preparedness for and Response to Major Marine Pollution Incidents in the Adriatic Sea has been ratified in 2008 (OG, IT, 7/2008).

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

All dolphins species that are native to the Republic of Croatia and all other species of whales (Cetaceans) naturally occurring in the Adriatic Sea are strictly protected under the Act on Protection of the Animals (OG, 144/2013 and 73/2016). Also, regarding the Act on Protection of the Animals (OG, 102/2017) it is forbidden to keep in captivity dolphins and other mammals from the Cetaceans family, except for the purpose of veterinary treatment, recovery and care and as an official animal.

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation measures (OECM-CBD) :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

National Parks: Brijuni National Park, Kornati National Park, Mljet National Park

Nature Parks: Lastovo Archipelago Nature Park, Telašćica Nature Park

Special Reserves: Lim Bay Special Reserve, Mali Ston Bay Special Reserve, Neretva Delta-Southeastern part Special Reserve, Pantan Special Reserve, Prvic and Grgur Chann

According to Regulation on Ecological Network (OG No. 124/13, 105/15) there are 6 Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) for bottlenose dolphins: 1) Cres-Lošinj; 2) Aquat Kornat-Murter-Pašman-Ugljan-Rivanj-Sestrunj-Molat; 3) Lastovo and Mljet channel, 4) National park Kornati, 5) Aquatorium of the island of Vis, 6) Aquatorium of western I on SCIs for Bottlenose dolphins: <http://www.biportal.hr/gis/>.

In 2017 (by way of national Ordinance on particular management regime in the part of Jabuka Pit area published on 8 September 2017 in OG No 90/17) Croatia enforced a regime in the area of Jabuka/Pomo Pit area, as Fisheries Restricted Area (FRA), which implied a complete prohibition of using trawling gears, bottom set longlines, hooks ; gillnets as well as sport and recreational fisheries over the area under the national jurisdiction and beyond it for the period of more than 3 years - until 31 December 2020

Large marine vertebrates are recorded by visual census in National parks Brijuni and Kornati. Their staff is collaborating with experts and institutions regarding research a cetaceans. Experts from the Blue world Institute conducted reasearch in National park Kornati.

Cetaceans have also been recorded by visual census in Nature park Telašćica. Moreover, speed restriction signs had been placed in order to limit the speed of navigation ar passage of large marine vertebrates.

Lastovo Nature Park is participating in Protocol for Alerting and Monitoring of dead, sick or injured strictly protected marine species (marine mammals, sea turtles and car

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

Event name : Dolphin Day - **Date :** 1/7/2017 - **Description :**

Since 1993, the Dolphin Day has been a traditional celebration in the village of Veli Lošinj, and since 1999 this unique event is a central element of the Blue Wo educational programme.

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Event name : Dolphin Day - **Date :** 01/07/2018 - **Description :** --

Event name : Dolphin Day - **Date :** 1/7/2019 --

Event name : Zagreb Brewery donation campaign "Protected by Law" - **Date :** - **Description :**

Zagreb Brewery launched a campaign "Protected by Law" in June 2019 aiming at raising public awarenes on protected species. During the summer 0,5 Kn of e special edition of Ožujsko beer with the graphics of protected species will be donated to organizations working on their protection. Blue World Institute is a par and with the funds that will be collected we will renew the apartment for the accommodation of their students and young researchers.

<https://zasticenezakonon.ozujsko.com/dupin.html>

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Event name : educational program "Education on the Marine Environment" - **Date :** - **Description :**

permanent exhibition of the Lošinj Marine Education Centre

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Event name : educational program "Island Environmentalists" - **Date :** - **Description :**

educational program for continuous work with students in the local community organised by Blue World Institute

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Event name : Little Marine School - **Date :** - **Description :**

educational program for continuous work with students in the local community organised by Blue World Institute

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List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

Event name : ACCOBAMS Survey Initiative Contact group meeting for the Adriatic - **Date :** 01/06/2017 - **Description :**

Drasko Holcer attended the meeting organised by ACCOBAMS Secretariat in Rome in June 2017.

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Event name : 22nd Biennial Conference on the Biology of Marine Mammals - **Date :** 22/10/2017 - **Description :**

Blue World Institute participated with the presentation: „Cetacean surveys in the contrasted Mediterranean Sea: a gap analysis in environmental space" (Manno Halpin, M. Authier, M. N. Bradai, A. Cañadas, C. Chicote, L. David, N. Di-Méglio, A. Frantzis, M. Gazo, T. Genov, P. Hammond, D. Holcer, K. Kaschner, G. Lauriano, T Notarbartolo di Sciarra, S. Panigada, J. A. Raga, A. Scheinin, V. Ridoux, A. Vella and J. Vella).

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2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

Product name : Aquamarine - **Description :**

The Blue World Institute's Annual Magazine (ISSN: 1849-6172)

- **Url :** <https://www.blue-world.org/resources/educational-resources/> - -

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

Formation name : Objective 3.2. Continue strengthening technical knowledge and skills for effective implementation of nature protection - **Description** : This objective is listed in The Nature Protection Strategy and Action Plan of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2017-2025 (OG 72/2017)
- **Url** : https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2017_07_72_1712.html - -

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

Conference name : Workshop on science-policy-society interface - **Description** :

Workshop for early career researchers on the topic of working at the science-policy-society interface was organised from 17th until 20th of June 2018 by Blue Network of Early Career Scientists (NIECS) of IMBER (Integrated Marine Biosphere Research) project, EU project EKLIPSE and the MarCons COST action. Subject of science in marine and natural resources governance; How to produce usable marine science; Improving knowledge exchange between scientists and decision-makers pathways to have impact at the science-policy-society interface. Practical activities include, writing policy briefs; developing infographics; turning a scientific blog that people want to read; developing a Research Impact Plan; communicating research with social media and other web-based tools; building and maintaining stakeholder networks, simulated science-policy discussions with invited policy-maker; and, citizen Science – its role, when to use it, available data types. Lecturers: researchers from the University of Tasmania, Australia, the University of Oxford, UK, Stockholm University, Sweden, the PECS, Stockholm Resilience Centre, SV University of Porto, Portugal and BWI representatives.

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Conference name : Workshop on mitigating the impact of underwater noise on marine biodiversity with specific focus on seismic surveys in the south-eastern the Mediterranean Sea - **Description** :

The workshop was held on 22. and 23. November 2017 in Split, Croatia. The workshop was organised by OceanCare (Switzerland) and Natural Resources Defer supported by German Federal Environmental Foundation (Germany) in order to address some of the issues related to negative impacts of noise in the marine environment and identify possible mitigation measures. Participants included representatives from national authorities, DG Environment, international agreements, scientific and civil society organisations and different interest groups.

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2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

Children start receiving initial information on cetaceans during their elementary and high school education, through courses covering nature and biology. The Croatian high school curriculum includes study programmes educating future experts in biology, marine ecology / fisheries/aquaculture courses covering this topic.

During 2017 a total of 3.374 children and young people of different ages participated in a different Blue World Institutes';; education programs. Various lectures on dolphin and whale organisms were attended by 2.200 students, while in the workshops participated 1.000 of them. 174 students were involved in the "Little Blue World" and "Little Marine Science" during the summer months.

During 2018 a total of 3374 children and young people of different ages participated in a different Blue World Institutes';; education programs. Various lectures on dolphin and whale organisms were attended by 1.828 students, while in the workshops participated 702 of them.

Besides the Croatian schools, Blue World Institute also hosted foreign students from the Halcyon high school from the UK and the International School of Zug and Lucerne (Switzerland) who participated in the five-day educational programs of the Institute in 2017 and 2018.

The presentation „Mediterranean Cetaceans“ as a part of the project “Mediterranean cetaceans in our schools“ by Blue World Institute’s Education team was presented to elementary schools at Croatian coast - Mali Lošinj, Veli Lošinj, Nerezine, Cres, Krk, Lovran, Rijeka, Poreč, Žbandaj and Split, total number of 602 children.

CYPRUS

National report Cyprius

The PARTY :

CYPRUS

Date of the last modification of the report :

17/07/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

Email * :

margyrou@dfmr.moa.gov.cy

Telephone * :

+ 357 22807852

Address :

Department of Fisheries and Marine Research, Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resources and Environment (MANRE) 101 Vitheem Street , Nicosia, Cyprus

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

Myroula HADJICHRISTOPHOROU 2007-2012

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2007 - 2010 - 2013

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer or fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

Basically low willingness of the stakeholders to participate to the projects presented and the shortage on the number of team members who are willing to take the step further.

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and compete authority. :

Date entry into force :

01/05/2006

Competent authority :

Ministry of Agriculture Department of Fisheries and Marine Research

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

None

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

Transposition at national level :

☐ No ☒ Yes

Legislative text :

Competent authority :

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

Competent authority :

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site: www.marineregions.org

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

Organization Type : National Authorities, Administrations - **Comments** :

Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment (ARDE)

Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR), designated as National Focal Point.

Council for the protection of the Environment

--

Organization Type : Non-Governmental Organization - **Comments** :

Cyprus Wildlife Society

--

List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

Law 153(1) 2003 refers to the Habitats Directive

Law 152(1) 2003 refers to the Birds Directive

Fisheries Law (CAP 135)

Fisheries regulations (273/90 and amendments)

Maritime Traffic Act, Law 35(III) 2007, Law 140(I) 2005, Law 51, 1979 on dumping

Both the Fisheries Legislation and the Habitats Directive (the Cyprus law implementing this) have provisions that relate to permitting for any research with dolphins.

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force
Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)				
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)				
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)				
Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)				
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)				
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)				
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)				
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)				
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)				
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean				

International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean				
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)				
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic				
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)				
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)				

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

ICCAT :

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sea birds		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Reduce human pressures on cetaceans
[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☐ No ☐ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☐ No ☐ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

[Department of Fisheries and Marine Research, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment](#) X -
[Department of Fisheries & Marine Research](#) -

Tissu Bank :

Comments :

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation measures (OECM-CBD). :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

EGYPT

National Report Egypt

The PARTY :

EGYPT

Date of the last modification of the report :

14/09/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

Email * :

drfoudamos@gmail.com

Telephone * :

+202 2527 1391

Address :

Nature Conservation Sector Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs 30 Misr Helwan EL-Zyrea Rd. P.O. Box 11728, Al Maadi, Cairo – Egypt

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2016

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer or fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

Activities Follow-up : Interactions between humans and dolphins addressed by Resolution 3.13 (Dolphin interaction programme) - **Comments** : Human-dolphin interaction is not limited to fisheries, seismic surveys or even military activities, but also to pollution and land-based sources. In Egypt, there is an urgent need and priority to monitor and address threats to dolphins. - -

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

Basically low willingness of the stakeholders to participate to the projects presented and the shortage on the number of team members who are willing to take the step further.

Cetacean facing many challenges at the Mediterranean and Black Sea levels, which include, by-catch, collision with ships, pollution, habitat fragmentation, and others. in addition, low awareness and willingness of the stakeholders to participate to the projects presented and the shortage on the number of team members who are willing to take the step further. There is therefore a need for a regional program that is interested in establishing a database and a standardized monitoring model, as in the regional cetacean survey initiative.

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and competent authority :

Date entry into force :

01/07/2010

Competent authority :

Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

None

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

Transposition at national level :

☐ No ☐ Yes

Legislative text :

Competent authority :

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

Competent authority :

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site: www.marineregions.org

The Egyptian Mediterranean Waters covers from East “Palestinian boundary” to West “Libyan boundary”.

EEZ limit has been negotiated with Cyprus .

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

Organization Type : National Authorities, Administrations - **Comments** :

Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs

Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) - Nature Conservation Sector

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries - General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD)

- -

Organization Type : Research Institute or University - **Comments** :

National Institute for Oceanography and Fisheries (NIOF)

Egyptian National Oceanographic Data Centre (ENODC-NIOF)

Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport

List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Governmental Institution

[LUAY ELSAYED ZONKLE](#) -

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

Decree of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt No. 27 of 09/01/1990 concerning the baselines of the maritime areas of the Arab Republic of Egypt

Law 102 of 1983 for Nature Protectorates & Biodiversity (NCS/ EEAA)

Law 4 of 1994 for the Protection of the Environment which is amended by Law 9/2009, & its executive regulation (EEAA)

Law 124 of 1983 regulating fisheries, forced by General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD)

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force
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Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)				
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)				
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)				

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)				
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)				
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean				
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean				
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)				
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic				
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)				
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)				

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

ICCAT :

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
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Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					

Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sea birds		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Reduce human pressures on cetaceans

[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -

[CSMC4, 11-13 nov 2017](#) -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☐ No ☐ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☐ No ☐ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

Tissu Bank :

Comments :

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation measures (OECM-CBD). :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

FRANCE

Rapport National France

PAYS :

FRANCE

Date de la dernière modification du rapport :

21/10/2019

Année de début :

02/01/2017

Année de fin :

10/09/2019

A. Détails du point focal national :

Email * :

florian.expert@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Téléphone * :

+33 (0)1.40.81.32.09

Adresse :

M. Florian EXPERT Chargé de mission espèces marines Ministère de la transition écologique et solidaire Direction de l'eau et de la biodiversité, 92055 La Défense cedex FRANCE

B. Énumérer les points focaux nationaux (PFN) successifs et la période couverte :

Jusqu'en 2015, le Point Focal National était Mme Martine Bigan Depuis lors, il s'agit de M. Florian Expert

C. Date de soumission des rapports nationaux (indiquez les années où le rapport a été fourni) :

2004 - 2007 - 2010 - 2013 - 2016

D. Questions spécifiques et demandes à examiner :

Le Secrétariat, le Bureau, le Comité de suivi, le Comité scientifique ou lors de la prochaine réunion des Parties.
Problème(s) majeur(s), besoins spécifiques ou sujets d'actualité: veuillez fournir des détails sur les problèmes émergents, les menaces ou les difficultés rencontrées et indiquer ce qui devrait être mis en œuvre pour répondre aux problèmes soulevés.

1/ Questions spécifiques et demandes à examiner par le Secrétariat, le Bureau, le Comité de suivi, le Comité

scientifique ou lors de la prochaine réunion des Parties :

2/ Recommandations / suggestions pour l'amélioration de la conservation figurant dans le (s) rapport (s) régional (s) du

comité scientifique :

Recommendations expressed by the different partners include two fairly specific topics.

Sighting survey from platform of opportunity, such as ferry lines, should be developed in countries with less opportunity to make dedicated surveys on a regular basis. The existing network and common standard protocols ensure reliability of data and compatibility for analyses at the Mediterranean scale.

The MMO/PAM certification should be used and promoted by all Parties to the Agreement. Furthermore, the mitigation measure of noise impact on cetaceans should go forward with a systematic Impact Assessment Study before every noise generating human activity at sea, and the possibility for a cetacean expert to postpone the activity in order to avoid areas or periods of cetacean higher encounter rates, and associated exposure risk.

More generally, every initiative that could contribute to reduce the bias between the northern and southern parts of the sub-region in terms of cetacean research, monitoring and conservation should be promoted. They can be large co-operative projects providing opportunities to put hands on by actively participating to the project (e.g. the ASI) or smaller sized initiatives like training workshops or North-South or South-South transboundary actions. In both cases, external funding would be needed.

3/ Problème (s) majeur (s) ou principales menaces ou sujets d'actualité :

(1/2 page, maximum 1 page):

(Sujets importants / importants pour les cétacés de la région et nécessitant probablement que le Comité scientifique en prenne en compte et en discutent. Exemple de sujets: Niveaux exceptionnels d'échouages ou de fortes activités sismiques prévues ou nouveaux ferries à grande vitesse opérant dans le secteur menace de grèves de navires, etc.)

No major issues reported in the Report on the conservation status of cetaceans and relevant activities in the Western Mediterranean and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS-SC12/2018/Doc04)

La problématique des captures accidentelles de petits cétacés est un enjeu majeur actuellement pour la France. Environ 1100 cétacés se sont échoués dans le Golfe de Gascogne (Atlantique) à l'hiver 2018-2019, et des échouages massifs sont également survenus les hivers précédents.

La France travaille avec des Etats de l'ACCOBAMS sur le plan d'action stratégique dauphin commun (3 Etats membres de l'ACCOBAMS sont concernés par le plan SAP dauphin commun de l'Atlantique porté par l'accord ASCOBANS).

Ce plan s'inscrit également en lien avec le sujet des captures accidentelles de petits cétacés en Atlantique.

Deux pays de l'ACCOBAMS sont concernés par ces échouages : l'Espagne et le Portugal. Le groupe de travail ASCOBANS-ACCOBAMS doit pouvoir constituer une enceinte dans laquelle discuter ce sujet.

la réunion du groupe de travail ASCOBANS-ACCOBAMS sur les captures accidentelles est très attendu par les autorités françaises et européennes afin de constituer la base de la proposition des Etats membres à la Commission européenne pour les mesures de gestion partagées entre les Etats membres contre les captures accidentelles de petits cétacés dans le golfe de Gascogne (relance des autorités UE lors du CS ASCOBANS de septembre 2019).

SECTION 1 - GESTION DE L'ACCORD :

1.1. Date d'entrée en vigueur et autorité compétente. :

Date d'entrée en vigueur :

01/07/2004

Autorité compétente :

Ministère de la transition écologique et solidaire

1.2. Réserves exprimées conformément à l'article XV ou à l'article X de l'Accord :

Aucune

1.3. Date d'acceptation, signature, ratification des amendements; si en cours de traitement, veuillez indiquer l'autorité compétente, la procédure et les mesures prises. :

a) Amendement de l'annexe 2 de l'Accord sur la conservation des cétacés de la mer Noire, de la Méditerranée et de la zone Atlantique adjacente relative à l'emploi des filets dérivants

Date d'entrée en vigueur :

25/10/2007

Transposition au niveau national :

☐ Non ☒ Oui

Texte législatif :

Arrêté du 11 juillet 2011 relatif à l'interdiction de pêche à l'aide de filets maillants dérivants

Autorité compétente :

Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation, Direction des Pêches Maritimes

b) Extension de la zone géographique de l'ACCOBAMS

Statut de ratification :

Ratification le 10/11/2016

Autorité compétente :

Ministère de l'Europe et des affaires étrangères

1.4 Dérogations autorisées conformément à l'art. II, paragraphe 2 de l'Accord et paragraphe 6 de l'annexe 2 :

Aucune à signaler

1.5- Définition de la zone marine sous juridiction nationale incluse dans le champ d'application de l'Accord. Veuillez indiquer si des négociations sont en cours avec les pays voisins pour les limites. :

Pour information, une carte non officielle de l'extension du domaine maritime du pays est disponible sur le site suivant: www.marineregions.org

Les eaux méditerranéennes sous juridiction et souveraineté française : eaux territoriales et Zone Economique Exclusive (ZPE) françaises.

encore une revendication conjointe de la France et de l'Espagne sur ZEE qui se chevauchent cependant projets d'AMP portés de part et d'autres qui sont cohérents et vont dans le sens de la protection des cétacés (exemple : extension zone N2000 au large enjeu cétacés et corridor espagnol)

1.6- Lister les entités ayant compétence, responsabilité ou intérêt pour la conservation des cétacés. :

Veuillez examiner et compléter la liste fournie et décrire leurs activités. Veuillez préciser les mécanismes d'information / communication / coordination avec d'autres entités nationales.

Type des organisations : Institut de recherche ou Université - **Commentaire** :

- LSIS-University of Toulon,
- CNRS,
- EPHE,
- IFREMER,
- Universités de Marseille et de Toulon,
- Observatoire Pelagis (UMR CNRS-Univ. de la Rochelle)

- -

Type des organisations : Organisation Non Gouvernementale - **Commentaire** :

- Eco Océan Institute,
- WWF France,
- Souffleurs d'Ecume,
- GECEM,
- SOS Grand Bleu,
- GREC,
- Baleines et Dauphins sans frontière,
- Cetus,
- Corsica mare Osservatione,
- GIS 3M

- -

Type des organisations : Organisation Intergouvernementale - **Commentaire** :

- WWF France,
- IUCN France
- MedPAN

- -

Liste des organisations déjà présentes dans NETCCOBAMS :

Non-Governmental Organization

[Groupement d'Intérêt Scientifique pour les Mammifères Marins de Méditerranée et leur environnement](#) -

[Groupe d'Etude des Cétacés de Méditerranée](#) -

[MedPAN](#) -

[EcoOcéan Institut](#) -

[Souffleurs d'Ecume](#) -

Other

[Lydaxius](#) -

1.7- Principaux textes législatifs et réglementaires nationaux concernant les cétacés. :

Les textes peuvent concerner l'environnement (espèces ou zones protégées, biodiversité et pollution), la pêche, le transport maritime (collision), le tourisme, l'énergie, la pollution, l'évaluation de l'impact sur l'environnement ou d'autres sujets dans la mesure où ils peuvent concerner les cétacés. Indiquez la date, le titre, l'autorité responsable et le lien. Ajoutez une brève description ou citez les articles ou sections pertinents relatifs aux cétacés.

Loi n° 2016-1087 du 08/08/2016 pour la reconquête de la biodiversité, de la nature et des paysages (Ministère chargé de l'environnement)

Suite à l'entrée en vigueur au 1er juillet 2017 du décret 217-300 portant application de la loi biodiversité, de la nature et des paysages, une obligation d'équipement d'un dispositif de partage des positions visant à éviter les collisions avec les cétacés dans

les sanctuaires marins Pelagos1 (Méditerranée) et Agoa (ZEE des Antilles françaises) a été introduite pour certaines catégories de navires. Il s'agit :


- des navires de l'État d'une longueur supérieure ou égale à 24 mètres qui ne participent pas à des activités de sécurité ou de défense nationales ;
- des navires de charge et des navires à passagers d'une longueur supérieure ou égale à 24 mètres, à l'exception des navires utilisés pour proposer des sorties commerciales comprenant une activité d'observation des mammifères marins

Le décret exclut les navires qui ne navigueraient que ponctuellement (moins de 10 passages dans l'année civile précédente) dans les zones Pelagos et Agoa. Il dessine également le cadre des exigences techniques des dispositifs anti collision. Il est complété par l'arrêté du 2 mai 2017 (JO du 4 mai 2017) fixant les caractéristiques et exigences techniques que doivent remplir les systèmes de partage de position qui permettront aux armateurs de s'acquitter de leur obligation. Un dernier arrêté précisera la liste des dispositifs qui répondent aux caractéristiques demandées. A ce jour, un seul système (REPCET) est a priori commercialisé. Suite à l'entrée en vigueur du décret d'application de la loi biodiversité, de la nature et des paysages, une obligation d'équipement d'un dispositif de partage des positions visant à éviter les collisions

Loi n° 2006-436 sur les parcs nationaux, les parcs naturels marins et les parcs naturels régionaux (Ministère chargé de l'environnement)

Loi n° 1976-629 sur la Protection de la Nature (Ministère chargé de l'environnement)

Arrêté du 01/07/2011 fixant la liste des mammifères marins protégés sur le territoire national et les modalités de leur protection (Ministère chargé de l'environnement)

2005- Modifications de l'arrêté du 27 juillet 1995 protégeant les mammifères marins permettant la mise en conformité de nos textes de protection des espèces avec le règlement communautaire d'application de la CITES.  (Le Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle est l'autorité scientifique de la CITES).

Code de l'environnement

Règlement (UE) 2019/1241 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 20 juin 2019 relatif à la conservation des ressources halieutiques et à la protection des écosystèmes marins par des mesures techniques

Règlement (CE) n° 1967/2006 du Conseil du 21 décembre 2006 concernant des mesures de gestion pour l'exploitation durable des ressources halieutiques en Méditerranée.

1.8. Fonds réservés ou affectés à la recherche, au suivi et à la gestion des cétacés (y compris financement national, projets internationaux, régionaux ou sous-régionaux) :

Fonds de l'Etat en particulier pour les zones de conservation

La France a alloué une contribution pour l'ASI s'élevant à 400 000 euros.

Dans le cadre des activités conduites par la partie française du Sanctuaire PELAGOS dans les eaux sous juridiction française, le Ministère en charge de l'écologie finance le parc national de Port-Cros pour mener des études de recherche sur les cétacés (200 000 euros sur trois ans), et des actions de fonctionnement (83 000 euros sur trois ans).

Subventions à des ONG relatives à la protection des cétacés de Méditerranée : 240 100 euros de 2017 à 2019 (aux ONG suivantes : GIS3M, Souffleurs d'Ecume).

1.9. Conventions, commissions et accords internationaux ou régionaux pertinents auxquels le pays est Partie. :

Conventions/Accords	Signature	Ratification	Acceptation	Entrée en vigueur
Accord la conservation des petits				

cétacés de la mer Baltique, du nord-est de l'Atlantique et des mers d'Irlande et du Nord (ASCOBANS)				03/10/2005
Accord relatif à conservation et à la gestion des stocks de poissons dont les déplacements s'effectuent tant à l'intérieur qu'au-delà de zones économiques exclusives (stocks chevauchants) et des stocks de poissons grands migrateurs (1995)				19/12/2003
Annexe V à la Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est, relative à la protection et la conservation des écosystèmes et de la diversité biologique de la zone maritime				
Commission Générale des Pêches pour la Méditerranée				20/08/1952
Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la Méditerranée				
Convention de Barcelone pour la protection de la Méditerranée (1976)				
Convention des Nations Unies sur le Droit de la Mer (Montego Bay, 1982)				
Convention Internationale pour la réglementation de la chasse à la baleine (Washington, 1946)				03/12/1948
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)				01/07/1994
Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est (convention OSPAR)				
Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel de l'Europe (Berne, 1979)				
Convention sur la Conservation des Espèces Migratoires d'Animaux Sauvages (Bonn, 1979)				01/08/1990
Convention sur la Protection de la mer Noire contre la Pollution (Convention de Bucarest)				
Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction (CITES - Washington, 1973)				11/05/1978
Protocole relatif aux aires				

spécialement protégées et à la diversité biologique en Méditerranée (Barcelone, 1995)				10/06/1994
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1.10. Accords de pêche bilatéraux ou multilatéraux concernant le domaine de l'Accord (tels que CGPM, ICCAT, accords de pêche spécifiques avec l'Union européenne; fournissez les informations pertinentes comme la date de signature, la durée, la zone concernée, les mesures) :

CGPM :

ICCAT :

Accords de pêche spécifiques :

Accords bilatéraux :

Précisez s'il vous plaît :

GFCM 20/08/1952, European Common Fisheries Policy,

SECTION 2: ACTIONS DE CONSERVATION POUR LES CÉTACÉS :

2.1 RECHERCHE ET SURVEILLANCE :

2.1.1 Liste des cétacés signalés dans la zone de l'Accord sous la juridiction du pays (telle que définie à l'article I, paragraphe 3 f de l'Accord). :

Légende : « C » : Commun, « R » : Rare, « O » : Occasionnel

Nom scientifique	Nom en français	C	R	O	Commentaires
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Marsouin commun	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Sténo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Dauphin de Risso	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	de moins en moins

		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d'observations dans la zone
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Grand dauphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Dauphin bleu et blanc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Dauphin commun	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	quelques observations dont une femelle suivée d'un jeune
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	Faux épaulard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Orque	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Globicéphale noir	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>	Baleine à bec de Blainville	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Baleine à bec de Cuvier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	commune mais très sectorielle
PHYSETERIDAE					
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Cachalot	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	petite population
KOGIIDAE					
<i>Kogia simus</i>	Cachalot nain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	Baleine noire du nord	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Petit rorqual	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Baleine de Rudolph	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Rorqual commun	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Baleine à bosse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	reproduction rare
Sea birds		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 Liste et description des programmes et des projets de recherche concernant les cétacés, en tenant compte des activités nationales, bilatérales et multilatérales. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

Types : Connaissance de l'état de conservation des cétacés - **Sous-Types** : Débris marins - **Titre** : PELAGOS PLASTIC FREE Integrated actions to reduce plastic debris in the Pelagos Sanctuary - **Timing de/à** : 2017-2019 - **Le financement** : International - **Responsable** : Organisation - **Email** : secretariat@pelagos-sanctuary.org - **Téléphone** : 0037792161156 - **Site Web du Contact** : <https://www.sanctuaire-pelagos.org/fr/> - **Description courte** : Le projet « Pelagos plastic free » propose des actions afin de réduire les débris plastiques dans le Sanctuaire Pelagos. Des résultats sont attendus au travers des trois objectifs du projet : - améliorer les capacités de gouvernance des municipalités côtières ; - accroître la connaissance scientifique de la plasticsphère et sur les origines et sources des débris plastiques ; - accroître la prise de conscience du public (touristes, pêcheurs, communautés locales, navigateurs). Il est porté principalement par LegAmbiente et ExpéditionsMed, avec d'autres partenaires : Expedition Med, 5 Terre National Park, Arcipelago Toscano National Parc, Unicoop Firenze, Mareblu, Novamont.. Coût total du projet : - -

Types : Connaissance de l'état de conservation des cétacés - **Sous-Types** : Débris marins, Pollution chimique et biologique - **Titre** : Biological and toxicological contamination of cetaceans in the Pelagos Sanctuary: assessment, origin, monitoring and mitigation - **Timing de/à** : 2017-2019 - **Le financement** : International - **Responsable** : Organisation - **Email** : secretariat@pelagos-sanctuary.org - **Téléphone** : 0037792161156 - **Site Web du Contact** : <https://www.sanctuaire-pelagos.org/fr/> - **Description courte** : Le projet « Biological and toxicological contamination of cetaceans in the Pelagos Sanctuary : assessment, origin, monitoring and mitigation » vise à contribuer à l'évaluation et à la mitigation des impacts des pollutions chimiques et biologiques sur les cétacés du Sanctuaire Pelagos. Plus précisément, ce projet vise à : - examiner les origines (sources et contaminations) ainsi que les impacts des pathogènes terrestres et des polluants chimiques sur les cétacés du Sanctuaire Pelagos ; - développer un réseau visant à évaluer l'état de santé des cétacés échoués dans le Sanctuaire Pelagos ; - promouvoir la mitigation des contaminations biologiques et toxicologiques dans le Sanctuaire Pelagos. Le projet est principalement porté par le GIS3M, avec des partenaires : Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Piemonte Liguria e Valle D'Aosta (IZSPLV), Groupe d'Etude des Cétacés de Méditerranée (GECM), Laboratoire Départemental Vétérinaire de l'Hérault (VDV34), Vetagro Sup (ENVL), Monacology. Coût total du projet du projet : - -

Types : Connaissance de l'état de conservation des cétacés - **Sous-Types** : Collisions avec les navires, Débris marins - **Titre** : Proposal to develop and evaluate mitigation strategies to reduce the risk of ship strikes to fin and sperm whales in the Pelagos Sanctuary (no references) - **Timing de/à** : 2017-2019 - **Le financement** : International - **Responsable** : Organisation - **Email** : secretariat@pelagos-sanctuary.org - **Téléphone** : 0037792161156 - **Site Web du Contact** : <https://www.sanctuaire-pelagos.org/fr/> - **Description courte** : Le projet « proposal to develop and evaluate mitigation strategies to reduce the risks of ship strikes to fin and sperm whales in the Pelagos Sanctuary » a plusieurs objectifs : - mettre à jour l'évaluation des risques de collisions sur les grands cétacés dans le Sanctuaire Pelagos (en particulier le rorqual commun et le grand cachalot), en se basant sur les échouages et les examens des baleines blessées (avec notamment une analyse de l'effet de la densité de population de ces espèces sur les risques de collision) ; - examiner la répartition de la population de rorquals commun sur la zone du Sanctuaire, au moyen d'imagerie satellite ; - créer un réseau sur les collisions associant les principales compagnies maritimes à l'échelle du Sanctuaire Pelagos. Il s'agira notamment de mettre à jour le réseau collisions créé en 2010 et de créer une branche italienne de ce réseau, de contribuer à alimenter la base de données collisions de la CBI et de fournir des analyses statistiques sur les tendances de collisions dans le Sanctuaire Pelagos. Le projet est porté principalement par Tethys Research Institute, avec les partenaires suivants : British Antarctic Survey, International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), WWF France, Souffleurs d'Ecume, QUIET OCEANS SAS, Université de Bretagne Occidentale (UBO), Yacht Club Monaco (YCM). - -

Liste des projets déjà présents dans NETCCOBAMS :

Réduire les pressions humaines sur les cétacés

[GDEGeM Bottlenose dolphin management in French Mediterranean Sea](#) -

[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -

[MEDSEALITTER](#) -

[FLT Mediterranean Monitoring Network - Marine species and threats](#) -

2.1.3 Échouage de cétacés. :

Envoyez vous des données à la base de données MEDACES ?

☐ Non ☒ Oui

Le pays a-t-il mis en place un réseau de suivi des échouages?

☐ Non ☒ Oui

Si non, précisez pourquoi ?

Si oui, veuillez indiquer le nom, les contacts et un lien vers la base de données.

Complete name : Groupe d'étude des cétacés de Méditerranée - **Type d'organisation** : Organisation non gouvernementale - **Adresse** : Le kalliste, bâtiment B4 1 avenue Clement Monnier 13960 Sausset-les-pins - **Pays** : FRANCE - **Nom du contact** : Franck DHERMAIN - **Téléphone** : 0953929263 - **E-mail du contact** : frank.dhermain@wanadoo.fr - **Site Web du Contact** : <https://www.gecem.org/> - -

Les données suivantes ont été transmises au Secrétariat Permanent de l'ACCOBAMS suite à l'envoi d'un questionnaire sur les réseaux nationaux d'échouage de cétacés en 2017/2018

Banques de données :

[GECEM](#) -
[Observatoire PELAGIS - UMS 3462 - Université de La Rochelle](#) -

Banque de tissus :

[Observatoire PELAGIS - UMS 3462 - Université La Rochelle](#) -

Commentaire :

L'Observatoire Pelagis a vocation à rassembler tous les échantillons français, et à les organiser dans une banque de tissus accessibles sur demande après examen et accord du Comité de Pilotage du Réseau National d'Echouage. Il n'y a pas de collection méditerranéenne différente, mais nous profitons des nécropsies pour alimenter directement les demandes en cours (par exemple recherche de morbillivirus au Laboratoire Vétérinaire Départemental de l'Hérault (LVD 34), ou analyses toxicologiques financées par l'Agence de l'eau au Laboratoire de Chimie analytique de la Faculté de pharmacie de Marseille. La base de données méditerranéenne française (simplifiée) est transmise annuellement, depuis des années, à Toni Raga pour l'Accobams.

2.1.4 Liste rouge des cétacés au niveau national ou régional utilisant la méthodologie de la liste rouge de l'UICN. :

Votre pays a-t-il développé ou participé à l'évaluation des cétacés dans vos eaux nationales ou au niveau régional? Si oui, veuillez décrire et fournir un résumé des résultats ou des liens vers des rapports et des publications. Si la loi exige l'utilisation de la méthodologie de la liste rouge de l'UICN, veuillez citer le texte juridique ou les articles pertinents.(faire les deux 2.4 taguer IUCN dans le 1.7).

Les experts français ont contribué à la mise à jour nationale de la liste rouge UICN des mammifères marins en 2017. Le grand dauphin est passé de "vulnérable" à "quasi-menacé" en raison de l'amélioration des connaissances. Le dauphin de Risso et le globicéphale noir sont passés de "données insuffisantes" à "vulnérable" pour les mêmes raisons.

En complément et pour rappel, la France a pris part à l'ACCOBAMS Survey Initiative dont les résultats seront publiés en novembre 2019.

Enfin, à noter : l'évaluation DCSMM 2018 D1MM : <http://www.dirm.mediterranee.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/adoption-de-la-strategie-de-facade-mediterranee-le-a2892.html>

2.1.5 Existence ou préparation de plans de gestion pour la conservation des cétacés. Veuillez fournir toute information pertinente. :

La France a une responsabilité toute particulière pour la protection des mammifères marins, espèces emblématiques de la biodiversité marine. Les cétacés sont soumis à de multiples pressions qui peuvent impacter directement ou indirectement les populations : captures accidentelles de petits cétacés, collisions, chasse, perturbations liées aux activités de tourisme, augmentation du bruit sous-marin, déchets plastiques et contaminants. Dans ce contexte, un plan national d'actions pour la protection des cétacés visant à limiter leur perturbation est mis en place au niveau national. Ce plan est inscrit comme l'action 43 du plan Biodiversité. Il est en préparation depuis le début de l'année 2019 en vue de son adoption en fin d'année.

2.2 MESURES DE GESTION POUR LA CONSERVATION DES CETACÉANS :

Mesures de gestion ou de conservation introduites pour atteindre et maintenir un état de conservation favorable pour les cétacés et réduire les menaces potentielles, conformément aux résolutions d'ACCOBAMS.

2.2.1 Interactions avec les pêcheries. :

Veillez fournir des informations sur les interactions existantes ou potentielles entre pêcheries et cétacés ou cétacés et pêcheries. En particulier, précisez les interactions avec les techniques suivantes: filets maillants, filets à senne coulissante, filets dérivants, palangres de surface ou autres, en indiquant les espèces et le nombre d'animaux capturés ou qui se prennent dans les filets et en précisant les mesures de gestion existantes ou prévues.

Un groupe de travail national "captures accidentelles de petits cétacés dans le Golfe de Gascogne", présidé conjointement par la Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation) et la Direction de l'Eau et de la Biodiversité (Ministère de la Transition écologique et solidaire) a été mis en place en avril 2017, associant l'Agence française pour la Biodiversité, l'Ifremer, l'Observatoire Pelagis, le Comité national des pêches maritimes et des élevages marins (CNPME), l'organisation de producteurs Les Pêcheurs de Bretagne, et depuis début 2019, les ONG France Nature Environnement et la Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux.

Ce groupe de travail a trois objectifs :

- l'amélioration des connaissances sur les interactions entre les flottes de pêche et les populations de petits cétacés ;
- la prévention des captures accidentelles ;
- la sensibilisation des professionnels de la pêche au recueil d'information sur les captures accidentelles.

Ce groupe a ainsi permis plusieurs avancées :

- un suivi des captures accidentelles de petits cétacés a été initié en collaboration directe avec les pêcheurs, via une mise en commun des données de présence des flottilles de pêche avec les lieux estimés de mortalité des dauphins échoués, afin de mieux comprendre les interactions entre la pêche et la population de dauphins pour mieux les réduire.
- l'obligation de déclaration par les pêcheurs des captures accidentelles de mammifères marins grâce à l'arrêté modifiant l'article 4 de l'arrêté de 2011 de protection des mammifères marins (signé le 6 septembre 2018) et le déploiement de la version 3 du journal de pêche électronique. Un guide d'aide à la saisie des captures accidentelles est mis à disposition des professionnels de la pêche, ainsi que des formations dédiées.

Deux mesures de gestion l'hiver dernier (campagne de pêche du 1er décembre au 30 avril 2019) ont été mises en place pour une flottille de pêche identifiée comme « à risque de capture accidentelle »: les navires français aux chaluts pélagiques en bœuf. Ces mesures ont été proposées et agréées par les représentants de la pêche professionnelle :

- une mesure technique : équipement de l'ensemble de la flottille par des dissuasifs acoustiques afin de limiter l'entrée des dauphins dans les chaluts ;
- une mesure d'amélioration de la connaissance : augmentation de l'effort d'observation de l'activité de cette même flottille grâce au renforcement du nombre d'observateurs du programme Obsmer.

Le groupe de travail national sur les captures accidentelles de petits cétacés en Atlantique étudie actuellement des mesures complémentaires à mettre en œuvre pour la prochaine campagne de pêche (hiver 2019-2020).

2.2.2 Réglementation de la navigation et collision avec des navires :

Veillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

En application de l'article 106 de la loi dite "biodiversité" adoptée en 2016, une obligation d'équipement d'un dispositif de partage des positions visant à éviter les collisions avec les cétacés dans les sanctuaires marins Pelagos (Méditerranée) et Agoa (Zone Economique Exclusive des Antilles françaises) a été introduite en 2017 et s'applique depuis pour certaines catégories de navires. Il s'agit :

- des navires de l'État d'une longueur supérieure ou égale à 24 mètres qui ne participent pas à des activités de sécurité ou de défense nationales ;

- des navires de charge et des navires à passagers d'une longueur supérieure ou égale à 24 mètres, à l'exception des navires utilisés pour proposer des sorties commerciales comprenant une activité d'observation des mammifères marins.

Des actions de sensibilisation dans ce sens ont également eu lieu en France et en Italie avec les officiers de compagnies équipées du dispositif REPCET dans le cadre des recommandations associées à l'usage du logiciel.

La France a financé en 2018 une évaluation du dispositif REPCET. Les principales conclusions du rapport d'analyse de la mise en œuvre de la réglementation relative aux collisions avec les grands cétacés dans le sanctuaire Pelagos(WWF France 2019) :

"La quasi-totalité des navires soumis à l'obligation d'équipement du système anti-collision REPCET sont déjà en conformité avec l'article 106 de la loi dite "biodiversité". Mais cela ne représente au final qu'un nombre assez réduit de navires, et ce d'autant plus qu'un nombre encore plus réduit contribue effectivement au système par des observations de jour dans la zone Pelagos. Les navires sous pavillon italien équipés de façon volontaire contribuent très largement à cet effort. Cette étude montre l'importance d'avoir des équipages formés et motivés pour améliorer la qualité des observations nourrissant le système. Enfin, le système REPCET n'a eu aucun impact sur les trajectoires ou les vitesses des navires lors de leurs traversées des zones à risque. C'est une des limites du système qui devra être dépassée dans une perspective à moyen terme (5-10 ans) avec des développements technologiques permettant une localisation en temps réel des grands cétacés de jour comme de nuit. L'interface REPCET connectée à cette nouvelle source d'information permettrait alors aux équipages d'engager de véritables manoeuvres d'évitement dans la quasi-totalité des situations de collision. "

2.2.3 Bruits anthropiques (tels que l'exploration ou l'exploitation des ressources minières ou des exercices militaires) et

procédures d'évaluation de l'impact sur l'environnement (EIE) :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

Programme de surveillance DCSMM :

Le programme de surveillance « Bruits sous-marins » s'inscrit dans le cadre de la Directive cadre stratégique sur le milieu marin. Il a démarré en 2017 dans les eaux métropolitaines françaises. Il a pour enjeu la surveillance des impacts potentiels sur les écosystèmes marins des perturbations sonores sous-marines engendrées par les activités humaines. Il est coordonné par le Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine (SHOM)

Les données obtenues par le programme de surveillance DCSMM permettront d'évaluer les distributions spatiales et temporelles des principales pressions sonores anthropiques et de renseigner les critères du bon état écologique sonore dans le milieu marin, soit la distribution spatiale et calendaire des émissions sonores impulsives ayant potentiellement un impact sur la faune sous-marine (D11.1) et les niveaux sonores ambiants dus aux sources continues (D11.2).

Ce programme se subdivise en 4 sous-programmes :

- Emissions continues : la thématique couverte est le trafic maritime soumis à une surveillance automatique. D'autres types de trafic (pêche récréative ou artisanale, plaisance) et d'autres sources d'émissions continues (rayonnement d'ouvrage en particulier) seront intégrées ultérieurement le cas échéant. Ces données de trafic sont ensuite exploitées (dispositif ENVISIA).

- Emissions impulsives : ce sous-programme a pour objectif la création d'un registre national des émissions impulsives. Les données entrant dans le périmètre du registre sont les émissions réalisées à partir de sources acoustiques à forte puissance, les explosions sous-marines ainsi que les battements de pieux (dispositif SIRENE, entré en phase opérationnelle depuis 2017).

- Bruit ambiant : ce sous-programme porte sur la création d'un observatoire acoustique in-situ avec un réseau pérenne d'hydrophones (dispositif MAMBO) et d'une base de données de mesures d'opportunité. Les données, archivées au sein d'un dispositif dédié, serviront en particulier à valider les modèles numériques de bruit ambiant.

- Effet des perturbations sonores sur les espèces sensibles : ce sous-programme traitera de la surveillance des corrélations entre le niveau des pressions sonores et l'état écologique des populations des espèces sensibles. Il sera mis en place au deuxième cycle si la faisabilité est avérée au 1er cycle. Il s'appuiera en particulier sur les programmes de surveillance des espèces potentiellement impactés par les perturbations sonores. Le laboratoire de Strasbourg du Centre d'études et d'expertise sur les risques, l'environnement, la mobilité et l'aménagement (CEREMA) dispose d'une compétence en bioacoustique appliquée.

En Méditerranée, le projet QuietMed, financé par la DG Environnement, a pour objectif de renforcer la coopération entre les États Méditerranéens membres de l'UE sur la thématique « bruit sous-marin ». De janvier 2017 à décembre 2018, il a permis

notamment de combler les lacunes de la surveillance du bruit sous-marin et à améliorer la cohérence et la pertinence de la mise en œuvre de la DCSMM en Méditerranée. Ce projet a permis de définir :

- des approches communes pour la détermination du bon état écologique et la définition des seuils de bon état ;
- des orientations sur les méthodologies pour la surveillance du bruit sous-marin ambiant ;
- le développement d'un registre régional sur le bruit impulsif qui comprend la collecte de données sur le bruit sous-marin.

Programme de mesure DCSMM :

Au titre de la mesure M021-NAT2 du programme de mesure DCSMM 2012-2018 « Définir des préconisations pour limiter les impacts des émissions acoustiques d'origine anthropique, la France s'est engagée à élaborer un guide de préconisations. Ce guide comportera :

- un panorama des activités et des différents types d'émissions qu'elles déclenchent ;
- une présentation des impacts sur la faune marine selon les types d'émission ;
- le recensement et l'analyse des différentes procédures et technologies disponibles et comment elles permettent de limiter et réduire les impacts des émissions sur la faune marine ;
- un ensemble de fiches synthétiques avec une entrée par activité.

La DEB a confié à un prestataire la production de ce guide, qui constituera une documentation de référence notamment pour les services centraux et déconcentrés du MTES.

La version finale du guide devrait être livrée au MTES en novembre 2019.

2.2.4 Observation des baleines et autres activités commerciales de tourisme :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

La France met déjà en œuvre le label High Quality Whale Watching (HQWW) en Méditerranée et expérimente son déploiement à Mayotte.

Il faudrait envisager une révision du règlement d'usage de la marque High Quality Whale-Watching pour faciliter son déploiement sur d'autres territoires où l'entité de gestion n'est pas l'Accord ACCOBAMS avec dans certains cas le Sanctuaire Pelagos.

Le statut des structures à labelliser devient un questionnement de plus en plus présent dans les conditions d'obtention de la marque HQWW.

La France travaille actuellement à la mise en place de mesures d'encadrement de l'approche des cétacés au niveau national, notamment avec un projet de réglementation relative à la distance d'approche des cétacés, afin de parvenir à une activité de whale-watching plus durable et respectueuse du bien-être des animaux.

2.2.5 Pollution marine, y compris les déchets marins :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

Projet relatif aux plastiques financé dans le cadre de l'appel à projets Pelagos

Le Comité interministériel de la mer (CIMER) de novembre 2018 a fait de la lutte contre les déchets plastiques en mer une priorité pour l'action du gouvernement français. Les pollutions plastiques en mer trouvent en majorité leur source sur terre et souvent très en amont des bassins versants. Ils s'apparentent à une pollution diffuse qui implique de très nombreux acteurs, mettent en jeu des activités diverses et nécessitent la mobilisation de compétences réglementaires et techniques très variées depuis leur lieu de production, en passant par les vecteurs de diffusion des déchets, les lieux d'accumulation, les décharges littorales. Pour répondre à cette pollution, le CIMER 2018 a prévu l'élaboration d'une **feuille de route visant à l'atteinte de l'objectif « zéro plastique rejeté en mer à échéance de 2025 »** autour de cinq axes :

1/ Les actions en amont / à terre, avec en particulier un suivi des déchets sauvages, une action contre les dépôts sauvages, le développement des consignes pour les contenants en plastiques, la collecte des déchets plastiques domestiques...

2/ Les actions sur les voies de transfert tels que les cours d'eau, les réseaux d'eaux usées et d'eaux pluviales, avec en particulier l'élaboration d'ici fin 2020 d'un plan de réduction de l'apport de macro-déchets et micro-plastiques à la mer à l'échelle de chaque bassin hydrographique et l'engagement dès 2019 d'une démarche de dépollution des cours d'eau pour résorber les zones d'accumulation des déchets plastiques (liste des zones prioritaires à dépolluer).

3/ Les actions sur le littoral et en mer avec notamment un soutien à la mise en place d'une filière de collecte et de valorisation des filets de pêche usagés, une incitation des ports à améliorer la collecte et la gestion des déchets, le renforcement de l'efficacité de la surveillance...

4/ Les actions de sensibilisation, d'information et d'éducation avec en particulier le soutien au développement des sciences participatives et aux associations environnementales qui collectent des déchets et sensibilisent les acteurs, l'organisation d'une campagne annuelle sur les littoraux et les rivières pour mobiliser les acteurs...

5/ Les actions de pilotage / transversales avec en particulier la désignation de l'Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie (ADEME) comme coordonnateur national chargé de l'animation et du suivi de la mise en œuvre de la feuille de route de lutte contre les pollutions plastiques affectant le milieu marin, la participation à la recherche et l'innovation, la conduite d'une analyse des manques permettant d'engager une démarche législative et réglementaire permettant de parfaire le cadre de la lutte contre les déchets plastiques...

2.2.6 Plans d'urgence pour la pollution, les échouages et les centres de sauvetage :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

La France délivre des formations sur les nécropsies, au cours des formations en vue de l'attribution de la carte verte (dérogations individuelles pour la manipulation des espèces protégées dans le cadre des activités du réseau national d'échouage). Ces formations sont dispensées par Pélagis à la Rochelle, ou de manière décentralisée dans certaines régions, dont la Méditerranée par le GECEM et/ou Pélagis. Ces formations mêlent niveau formation et recyclage avancé.

L'harmonisation des pratiques en matière de suivi des échouages et de bancarisation des données et des prélèvements est un élément essentiel pour permettre toute action d'acquisition de connaissance, de monitoring de l'état de santé et de paramètres biologiques qui reposent sur des ensembles de prélèvements à l'échelle du bassin méditerranéen. Cette harmonisation doit tenir compte des spécificités géographiques, administratives ou autres des pays concernés. Les pays membres de l'Accord et membres de l'UE sont déjà fortement incités à harmoniser leur pratique pour la mise en œuvre des plans de surveillance de la DCSMM.

2.2.7 Problèmes relatifs à la captivité des dauphins et aux delphinariums :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

En 2015, l'existence des delphinariums a été remise en cause lors des débats dans le cadre du projet de loi pour la reconquête de la biodiversité, de la nature et des paysages. Le Gouvernement a alors engagé sans délai un travail avec des scientifiques, les professionnels du secteur et des associations de protection de la nature.

A l'issue d'un long processus de concertation et suite à un arbitrage ministériel, un arrêté fixant les conditions de fonctionnement des établissements présentant au public des cétacés a été élaboré, en remplacement de l'arrêté précédent de 1981 : l'arrêté du 3 mai 2017 interdisait ainsi la reproduction des orques et mais aussi des grands dauphins, tout en maintenant des prescriptions techniques visant la mise en conformité des équipements.

Suite à un recours des sociétés exploitant les trois delphinariums existants en France (Marineland, Planète sauvage et Parc Astérix), le Conseil d'État a annulé cet arrêté le 29 janvier 2018, considérant que le texte avait été pris au terme d'une procédure irrégulière. À la suite de cette annulation, des travaux ont rapidement été engagés en vue de proposer un nouveau texte.

Cette réflexion intègre directement en 2019 les travaux sur la thématique de bien-être animal de la faune sauvage captive impulsés par le ministre de la transition écologique et solidaire, dont l'objectif est la production à l'automne 2019 d'une liste de

20 mesures prioritaires afin « d'améliorer les pratiques ou de rehausser les réglementations existantes aux fins d'une meilleure prise en compte des facteurs qui conditionnent le bien-être des animaux non domestiques ».

Dans ce cadre, plusieurs groupes de travail ont réunis en 2019 les ONG et les professionnels sur le sujet des cétacés captifs, les ONG demandant une interdiction à terme de la détention des cétacés (dauphins et orques), les professionnels s'y opposant et exigeant une pérennisation de leur activité à au moins 20 ans.

Les avancées règlementaires et législatives relatives aux delphinariums intégreront directement les résultats de cette concertation.

2.2.8 Aires marines protégées (AMP), zones de pêche, réserves de pêche ou autres mesures spatiales de conservation efficaces (OECM-CDB) :

Énumérez-les et indiquez si elles sont pertinentes pour développer des activités pour la conservation et la gestion des cétacés.

Le statut ASPIM du Sanctuaire Pelagos sera renouvelé fin 2019.

Une zone Natura 2000 (ou Zone Spéciale de Conservation) au delà des 12 miles nautiques a été désignée en 2018 sur la globalité du plateau du Golfe du Lion pour le grand dauphin.

2.2.9 Autres, s'il vous plaît spécifiez :

2.3 COMMUNICATION ET SENSIBILISATION SUR LA CONSERVATION DES CÉTACÉS :

2.3.1 Principaux événements (réunion, symposium, activités de sensibilisation, etc.) organisés ou planifiés dans le pays :

Nom de l'événement : rencontres Humains et Cétacés - **Date** : 27/06/2018 - -

Nom de l'événement : Comité national du Sanctuaire Pelagos - **Date** : 20/09/2018 - **Description** :

Pour l'animation de la partie française du Sanctuaire Pelagos, le Ministère de l'environnement travaille en étroite coopération avec le Parc national de Port-Cros, chargé de décliner le volet opérationnel de cette animation. Les partenaires institutionnels incluent la Préfecture maritime de Méditerranée, l'Agence française pour la biodiversité et l'Office de l'environnement de Corse. Des experts extérieurs et ONG sont également associés à la gouvernance nationale du Sanctuaire Pelagos : WWF, Souffleurs d'Ecume, Groupement d'intérêt scientifique sur les mammifères marins de Méditerranée (GIS3M).

Le Comité national du Sanctuaire constitue l'outil de la gouvernance de la partie française du Sanctuaire : l'ensemble des acteurs locaux (élus, experts, scientifiques, ONG, etc.) participent à ce comité afin d'être tenus informés des travaux menés dans le cadre de cette aire marine, et afin d'y apporter leur contribution ou des retours de terrain.

- -

Nom de l'événement : Comité national du Sanctuaire Pelagos - **Date** : 11/10/2019 - -

Liste des événements déjà présents dans NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Principaux événements à l'étranger (réunions, colloques, activités de sensibilisation, etc.) auxquels ont participé des experts nationaux :

2.3.3 Principaux produits (lettre d'information, brochure, dépliant, affiche, vidéo, autocollant, etc.) :

Nom du produit : Bulletin Pelagos - **Description :**

Dans un objectif de communication avec ses partenaires (État, collectivités locales, équipes de recherche, professionnels, associations et ONG), la Partie française du Sanctuaire Pelagos réalise un bulletin d'information. Les numéros précédents restent disponibles en téléchargement à partir du site Internet du Sanctuaire. Cet outil renforce les liens entre tous, valorise le travail de chacun et tient informé de l'état d'avancement des projets. Il est publié une fois par an et ce depuis 2003.

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Nom du produit : Charte des communes Sanctuaire Pelagos - **Description :**

La mise en place de la Charte de partenariat a pour objectif de rechercher une adhésion de toutes les communes riveraines du Sanctuaire, matérialiser le Sanctuaire pour le grand public, créer de nouvelles dynamiques de projets et de partenariats autour des mammifères marins, associer fortement les partenaires territoriaux pour promouvoir les idées du Sanctuaire et pour réaliser des actions concrètes en faveur des mammifères marins, promouvoir le Sanctuaire Pelagos comme un réel moteur de développement et d'animation pour les communes, et intégrer les communes à la mission d'information et de sensibilisation du Sanctuaire.

Les communes signataires de cette Charte bénéficient de la possibilité de faire flotter le pavillon du Sanctuaire en tous lieux de leur territoire communal.

40 communes françaises sont signataires de la Charte Pelagos et une Métropole (Nice Côte d'Azur).

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2.4 RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS POUR LA CONSERVATION DES CÉTACÉS :

2.4.1 Formations / ateliers réalisés (nationaux et internationaux) ou planifiés :

2.4.2 Conférences, programmes éducatifs sur les cétacés (universités, écoles) :

2.4.3 Besoins nationaux en termes de renforcement des capacités, en référence à la stratégie et au programme de travail ACCOBAMS :

GEORGIA

National Report Georgia

The PARTY :

GEORGIA

Date of the last modification of the report :

03/10/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

Email * :

irinaloma@yahoo.com

Telephone * :

(+995)595119787

Address :

Mrs. Irine LOMASHVILI Main specialist of the Biodiversity and Forestry Department Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia 6, Marshal Gelovani Ave, Tbilisi, 0159, Georgia

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

Since the beginning, Mrs. Irine LOMASHVILI is the National Focal Point

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2004 - 2007 - 2010 - 2013 - 2016

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer or fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

There is a need of research and monitoring programs of noise and development of mitigation actions guides and legislative tools relevant to the conservation of cetaceans in regard with anthropogenic pressure like seismic surveys, drilling, marine traffic, fisheries etc. Effective, long-term resolution of the conflict would require further detailed research on the frequency of damage suffered by fishermen and the potential impact of repellent devices as a way to mitigate the conflict. Which will be the base for creating financial opportunities for fishermen to implement effective mitigation measures and sustainable use and protection of the Black Sea biodiversity. Having in mind that the main cause of death is represented by bycatch. Filling out the ASI with the Black Sea component for a complete coverage of the ACCOBAMS area, which will achieve a better knowledge and fill out the gaps on the basinal scale. Encourage and sustain research for the offshore area. International support for establishing MPAs, including transboundary areas, is desirable. Mass mortalities events showed a lack in managing the situation at the Parties level, it stresses the need for a databank, analysis, and expertise in pathology at the regional level. Organizing key skills workshops to a wide range of stakeholders will increase research capacities. A close collaboration with academic and scientific bodies, decision makers and forums or commissions (eg. Black Sea Commission, Black Sea Advisory Council) will increase the research capacities and threat assessment which will correctly target the needed conservation efforts.

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

The continuous oil and gas related activities (seismic, drilling) in the region and no concrete legislation at national level in order to assure the monitoring and conservation of cetaceans.

Knowledge gaps, mainly for offshore areas, slows the process for development of conservative measures and tools. Systematic surveys are in urgent need to continue in order to fill the knowledge gaps which are long missing in the area and currently under heavy human pressure.

Unclear reports on illegal capture and trade by captive bottlenose dolphins should be investigated, and the dolphinarium should be strictly monitored (a punctual problem raised by Ukraine).

To fill the knowledge gaps on distribution and migration routes.

Elaboration of regulations on noise pollution and scientifically proved data.

Field laboratory equipped with relevant devices for autopsy and necropsy

Elaboration of relevant rescue plan in cases of mass strandings

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and competent authority. :

Date entry into force :

01/06/2001

Competent authority :

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

None

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

25/10/2007

Transposition at national level :

☒ No ☐ Yes

Legislative text :

Competent authority :

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

Not yet ratified

Competent authority :

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site: www.marineregions.org

The Agreement concerns the internal and territorial waters of Georgia along the Black Sea coast as well as the declared EEZ of Georgia, for which a map can be seen on the following link:

<http://www.marineregions.org/gazetteer.php?p=details&id=5678>

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete

the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

Organization Type : Research Institute or University - **Comments** :

- Institute of Ecology of the Ilia State University
- Commission for Endangered Species of the Academy of Sciences of Georgia
- Georgian Marine Ecology and Fisheries Research Institute

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Organization Type : Rescue centres - **Comments** :

- Batumi Rescue Center (Ltd established by Batumi Municipality 'Black Sea Flora and Fauna Educational Scientific Research Centre)

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Organization Type : Non-Governmental Organization - **Comments** :

- Association 'Flora and Fauna' 2. Green Movement of Georgia

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Organization Type : Governmental institution - **Comments** :

- Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia
- LEPL National Environmental Agency under the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia

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List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

Law of Georgia on Red Book and Red List of Georgia of 06/06/2003 and its amendment of 18/07/2006 removing some sections included in the Law on environmental licenses and permits of 24/06/2005

Red List of Georgia adopted in the frame of Law on Red Book and Red List of Georgia, 05/08/2003, revised on 03/05/2006

Three cetacean species are included in the Red List of Georgia. These are: Common Dolphin *Delphinus delphis*, Bottlenose Dolphin *Tursiops truncatus* and Harbour Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*.

Law of Georgia on Fauna of 26/12/1996 (Ministry of Environment)

According to the Article 30 (Fishing) of the Law, it is prohibited to catch small cetaceans. According to the same article, the underwater hunting for the marine mammals is also prohibited. At the same time, according to the Article 34, the use of cetaceans with scientific, cultural, educational, recreational, esthetic and veterinary purposes in the form of common use is allowed without extracting species from their natural environment if this does not harm animal world and their habitats. It is also allowed to extract small cetaceans from their natural environment a) with veterinary purposes in the form of common use; and b) in the form of special use.

Law of Georgia on Development and Management of Kolikheti Protected Areas of 09/12/1999

According to the Article 38, in the Kobuleti State Reserve and in the zone of strict protection of nature of the Kolikheti National Park hunting, fishing, catching of water invertebrates and marine mammals, is prohibited.

Law on Environmental Protection

The Law is a framework act that sets out the basic legal principles for the protection of the environment, but leaves many of the details to be developed in further laws. It applies to the whole of Georgia, including its territorial waters, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone, and so embraces both land and sea.

Law in the Marine Space of Georgia of 24/12/1998

The objective of the Law (Article 2)

Among the objectives of the Law are:^[1]^[2]^[3]^[4] d) Protection of the environment of the Black Sea and conservation of ecological balance; and e) Promotion of scientific research and rational utilization of Black Sea resources.

Legal status of the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of Georgia (Article 5)

With the purpose of use and conservation of natural resources, protection of economic and ecological interests, Georgia exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction in accordance with principles and norms of international law, Georgian legislation and international agreements of Georgia in its exclusive economic zone and continental shelf.

Rational use and protection of living sea resources in the exclusive economic zone of Georgia (Article 35)

1. The trade of living resources is prohibited in the exclusive economic zone of Georgia unless there is an agreement on the trade of living resources between Georgia and ship banner state.
2. With the purpose of rational use and protection within its exclusive economic zone Georgia annually, in accordance with the most reliable data, determines the allowed quota for the trade of all types of living resources.
3. If Georgian trade organizations cannot fulfil the quotas for trade of living resources, or if there is a special agreement about the trade of the living resources between Georgia and foreign country, the transfer of the trade quotas of living resources to other countries by issuing the license is permitted.
4. The license for physical and legal persons of Georgia and other countries is issued by the Ministry of Environment of Georgia.
5. Physical and legal persons of foreign countries, permitted by the Ministry of Environment of Georgia to undertake the trade of living resources in the exclusive economic zone of Georgia, are obliged to observe the relevant legislation of Georgia.
6. If a foreign trade ship does not have special permit of the trade by living resources in the exclusive economic zone of Georgia, it should not have the trade devices in operational condition while being in this zone.

Georgia's rights in its continental shelf (Article 40)

Towards its continental shelf Georgia has jurisdiction on environmental protection and conservation.

Sea reserve area and sea sanitation areas (Article 64)

The following sea reserve area and sea sanitation areas are created in Georgia:

- a) Sea Reserve Area - the coastal zone of Georgian territorial sea from the mouth of the Rioni river northwards until the Anaklia populated area, 5 sea miles in width. The sea reserve area is adjacent to two-miles-wide protection zone. Fishing is prohibited in this area. Navigation is allowed only in exceptional cases; ^[1]^[2]^[3]^[4]
- b) The First Sea Sanitation Area of Georgia (water use area) - Georgian internal waters and coastal zone of territorial sea 12 sea miles in width. The discharge of oil-containing mixtures, waste obtained as a result of the ship exploitation, ship waste-water and pure ballast from tankers into the sea is prohibited in this zone; ^[1]^[2]^[3]^[4]
- c) The Second Sea Sanitation Area - coastal zone 50 sea miles in width. The discharge of oil- containing waters and pure ballast into the sea is prohibited in this zone, except for those cases, when at the same time the requirements set in the International Convention "on the Prevention of the Pollution from Ships" are fulfilled

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

Protected Areas Development Fund (former Kolkhetti National Park Fund)

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force
Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)				
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)				
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)				
Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)				
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)	02/06/1994			31/08/1994
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)		13/09/1996		01/12/1996
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)	18/05/2009	19/11/2009		01/03/2010
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)	03/12/1999			01/06/2000
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)	21/04/1992	01/09/1993		15/01/1994
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean				
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean			21/04/1994	
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)				
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic				
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)				
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)			21/04/1996	

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

ICCAT :

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

Bilateral Fishing Agreement between Georgia and Ukraine on commercial catch of anchovy signed in December 1996 and entering into force in 1997. This is 10 years agreement that can be prolonged every 5 years. It was prolonged in 2002 and is legally valid until present, though it actually does not work, because the whole quota of anchovy is sold by auction in accordance with the Law on Environmental Licences and Permits. As the Ukrainian side did not take part in the auction, it turned out that the Agreement does not work for the time being. If for the next auction the part of established quota will remain unsold, the Ukrainian Agreement could be re-launched.

Since 2014 Georgia actively cooperates with the GFCM and obtained a status of non-party cooperating country. An internal procedure for becoming a full member of the GFCM has been launched.

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sea birds		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Conservation of Cetaceans Critical Habitats - **Subtype** : - :
 Report, 2017 Implementation of the Management Plan for Black Sea Mammals - : 2016-2017 - : - : - :
 natia_kopaliani@iliauni.edu.ge - : In spring and winter of 2016 and 2017 a study on abundance and distribution of all three
 Black Species of cetaceans (*Phocoena phocoena relicta*, *Delphinus delphis ponticus*, *Tursiops truncatus ponticus*) was
 conducted in territorial waters of Georgia. The monitoring was conducted by scientists of the Institute of Ecology of the
 Ilia State University together with specialists of Kolkheti National Park. The same each year was conducted using the
 same methodology. We could summarize that cetaceans use Georgian territorial waters all year-round, but their density
 changes seasonally. The density of Harbour porpoises was high in winter and spring, the density of short-beaked
 common dolphins – in spring and summer. Bottlenose dolphins use Georgian coastal area all year-round and often
 cover it during diurnal migration. The highest density of Harbour porpoises as well as common dolphins was seen on
 Poti-Anaklia segment. The mentioned segment include important feeding territories, therefore should be considered as
 the core area for the Black Sea cetaceans. - -

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Reduce human pressures on cetaceans

ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☒ No ☐ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☐ No ☒ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

The Stranding Network is not fully developed, though it is under finale stage of development. National Environmental Agency took this function and sends it's specialists to the stranding place after it receives a notification to the hot line. The weakest point in this scheme, needed to be improved, is the notification system, though taking into account a short coastline of the Georgian coast, almost all cases can be easily covered.

Database is not available at the website yet, but will be on the site soon.

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

Complete name : Deaprtment of Fisheries and Black Sea Monitoring, LEPL National Environmental Agency, LEPL under the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia - **Type of the organization** : Governmental Institution - **Address** : 150, Agmashenebeli Ave, Tbilisi - **Country** : GEORGIA - **Contact E-mail** : - -

Complete name : Stranding Network - **Type of the organization** : Governmental Institution - **Address** : 150 Agnashenebeli Ave - **Country** : GEORGIA - **Contact Name** : Ms. Marina Arabidze - **Telephone** : (+995 32) 2439503 - **Contact E-mail** : m.arabidze@nea.gov.ge - -

The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

Tissu Bank :

Comments :

Tissue bank is under development by Institute of Ecology of the Ilia State University

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

Tursiops truncatus is included in the Red List of Georgia with the status EN and assessed as A2a (Rapid decline in the Black Sea)

Phocoena phocoena relicta is included in the Red List of Georgia with the status of VU and assessed by IUCN as vulnerable at the world scale.

https://ka.wikipedia.org/wiki/საქართველოს_წითელი_ნუსხა

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

Conservation Management Plan is developed and successfully implemented by Institute of Ecology of the Ilia State University. The Management Plan and its implementation is supported by Kolkheti National Park Development Fund.

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

Drift nets are prohibited by national legislation. Bottom trawls is allowed in certain locations, where they can cause less harm to cetaceans.

According to data obtained from National Environmental Agency responsible for stranding monitoring, among registered 25 cases of strandings, about 20 specimen were victims of by-catch. The cause of mortality of the rest of them has not been detected.

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

No measures introduced

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

Construction of Port Anaklia in the north coast of Georgia is underway for the time being. EIA, developed for these purposes mentioned anthropogenic noise as one of the threats to biodiversity in general and especially to cetaceans. There are given some recommendations for mitigation measures to be undertaken.

Before starting construction works underwater UXOs, neutralization works can cause deep damage to cetaceans, including death and losing hearing ability. It was recommended to develop CEMP (Construction Environmental Management Plan) envisaging the described threat and containing special mitigation measures. There can be undertaken different measures, such as MMOs, Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) and Acoustic Deterrent Devices (ADDs).

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

Whale watching is not carried out.

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

LEPL National Environmental Agency under the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture of Georgia conducts regular monitoring on pollution of the BS waters. Georgia is a party to Marpol and Bucharest Conventions.

The Project "Environmental Monitoring in the Black Sea" (EMBLAS) supplies data on pollution including marine debris. It started in 2013 and its third phase is being carried out.

Marine Environment Strategy & Action Plan is under development for the time being, which will cover the mentioned issues and the relevant regulations will be introduced at national level.

<http://emblasproject.org/publications-reports>

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

A comprehensive emergency plan still does not exist.

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

One rescue center/dolphinarium is operational in Batumi.

Cetaceans are there since 2009, when live strandings were documented. The management is undertaken by the rescue center. According to Georgian legislation capture of live specimen is prohibited. *Tursiops truncatus* and *Phocoena phocoena* are protected by the Red List of Georgia, but *Delphinus delphis* is also prohibited for capture.

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation measures (OECM-CBD) :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

in 1994 Kolkheti National Park was established which includes 5 miles wide marine area. This area was included for the purposes to protect marine biodiversity and wintering place of some of the fish species and cetaceans.

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

Formation name : Field Laboratory for autopsy and necropsy - **Description** : Laboratory equipment to carry out autopsy and necropsy - -

Formation name : Acoustic monitoring - **Description** : Acoustic monitoring equipment to obtain relevant data on prey species - -

Formation name : Click detectors - **Description** :
Click detectors for detecting and analysing Harbor porpoises.
- -

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

Conference name : Development of database of cetaceans and photoidentification - **Description** : The training provided by ACCOBAMS - -

2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

A course on Conservation and Ecology of small cetaceans has been introduced in Ilia State University, though for the time being it is temporarily cancelled.

GREECE

National Report Greece

The PARTY :

GREECE

Date of the last modification of the report :

17/07/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

Email * :

e.tryfon@prvypeka.gr

Telephone * :

+30 210 6918202

Address :

Dr. Eleni TRYFON Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change Directorate General for the Environment
Natural Management Station 36, Trikalon, Str. GR 11526 Athens, Greece

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

No Focal Point in 2010 / 2011 Mr Alexandros RALLIS in 2007-2009 Mrs Anastasia KOMNENOU 2004-2006

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2013 - 2016

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer or fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

Basically low willingness of the stakeholders to participate to the projects presented and the shortage on the number of team members who are willing to take the step further.

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and compete authority. :

Date entry into force :

01/06/2001

Competent authority :

Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

Transposition at national level :

☐ No ☒ Yes

Legislative text :

Banned based on EU Directive

Competent authority :

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

Competent authority :

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please

indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site: www.marineregions.org

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete

the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

Organization Type : National Authorities, Administrations - **Comments** :

- Management Bodies of Evros Delta, Vistonis – Ismaris, Axios – Loudias – Aliakmon Delta, Northern Sporades, Schinias, Axheron – Kalamas estuaries, Karla – Mavrovouni, Karpathos – Saria, Samaria, Kotychi – Strofylia, Zakynthos, Messolonghi lagoons, Amvrakikos wetlands.

- Ministry of International Affairs
- Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change
- Ministry of Mercantile Marine & Island Policy
- Ministry of Rural Development & Food
- Ministry of Infrastructures, transports and networks

- -

Organization Type : Research Institute or University - **Comments** :

- National University of Athens - Department of Biology
- Aristotle University of Thessaloniki – Department of Biology-
- Aristotle University of Thessaloniki – Department of Veterinary Medicine
- University of Patras - Department of Biology
- University of Crete - Department of Biology
- University of Aegean - Department of Marine Sciences
- Hellenic Centre for Marine Research HCMR
- National Agricultural Research Foundation

- Fisheries Research Institute

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Organization Type : Non-Governmental Organization - **Comments** :

- Pelagos Cetacean Research Institute
- ARION Cetacean Rescue and Rehabilitation Research Centre
- Archipelagos Institute for Marine Conservation
- Tethys Research Institute
- Archipelagos Environment & Development
- WWF
- ANIMA
- ALKYONI

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List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

JMD 115276/44 O.J. 8/B of 31/01/2011: Buying and selling of species of native flora and wild fauna being in danger of extinction, among approved scientific institutions aiming to the breeding in captivity or artificial multiplication from which there will be benefits for the conservation of these species. (Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change)

Law 3937/11 of 31/03/2011, "Conservation of biodiversity and other provisions", (Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change)

P.D. 67/1981 of 30/01/1981, for the protection of native flora and wild fauna and definition of a procedure for coordination and control of research on them, and corrections of 18/02/1981, on P.D. 67/1981 (Ministry of Rural Development and Food)

P.D. 98/2004 of 03/03/2004, Foundation and functioning of zoos, in accordance to the Directive 1999/22/EC (Ministry of Rural Development and Food)

M.D. 86783/1375/2007 of 21/03/2007 Definition of the non significant number of kept wild animals and species, in order an installation to be considered a zoo (Ministry of Rural Development and Food)

Law 2055/92 of 30/06/1992 of Ratification of CITES Convention (Ministry of Rural Development and Food)

J.M.D. of 26/10/2006 on Trade of species of wild fauna and native flora (Ministry of Rural Development and Food)

M.D. of 18/12/2007 on Reconstitution and nomination of members of CITES Scientific Committee. (Ministry of Rural Development and Food)

M.D. 115127/124 of 28/01/2011 on Recomposition and nomination of members of CITES Scientific Committee. (Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change)

M.D. 336107/2000 of 25/02/2000. Criteria and procedure for the recognition and surveillance of Rehabilitation Centres for Wild Animals. Revised on 17/06/2011. (Ministry for Rural Development and Food)

28/12/1998 J.M.D. 33318/3028/1998 Determination of measures and procedures for the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change)

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force
Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)				
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Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)				
Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)	16/02/1976	23/12/1978		02/02/1979
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)	05/06/1992	15/04/1994		02/11/1994
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)	03/03/1973	30/06/1992		01/06/1993
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)	19/09/1979	14/03/1983		01/10/1983
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)	23/06/1979	26/05/1999		
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)				
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean		25/06/2002		
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean				
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)				
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic				
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)	03/04/1982			
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)	10/12/1982	23/06/1995		19/08/1995

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

ICCAT :

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

Greece is member of GFCM

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
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Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin				

		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sea birds		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Reduce human pressures on cetaceans

[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -

[MEDSEALITTER](#) -

[FLT Mediterranean Monitoring Network - Marine species and threats](#) -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☐ No ☐ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☐ No ☐ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

[Pelagos Cetacean Research Institute](#) -

Tissu Bank :

[Pelagos Cetacean Research Institute](#) -

Comments :

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation measures (OECM-CBD). :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

ITALY

National Report Italy

The PARTY :

ITALY

Date of the last modification of the report :

21/10/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

Email * :

montanaro.oliviero@minambiente.it

Telephone * :

+39 06 5722 8487

Address :

Direzione per la Protezione della Natura Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare Via Cristoforo Colombo, 44, 00147 Roma ITALIA

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

Since 2005, the National Focal Point is Mr. Oliviero MONTANARO

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2007 - 2010 - 2013 - 2017 - 2019

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer or fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

- To help countries that don't have a national stranding network to put it in place with necropsy training for veterinarians
- Evaluate the functioning of the stranding network for improvement
- To help countries to set up a tissue bank
- Passive acoustic training, MMO-PAM

From the Report on the conservation status of cetaceans and relevant activities in the Central Mediterranean presented during SC12 (ACCOBAMS-SC12/2018/Doc05)

- To help countries that don't have a national stranding network to put it in place with necropsy training for veterinarians
- Evaluate the functioning of the stranding network for improvement
- To help countries to set up a tissue bank
- Passive acoustic training, MMO-PAM

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

- There has been no major special problem for cetaceans during the last two years in the region

From the Report on the conservation status of cetaceans and relevant activities in the Central Mediterranean during SC12 (ACCOBAMS-SC12/2018/Doc05)

- There has been no major special problem for cetaceans during the last two years in the region

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and competent authority. :

Date entry into force :

01/05/2005

Competent authority :

Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (MATTM)

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

None

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

Transposition at national level :

☒ No ☐ Yes

Legislative text :

Driftnet are forbidden in the European Union

Competent authority :

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

Not yet processed

Competent authority :

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

None

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site:www.marineregions.org

In addition to the internal waters and territorial waters, Italy is negotiating the mid line extension of the EEZ with neighbouring countries (France, Malta, Tunisia, Greece, Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia).

The National Law 61/2006 (Official Gazette no 52 of the 03-03-2006), establishing the Ecological Protection Zone according to the principles of UNCLOS, entered into force in March 2006. Through the implementation of this Law, Italy is extending his jurisdiction beyond the limits of its territorial sea on matters like: a) protection of marine mammals, b) protection of marine environment against pollution, c) regulation of maritime traffic, d) exploration and exploitation marine resources and e) archaeological and cultural heritage. The Ecological Protection Zone does not apply to fishery.

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete

the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

Organization Type : National Authorities, Administrations - **Comments** :

- Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS)
- General Board for Nature and Sea Protection, Italian Ministry of the Environment,
- Land and Sea General Board of Fishery and Aquaculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry
- Harbour Masters and Coast Guards

- -

Organization Type : Research Institute or University - **Comments** :

- Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente, Liguria (ARPAL)
- Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente, Toscana (ARPAT)
- Biology Department, University of Genoa, ACCOBAMS Partner
- Biometeorology Institute (IBIMET - CNR)
- Centro Interdisciplinare di Bioacustica e Ricerche Ambientali (CIBRA), Università di Pavia
- Centro Interuniversitario di Biologia Marina ed Ecologia Applicata (CIBM)
- Centro Interuniversitario di Monitoraggio Ambientale, Savona (C.I.M.A.)
- CNR - IRPEM of Ancona
- Consorzio Nazionale Interuniversitario per le Scienze del Mare (CoNISMa)
- DECOS-Università della Toscana
- Department of Comparative Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Teramo
- Department of Public Health, Comparative Pathology and Veterinary Hygiene, University of Padova
- Dipartimento Scienze Ambientali – Laboratorio Biomarkers, Università di Siena
- ENEA-Centro Ricerche Ambiente Marino, La Spezia
- Istituto superiore per la ricerca scientifica e la protezione dell'ambiente (ISPRA ex ICRAM)
- L.E.M. Molecular Ecology Laboratory, Department Animal Biology and Genetics, University Florence
- Museo civico di storia Naturale (Milano)
- Museo di Storia Naturale dell'Accademia dei Fisiocratici, Università di Siena
- Museo di Storia Naturale Sezione Zoologica "La Specola", Università degli Studi di Firenze

- -

Organization Type : Non-Governmental Organization - **Comments** :

- Accademia dei Fisiocratici
- Accademia Mare Ambiente, Porto S. Stefano
- Acquario di Genova
- Blue World Institute, Italia
- Bottlenose Dolphin Research Institute
- Ce.Tu.S. Cetacean Research
- Centro Ricerca Cetacei Delphin
- Centro Studi Ambientali (Rimini)
- Centro Studi Cetacei onlus
- Consorzio Mediterraneo scarl
- Cooperativa Pelagos
- CTS-Ambiente - Settore Conservazione della Natura
- Entropia S.n.c.
- Fondazione Cetacea,
- Istituto di ricerca Aquastudio
- Legambiente
- Mareforza
- Marevivo
- Marine Life Conservation
- Oceanomare-Delphis onlus
- Pangea Institute
- Società italiana di biologia marina (SIBM)
- Tethys Research Institute (TRI),
- Zoonomia

- -

List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Non-Governmental Organization

[GAIA RESEARCH INSTITUTE ONLUS](#) -

[Oceanomare Delphis Onlus](#) -

[Menkab, il respiro del mare](#) -

Research Institute or University

[CIMA Research Foundation](#) -

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

- Decreti Ministero della Marina Mercantile 21.05.1980, 3.05.89: “Disciplina della cattura di cetacei, testuggine e storioni”.

- Law 157 of 11/02/1992 - Norme per la protezione della fauna selvatica omeoterma e per il prelievo venatorio (Corpo forestale dello Stato, guardia)

- Adoption of the EU Council Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora 92/43/CEE on 21/05/1992 (Ministry in charge of Environment) and amendment by DPR 357 of 08/09/1997, with DM 03/04/2000 and DPR 120 of 12/03/2003

- Law n.391 of 11/10/2001 Ratifica ed esecuzione dell'Accordo relativo alla creazione nel Mediterraneo di un santuario per i mammiferi marini (Ministry in charge of Environment)

- Regolamento DM 469 de 06/12/2001 recante disposizioni in materia di mantenimento in cattività di esemplari appartenenti alla specie *Tursiops truncatus*, in applicazione dell'articolo 17, comma 6 della legge 23/03/2001, n. 93 (Autorità di gestione CITES tramite)

- Decree of Ministry dell'Ambiente e della tutela del Territorio e del mare 3 settembre 2002 “Linee Guida per la Gestione dei siti natura 2000 in attuazione della direttiva 92/43/CEE Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del territorio e del mare

- European Council Regulation n. 812/2004 laying down measures concerning incidental catches of cetaceans in fisheries and amending Regulation (EC) No 88/98 of 26/04/2004 Ministry of Agriculture, Food and forest policy.

- Law 41/82 (Fishery rationalisation and development plan) and following amendments, introduced the possibility to carry out, activities of “pesca-turismo” (fishery-tourism), under specific circumstances. This measure was introduced as a way to encourage alternatives to small-fishery activities and mitigate the human-impact on the environment.

- Law 61/2006 (Official Gazette no 52 of the 03-03-2006), establishing the Ecological Protection Zone

- Law n. 394 of 06/12/1991 Protected areas

- D Lgs 116/92 on scientific research

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

In the frame of the implementation of the ACCOBAMS “Work Programme 2017-2019”, Italy supported the operational activities related to the priorities identified in Annexe II of Resolution 6.5 through two voluntary contributions of 228.708,00 € (Appropriation Decree 21-12 2016 - Payment Decree 26-04-2018) and 231.547,00 (Appropriation Decree 14-12 2017).

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force

Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)				
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)				
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)				
Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)				
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)				14/07/1994
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)		31/12/1979		
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)		05/08/1981		11/09/1981
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)		01/11/1983		18/02/1983
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)				
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean				29/05/1950
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean				17/11/1919
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)				06/02/1998
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic				
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)	10/06/1995			17/06/1999
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)				19/09/1994

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

ICCAT :

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

The main fishery agreement relevant for the entire ACCOBAMS Area is the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), in force well before ACCOBAMS. European countries also obey to the European Fishery Policy with all related Regulations

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Once quite commonly reported, its distribution appears quite irregular and limited to the Corsican, Sardinian Seas, Tyrrhenian Seas (northern and central) and in south Sicily around Lampedusa and Linosa Island (Sicily Strait).
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sporadic sightings have been reported in both central and the southern Tyrrhenian Seas
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Only a single specimen captured in Taranto Gulf (Ionian Sea)
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA

Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sightings have been reported in the north Adriatic Sea and in the Sicily Strait
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Caretta caretta is a common sea turtle specie in the Mediterranean Sea
Sea birds		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Conservation of Cetaceans Critical Habitats - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise, Population estimates and distribution, Interactions with fisheries / aquaculture, Chemical & biological pollution, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : Bottlenose dolphin conservation in the North West Sardinia - **Financing** : Others - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : gabriella.lamanna@gmail.com - **Short Description** : Purpose: i) monitoring population size and structure and modelling distribution of bottlenose dolphin in the North West Sardinia; ii) evaluating the effects of noise, boat traffic and dolphin watching on dolphins behaviour, distribution and acoustic. Methods: systemativ surveys from motor boats; photo-identification; acoustic and behavioural data collection; species distribution modelling (by MAXENT) and home range estimation; noise level measurement and sound analysis. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Public awareness - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise, Population estimates and distribution, Population Structure - **Title** : Delfini Metropolitan - **Financing** : Others - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : ggnone@costaeditainment.it - **Short Description** : Delfini Metropolitan is an Acquario di Genova research project. It mainly focused on the bottlenose dolphin habits: habitat use, home range analysis, abundance estimate, social structure, interactions with human activity (fishing, trawling, sea traffic). We use photo-ID technique for abundance estimate, home range analysis and social structure analysis. We use ArcGIS 9.3 as a software tool for spatial analysis. Boat-based random surveys. The study area is located along the Eastern Ligurian coast, between Genoa and La Spezia. The research platforms are two 5,10m long inflatable. In 2018, 27 daily surveys were conducted for a total of 1211 km. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Public awareness - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise - **Title** : Marecamp - Dolphin watching and conservation in the Gulf of Catania - **Financing** : Others - **Responsible** : Consortium - **Email** : clamonaco@unict.it - **Short Description** : The project, aims to collect data in the Gulf of Catania monitoring the state of health of its cetofauna and other threatened marine species and applying the citizen science in order to inform the community about the presence of cetaceans and to disseminate their conservation as species protected by international agreements and conventions. The study of seasonal and spatial distribution of the species, the photo-identification of bottlenose dolphins' individuals, are the primary monitoring purposes - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Reduce human pressures on cetaceans - **Subtype** : Other, Anthropogenic underwater noise - **Title** : Marine mammals monitoring during TAP Project in Italian waters - **Financing** : Others - **Responsible** : Consortium - **Email** : danielasilvia.pace@uniroma1.it - **Short Description** : A monitoring activity from MMO and PAM was carried out in November and December 2018 in the Adriatic Sea (Italy) to protect the biological component marine mammals from any interference (principally noise) generated during the construction of the offshore part of the TAP project in the area affected by the operations. This program was a combination of visual/acoustic monitoring activities at sea, together with the acquisition of h24 acoustic data using a fixed sonobuoy, to apply real-time mitigation measures in the presence of marine mammals, minimize impacts and prevent damage to these species. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Public awareness - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise - **Title** : CETYS Project - **Financing** : Others - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : danielasilvia.pace@uniroma1.it - **Short Description** : The CETYS project seeks to provide consistent data on the ecology, habitat use and social structure, and

on the interaction with fishing activities (mainly trawling), of bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) along the Roman coastal area (Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy). - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise - **Title** : TASM project - **Financing** : Others - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : danielasilvia.pace@uniroma1.it - **Short Description** : The TASM project seeks to establish a baseline of information on cetaceans, and other apex predators, presence, distribution and habitat use over and around two poorly known seamounts (named Tiberino and Albano) off the city of Rome (Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy) as case studies, to verify the «attraction effect» of seamounts on the pelagic fauna and assess the reliance of individual species on specific structures. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise - **Title** : Delfini Capitolini - **Financing** : Others - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : barbara@oceanomaredelphis.org - **Short Description** : Bottlenose dolphin regular monitoring in the area of Tiber Estuary, Central Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy. All year round. Visual survey, acoustic recordings, photo-identification, behavioural data collection. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise - **Title** : Ischia Dolphin Project - **Financing** : Others - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : barbara@oceanomaredelphis.org - **Short Description** : Cetaceans monitoring in the area of the Archipelagos Pontino and Campano, Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy. Surveys are conducted five days a week from May to October. Visual and acoustic surveys using Pamguard, photo-identification, behavioural data collection. When possible, few additional outings are made in winter and spring. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise - **Title** : FA.RE.MARE 2018 - **Financing** : Others - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : cetus@supereva.it - **Short Description** : Presence of Bottlenose dolphins, Pelagos area, Versilia area east area, random transect line. Date entered in Intercet platform - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Public awareness - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise, Population estimates and distribution, Information and communication about cetaceans, Population Structure - **Title** : Dolphin without borders - **Financing** : International - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : tethys@tethys.org - **Short Description** : To support the conservation of common bottlenose dolphins *Tursiops truncatus* in the Pelagos Sanctuary; b) at the same time taking advantage of the popularity of these charismatic mammals to help raising awareness within the wider public on the conservation of the marine environment; and c) strengthening the links among Pelagos and the many MPAs and National Parks existing within the Sanctuary boundaries by promoting a sustained coordination and systematic implementation of dolphin monitoring and conservation action in the area - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Public awareness - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise - **Title** : FLT Monitoring network - **Financing** : Others - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : antonella.arcangeli@isprambiente.it - **Short Description** : Fixed Line Transect Monitoring Network; sighting activities from several passenger ferries in the seas around Italy - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Conservation of Cetaceans Critical Habitats, Public awareness - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise, Population estimates and distribution, Area-based measures for cetacean conservation, Population Structure, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : Cetacean Sanctuary Research Project - **Financing** : Others - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : tethys@tethys.org - **Short Description** : Tethys Research Institute CSR is regularly conducted between June and September on board "Pelagos", a motor sailing vessel (21 m long). The study area is included within the "Pelagos Sanctuary" and it covers about 25,000 km². Surveys are conducted ad libitum without following any predesigned routes. Effort, environmental conditions and sighting data are recorded regularly by using dedicated software PAMGUARD 1.15.14. - -

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Reduce human pressures on cetaceans

[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -

[MEDSEALITTER](#) -

[Cetacean Research and Conservation in the Ionian Sea](#) -

[FLT Mediterranean Monitoring Network - Marine species and threats](#) -

[Some cases of opportunistic feeding: the Bottlenose dolphin, *Tursiops truncatus*, interference to the fishing in the Ionian Sea \(Mediterranean Sea\)](#) -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☐ No ☐ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☐ No ☒ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

Complete name : CIBRA - Dipartimento di Scienze della terra e dell'Ambiente - Università di Pavia - Museo di Storia Naturale di Milano - **Type of the organization** : Research Institute or University - **Country** : ITALY - **Contact Name** : Gianni Pavan; Michela Podestà - **Contact E-mail** : gianni.pavan@unipv.it - **Contact Website** : <http://www-3.unipv.it/cibra/spiaggiamenti.html> - -
The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

Tissu Bank :

[Dept. of Comparative Biomedicine and Food Science of the University of Padova](#) -

Comments :

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

Italy has funded , since 2014 an Emergency intervention task force (C.E.R.T. Padua University,) a mobile laboratory unit able to intervene in case of large cetaceans stranding (more than five meters of length), mass strandings and stranded alive specimens.

Its Coordinator, Dr S. Mazzariol, is the chair of IWC stranding panel.

Italian Ministry of Environment and the Italian Ministry for Health, are going to formally adopt the Marine Mammal Stranding Network national decree, engaging Italian Coast Guard, Mediterranean Marine Mammals Tissue Bank (Padua University), National Stranding Bank (BDS, Pavia University), C.E.R.T. (Padua University) and the relevant veterinary and health local bodies (IIZZSS, AASSLL) . Other institutional actors involves will be university departments, municipalities, and experts and researchers registered in a dedicated national register.

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation

measures (OECM-CBD) :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Title event : High Qualified ACCOBAMS MMO (Marine Mammals Observer) and PAM (Passive Acoustic Monitoring) operator, training with certification, 22-28 July 2019, Pelagos sanctuary, Savona, Italy. - Date : From 22/07/2019 to 28/07/2019 -

Title event : ACCOBAMS Course for Highly Qualified Marine Mammals Observers (MMO) and Passive Acoustic Monitoring operators (PAM), Oceanomare Delphis - CIBRA - Date : From 23/09/2019 to 28/09/2019 -

Title event : Highly qualified MMO/PAM course - Date : From 23/09/2019 to 28/09/2019 -

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

Conference name : European Cetacean Society Conference 2018 - **Description** :

The 32nd annual European Cetacean Society conference took place in La Spezia, Italy from 6th to 10th April 2018.

- **Url** : <https://www.europeancetaceansociety.eu/conference/32nd-annual-conference-italy> - -

2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

LEBANON

Rapport National Liban

The PARTY :

LEBANON

Date of the last modification of the report :

17/07/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

Email * :

bihar@cnrs.edu.lb

Telephone * :

009613303969

Address :

Mr Gaby KHALAF Directeur du Centre de Recherches Marines (CRM) Centre National des Sciences Marines P.O. BOX 534, Batroun – LIBAN

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2016 – 2013 – 2010 – 2007

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer or fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

Basically low willingness of the stakeholders to participate to the projects presented and the shortage on the number of team members who are willing to take the step further.

Le Liban a des difficultés pour mettre en oeuvre l'Accord pour les raisons suivantes :

- Manque de personnel hautement qualifié
- Manque d'équipement, notamment pour le centre d'histologie
- Manque de financement adéquat
- Difficultés à convaincre l'opinion publique de l'intérêt de l'Accord et de la conservation des cétacés
- Situation sécuritaire épisodiquement tendue ne permettant pas de réaliser les missions de recherches et de sensibilisation de manière continue

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and competent authority. :

Date entry into force :

Competent authority :

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

none

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

Transposition at national level :

☐ No ☐ Yes

Legislative text :

Competent authority :

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

Competent authority :

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

none

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site: www.marineregions.org

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

Organization Type : National Authorities, Administrations - **Comments** :

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

Ministère de l'Environnement

Ministère de l'Agriculture

Ministère des Travaux Publics et des Transports

Ministère de la Défense

- -

Organization Type : Research Institute or University - **Comments** :

- Centre de Recherches Marines (CRM)

- Centre National des Sciences Marines

- Institut de l'Environnement
- American University of Beirut
- Université de Balamand
- Université Saint Joseph

- -

List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

- Loi 571 du 11/02/2004, portant ratification à l'ACCOBAMS

- Décision du Premier Ministre no. 69/2004 du 02/07/2004 portant création d'un comité interministériel permanent pour l'application de l'Accord ACCOBAMS

- Décision Ministérielle 1/125 du 23/09/1999 portant "Interdiction de la pêche et de la vente de sous produits relatifs aux cétacés et aux tortues"

- Law no. 690 dated 26/8/2005 organising the Ministry of Environment and defining its mandate, states that the MoE is responsible for the establishment, protection and management of protected areas.

- Law no. 214 dated 2/4/1993 (Establishment of the Ministry of Transport) and its amendments (law no. 247 dated 7/8/2000) state that the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MoPWT) is mandated to control the implementation of the legislation and rules related to transport and marine public properties.

- Decree no. 31 dated 18/1/1955, defining the mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), states that the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for implementing the legislation related to fisheries and fishing activities.

- Decree no. 22 dated 22/1/1981 (Organization of the Army) stating that the Marine Forces in the Army are responsible for coast defence (patrolling the sea)

- Law no. 444/02 (Code of Environment) specifies, under Chapter VIII, the protection, conservation and management of nature and biodiversity.

- Law no. 708/98 declaring the Tyre Coast Nature Reserve on November 5, 1998.

- Law no. 121/92 declaring the Palm Islands Nature Reserve on March 9, 1992.

- Decree no. 8633 dated 7/8/2012 relating to the "Fundamentals of Environmental Impact Assessment" or EIA decree.

-Decision of the Minister of Agriculture no. 125/1 dated 23/9/1999 banning the fishing of marine turtles, monk seals and whales as well as selling, use or trade of any derivatives from the mentioned species.

-Decision of the Minister of Agriculture no. 346/1 dated 15/7/2010 regulating and identifying fishing types and equipment and banning the use of small mesh sizes and trawling nets and fishing using scuba diving equipment.

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force

Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)				
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)				
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)				
Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)				
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)	11/08/1994			
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)				
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)				
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)				
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)				
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean				
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean				
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)				
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic				
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)	22/02/1994			
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)				

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

ICCAT :

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sea birds		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Reduce human pressures on cetaceans

[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -
[CSMC4, 11-13 nov 2017](#) -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☐ No ☐ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☐ No ☐ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

Tissu Bank :

[National Center for marine sciences](#) -
[National Centre for Marine Sciences, CNRS-L](#) -

Comments :

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation measures (OECM-CBD). :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

LIBYA

National Report Libya

The PARTY :

LIBYA

Date of the last modification of the report :

17/07/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

Email * :

mok405@yahoo.com

Telephone * :

+218 214 870 266

Address :

Al Mokhtar SAIED, Head of Marine and Wild Life Conservation Section Environment General Authority (EGA) Tripoli PO Box 83618 STATE OF LIBYA

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

In 2004, the National focal point was Dr. Omar Mohammed Sudani

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2013 and 2004

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer or fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

- To help countries that don't have a national stranding network to put it in place with necropsy training for veterinarians
- Evaluate the functioning of the stranding network for improvement
- To help countries to set up a tissue bank
- Passive acoustic training, MMO-PAM

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

- There has been no major special problem for cetaceans during the last two years in the region

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and competent authority. :

Date entry into force :

01/09/2002

Competent authority :

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

Transposition at national level :

☐ No ☐ Yes

Legislative text :

Competent authority :

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

Competent authority :

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site: www.marineregions.org

Libyan national territorial waters and neighbour countries (Egypt, Malta, Italy and Tunisia)

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

Organization Type : National Authorities, Administrations - **Comments** :

Environmental General Authority (EGA)

Secretariat of Marine Wealth (SMW)

National Authority for Fishery Investment

--

Organization Type : Research Institute or University - **Comments** :

Marine Resources Department, Faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Science, Omar Mukhtar University

Marine Biology Research Centre (MBRC) in Tajoura

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List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force
Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)				
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)				
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)				
Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)				
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)				12/07/2001
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)		28/01/2003		28/04/2003
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)				
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)				01/09/2002
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)				
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean				
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the				

Mediterranean				
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)				
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic				
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)				
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)				

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

ICCAT :

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Reduce human pressures on cetaceans

[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -

[CSMC4, 11-13 nov 2017](#) -

[Cetacean Research and Conservation in the Ionian Sea](#) -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☐ No ☐ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☐ No ☐ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

Tissu Bank :

Comments :

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation measures (OECM-CBD). :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

MALTA

MALTA NATIONAL REPORT 2017-2019

Name of country: **MALTA**

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT, NATIONAL REPORTS, MAIN ISSUES AND NEEDS

A. Focal Point details

Mr Darrin T Stevens

Deputy Director Environment and Resources

Email: accobams.malta@era.org.mt, darrin.stevens@era.org.mt

Address: Environment and Resources Authority, Hexagon House, Spencer Hill, Marsa, MRS 1441, MALTA

Tel: (+356) 2292 3665; (+356) 2292 3500

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered

No changes in Focal Point since 2017.

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided):

2010, 2013, 2016.

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer of fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties:

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics: (1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high-speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

An initial assessment of issues relevant to marine mammals has been carried out (and is currently being updated), which led to the development a Marine Programme of Measures and a related Marine Monitoring Programme. For further information refer to the following links:

<https://era.org.mt/en/Pages/MSFD-IAs-GES-Targets.aspx>

<https://era.org.mt/en/Documents/MSFD-InitialAssessment-MarineMammals.pdf>

https://era.org.mt/en/Documents/GES_Targets-Descriptors1_4_6.pdf

<https://era.org.mt/en/Pages/MSFD-Monitoring-Programme.aspx>

https://era.org.mt/en/Documents/MonitoringFactsheet_D1_D4_MarineReptilesMammals.pdf

<http://era.org.mt/en/Documents/MSFD-Article11-Malta-General%20Report.pdf>

<https://era.org.mt/en/Pages/MSFD-Programme-of-Measures.aspx>

https://era.org.mt/en/Documents/POMs_SummaryReport_Malta2017.pdf

A relatively "hot" topic at the moment is the issue of marine litter and single use plastics (which includes the issues linked with the impacts of marine litter on marine life); the issue is being addressed through the Single-Use Plastic Products Strategy 2019-2025 and the Saving Our Blue Campaign – for further information, refer to <https://www.gov.mt/en/Government/DOI/Press%20Releases/PublishingImages/Pages/2019/June/05/pr191254/pr191254a.pdf>.

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT

1.1. *Dates when signed (S), ratified (R), accepted (AC), approved (AP) or joined (J) the ACCOBAMS and competent authority.*

Malta has signed and ratified ACCOBAMS on 23rd March 2001, with the treaty entering into force for Malta on the 1st June 2001. The Competent Authority is the Environment & Resources Authority (ERA).

1.2. *Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement*
N/A

1.3. *Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken.*

- Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force: N/A; in process.

Transposition at National Level: in process.

- Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status: in process.

Competent Authority: Environment & Resources Authority

1.4. *Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2*

Nature Trust Malta has been granted permission to handle cetaceans stranding, rescue and rehabilitation for the entire reporting period.

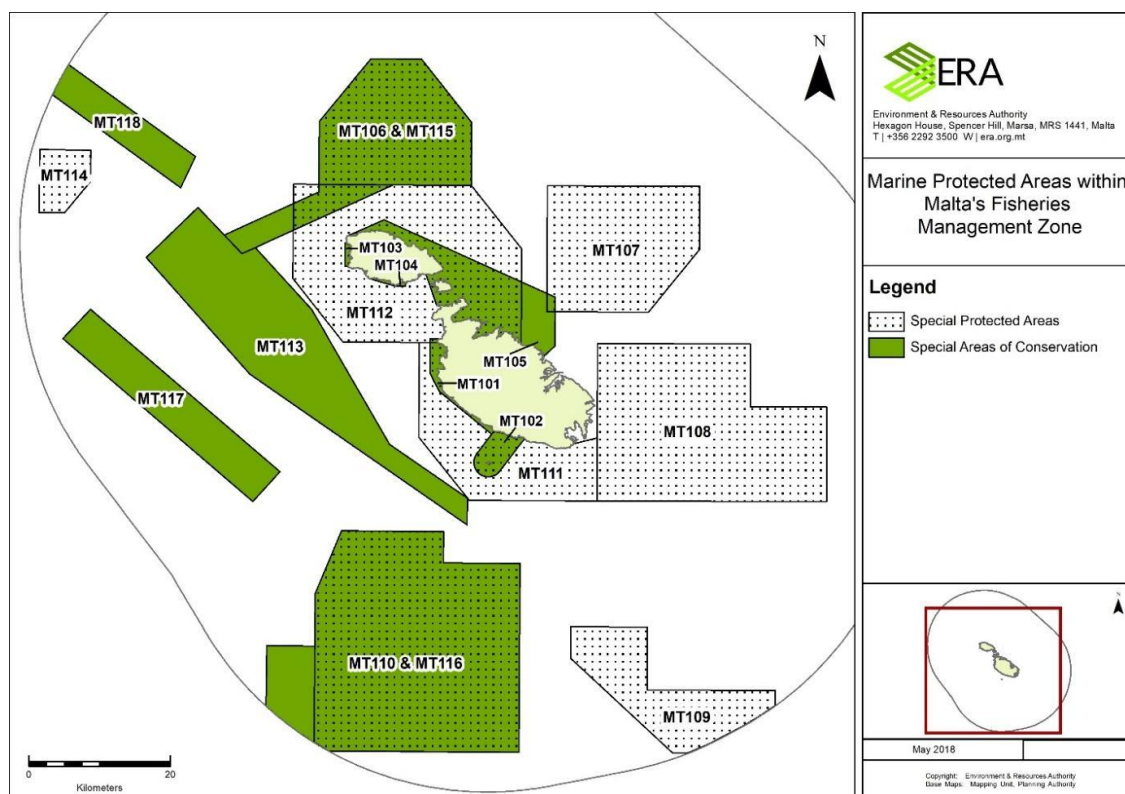
1.5. *Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries.*

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site: www.marineregions.org

Malta's marine reference units are indicated in the following link:

http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/mt/eu/msfd_art17/2018reporting/spatialdata/envxnlcyq/index_html?&page=2

In terms of marine protected areas designated so far, these cover about 35% of the Maltese marine waters within the 25nm Fisheries Management Zone. A map of the areas is included below. These include areas designated specifically for cetaceans.



1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

- Intergovernmental Organizations:
Malta is a Member State of the European Union, and a party of various multilateral environmental agreements and commitments linked with cetacean conservation, fisheries and environmental management.
- National authorities / administrations:
The main entities are the following:
 - Ministry for the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change (MESDC)
 - Environment and Resource Authority (ERA)
 - Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DFA)
 - Continental Shelf Department (CSD)
- Non-Governmental Organizations:
 - Nature Trust (Malta)
 - The Biological Conservation Research Foundation (BICREF)
- Research Institutes / Universities:
 - Department of Biology, University of Malta
- Rescue Centres:
 - Xrobb l-Għaġin Centre. The centre is being upgraded and expanded with EU co-financement, and operations are run by Nature Trust (Malta), subject to permitting and a contract with the Environment & Resources Authority, the competent authority, which finances aspects linked with operations, including veterinary care, medicines and awareness.

- Dolphinaria:
 - Mediterraneo Marine Park
- Whale-watching operators:
 - Eco Marine Malta
- Others:
N/A

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

Date: 2016	Environment Protection Act (CAP. 549)
Date: 2003	Marine Mammals Protection Regulations (S.L.549.35)
Date: 2006	Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations (S.L. 549.44)
Date: 2004	Regulation of Trade in Species of Fauna and Flora (S.L. 549.38)
Date: 2011	Marine Policy Framework Regulations (SL 549.63)
Date: 2015	Water Policy Framework Regulations (SL 549.100)
Date: 2017	Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (SL 549.46)
Date: 1999	National Code of Practice for Cetacean Stranding (1999)

Legislation under the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549) mentioned above is available at the following link:
[https://era.org.mt/en/Pages/Legislation%20under%20Environment%20Protection%20Act%20\(CAP%20549\).aspx](https://era.org.mt/en/Pages/Legislation%20under%20Environment%20Protection%20Act%20(CAP%20549).aspx).

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects)

Knowledge gaps identified in earlier surveillance, monitoring studies and reporting cycles have been addressed, with research studies and projects being carried out in order to collect relevant data and information.

A number of important steps have been taken through the 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) to address knowledge gaps and research needs relating to the marine and coastal Natura 2000 network in Malta. These have included the implementation of four major EU funded LIFE projects, and additional projects under EMFF and Interreg Funding Programmes, so as to fill major knowledge gaps.

The LIFE Project MIGRATE implemented both data-collecting activities and marine surveys to understand the conservation status of, and to identify the best areas in Maltese waters to establish Natura 2000 network sites for, loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and common bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*). The project created baseline data and provide the first data generated from scientific studies.

The related LIFE BaHAR for N2K addresses the dearth of marine habitat data – specifically location, range, conservation status – by collecting existing information, surveying marine areas and analysing the data collected. This helped establishing the distribution of marine habitats on which data gaps existed, with the aim of extending existing sites and identifying new sites to be included in the Natura 2000 network.

The LIFE Malta Seabird Project addressed monitoring surveys for Yelkouan shearwater (*Puffinus yelkouan*), Scopoli's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*) and the Mediterranean subspecies of the European storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*) breeding in Malta. This enabled the Maltese government to create eight marine Natura 2000 network Special Protection Areas (SPAs), in line with its obligations as a Member State under the EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) to designate SPAs for Annex I species. This project besides adding to existing

monitoring data, also provided new baseline research data on rafting zones in Maltese and surrounding waters as well as the migratory route of the species assessed.

These three LIFE projects have also gathered scientific data on other marine fauna, including all marine mammals; those encountered were reported. This also added to our baseline data, for future monitoring efforts.

The ongoing LIFE-IP RBMP Malta will also seek to address the key horizontal challenges identified during the gap analysis undertaken. These include assessments of contaminants of emerging concern in the water environment, focus on the further development of the monitoring programme and issues linked with hydrographical modelling systems.

The Marine Programme of Measures also address knowledge gaps that contribute to the management of the terrestrial, coastal and marine protected habitats and species. Studies are being carried out on the interactions of seabirds, marine reptiles and marine mammals with fisheries activities.

Efforts are being undertaken to improve knowledge and data collection about the fisheries sector through the implementation of Malta's Work Plan for Data Collection (<https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/wps>).

Additional research work that is being carried out relates to the issue of marine litter and plastics. This is being addressed through studies carried out by the University of Malta (UOM) with the financial support of ERA, and other actions implemented with NGOs, such as Nature Trust Malta through an agreement and financial support from ERA aimed at targeting impact of plastics as ingested litter in marine reptiles and mammals, and with No Plastic and Żibel in relation to clean-ups on land and sea, also with financial support from ERA and MESDC.

The collaboration of ERA with the UOM is formalised through a Service Agreement, whereby ERA assesses data gaps and information, commissioning or sponsoring studies. These includes various areas, including public attitude surveys, specific ecological surveys or studies, studies on algal blooms and selected incidents, and assistance through expert advice in permitting issues. ERA also assists in lecturing programmes, as outlined in earlier sections, and sponsors annually the publication of the research works carried out by the Department of Biology of the University of Malta, which works also focus on research needs identified by the ERA with such office.

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party.

Convention/Agreement	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force
Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)				11th December 2001
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)		30th December 1977		
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)		12th December 2001		
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES -			17th April 1989	

Washington, 1973)				
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)			26th November 1993	
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)			13th February 2001	
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean				29th April 1965
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean				1990
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)				20th May 1993

1.10. *Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures)*

The main fishery agreement relevant for the entire ACCOBAMS area is the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM). This and other relevant treaties are included below:

- Agreement for the Establishment of a General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean. Malta acceded to the Agreement on the 29th April 1965. Amendments to this agreement were made in 1997. Malta accepted the amendments on 23 December 1999.
- Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. Malta acceded to this agreement on 11th November 2001. The Agreement entered into force on the 11th December 2001. On accession Malta entered a declaration to this agreement.
- ICCAT. Malta as part of the EU is a party of ICCAT and all the ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions are locally enforced.

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS

2.1: RESEARCH AND MONITORING

2.1.1. *List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement).*

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour porpoise				Only historical records; not currently known in Maltese waters.
DELPHINIDAE					
<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	Rough-toothed dolphin			x	Occasional.

<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin				Confirmed in Maltese waters; status unknown.
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin		x		Confirmed in Maltese waters.
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin		x		Confirmed in Maltese waters.
<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Short-beaked common dolphin		x		Confirmed in Maltese waters.
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	False killer whale			x	Occurs occasionally in the Mediterranean. Only one historical record in Malta.
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer whale				Only historical records; not currently known in Maltese waters.
<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Long-finned pilot whale			x	Known from Maltese waters, but status is unknown.
ZIPHIIDAE					
<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>	Blainville's beaked whale				Not known in Maltese waters.
<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale			x	Confirmed in Maltese waters through at least 2 strandings; status unknown.
PHYSETERIDAE					
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale			x	Confirmed in Maltese waters.
KOGIIDAE					
<i>Kogia simus</i>	Dwarf sperm whale				Not known in Maltese waters.
BALAENIDAE					
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	Northern right whale				Not known in Maltese waters.
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Minke whale				Not known in Maltese waters.
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei whale				Not known in Maltese waters.
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale			x	Known in Maltese waters, but status is unknown. There are some records of coastal sightings in December 2013 and April 2014.
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale				Not known in Maltese waters.

2.1.2. List and description of **research programs** and **research projects** related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities,

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation (name of the project, contact details and short description).

Please list the projects regarding improvement of knowledge about status of cetaceans (Cetacean population estimates and distribution, Population Structure, Monitoring cetacean's status, Functional stranding networks and responses to emergency situation, etc.)

LIFE+ MIGRATE Project (LIFE 11 NAT/MT/1070): Conservation Status and potential Sites of Community Interest for *Tursiops truncatus* and *Caretta caretta* in Malta. Details on the project available at: <https://lifeprojectmigrate.com/>

Please list the projects regarding reduction of human pressures on cetaceans (Interactions with fisheries / aquaculture, Anthropogenic underwater noise, Ship strikes, Cetacean watching, Marine debris, Chemical & biological pollution, Climate change, Captivity related issues)

QuietMED Project. Details on the project available at: <http://www.quietmed-project.eu/>

QuietMED2 Project. Details on the project available at: <https://quietmed2.eu/>

Please list the projects regarding conservation of cetacean habitats

LIFE+ MIGRATE Project (LIFE 11 NAT/MT/1070): Conservation Status and potential Sites of Community Interest for *Tursiops truncatus* and *Caretta caretta* in Malta. Details on the project available at: <https://lifeprojectmigrate.com/>

LIFE BaHAR for N2K (LIFE12 NAT/MT/000845): Life+ Benthic Habitat Research for Marine Natura 2000 Site Designation. Details on the project available at: <https://lifebahar.org.mt/>

Please list the projects on public awareness about cetaceans (Information / Communication / Awareness about cetaceans)

LIFE+ MIGRATE Project (LIFE 11 NAT/MT/1070): Conservation Status and potential Sites of Community Interest for *Tursiops truncatus* and *Caretta caretta* in Malta. Details on the project available at: <https://lifeprojectmigrate.com/>

Please list any other relevant projects

Refer to Section 1.8 of this report.

2.1.3. **Cetacean stranding**

Does the country have a stranding network? If not, please precise why? If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database. Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

Co-ordinating System

The Environment and Resources Authority (ERA) coordinates the activities related to the stranding of cetaceans and is the competent authority designated for the protection and management of cetacean species. Moreover, ERA is responsible for the issuance of permits related to the keeping, killing, pursuing, capturing, transport, sale, exchange, import and disturbance of cetaceans.

Agents involved

Apart from ERA, other entities are involved in the local cetacean stranding network, as specified in the Code of Practice for Cetacean Stranding. These include the Director responsible for Veterinary Services, local NGOs, the University of Malta, the Commissioner of Police and the Armed Forces of Malta. ERA also has a contract with NTM to attend to and follow-up rescue and rehabilitation operations (linked with both terrestrial and marine species), through which ERA provides permits (and associated monitoring) and finances equipment, veterinary care, feed, medicines and other requirements, as well as awareness material events, with NTM coordinating training and rescue, rehabilitation and release operations, with the additional assistance from a network of volunteers.

Means available

In case of cetacean stranding, Malta utilises the equipment specified in the guidelines for a coordinated Cetaceans Stranding Response by Dr Marie Van Bressen. Such equipment, available at ERA, includes basic first aid rescue equipment, identification guides and data sheets, towels, tape measures, disposable gloves, clipboards, cameras, ropes and soft foam and other basic equipment for potential sampling and collection of tissues, when and as necessary.

Databases & Publishing of Results

Records on stranded cetaceans are kept at ERA as well as other entities involved in the local cetacean standings network. Such stranding partners, which require specific permits in terms of the Marine Mammal

Protection Regulations, (S.L.549.35) and the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations,(S.L. 549.44), also submit reports in accordance with permit conditions and inform on the relevant stranding episodes.

Transmission of data to MEDACES

Data was sent to RAC/SPA for onward transmission to MEDACES on stranding data covering 2008 to 2015 and uploaded to MEDACES data base.

Between 2016 to 2018, only two striped dolphins were found in 2018. An autopsy was conducted on one of the specimens found. The data sheets/set for MEDACES are being prepared for submission.

2.1.4. *Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology.*

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

The latest Red List is available at this link: <https://era.org.mt/en/Documents/RedDataBook-Malteselands-1989.pdf>. This needs revision on the basis of the latest datasets, although it is difficult to establish relevant national Red List status other than Data Deficient for migratory and occasional species for which only few (often less than a handful of) national sightings are known. In the meantime, the conservation status of cetacean species in Malta has been updated in 2019 in line with the provisions of the EU Habitats Directive. The conservation status assessment and result conclusions for cetacean species are available for 2007, 2013 and 2019 in the following link: <http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/mt/eu/art17/>.

2.5. *Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information.*

MPAs in Maltese waters for the conservation of cetacean species are designated under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). Malta is currently in the process of drafting the Conservation Objectives and Conservation Measures for all of its marine Natura 2000 sites. Such management elements are targeted for finalisation by 2020.

In accordance with the EU Habitats Directive, three sites for the conservation of *Tursiops truncatus* have been established (MT0000113, MT0000115 and MT0000116), although scientific evidence suggests dolphins are using the entire Maltese FMZ. This is the reason that the conservation measures apply national wide and consider all cetaceans.

Cetacean-specific measures will aim for improved data collection, close cooperation with NGO(s) and awareness raising. Other measures, which will target a wider regulation of activities, such as restriction of fishing pressure and regulations for boats, will also aid the overall conservation of cetaceans.

2.2: MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS

Please list all management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

Relevant management measures for MPAs are in preparation and are expected to be in place by 2020. Meanwhile, all Maltese waters are subject to the Marine Monitoring Programme and related Marine Programme of Measures, which implement the provisions of the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations and the Marine Policy Framework Regulations. These programmes and regulations transpose and implement requirements of multilateral and regional environmental agreements, including ACCOBAMS, the CMS, the Bern Convention, the Barcelona Convention and its SPA/BD Protocol, the EU

Habitats Directive and the EU MSFD. Moreover, the After-LIFE Conservation Programme on *Caretta* and *Tursiops* 2016-2021 addresses relevant issues linked with cetaceans

2.2.1. Interaction with fisheries. Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries (text and/or table). Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

No bycatch of cetaceans has been reported in Maltese waters.

2.2.2. Navigation regulations and ship strikes

No ship strikes on cetaceans are reported in Maltese waters.

2.2.3. Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA)

The introduction of energy, including underwater noise is a pressure on the marine environment that needs to be monitored as part of the requirements of the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC. Relevant issues are also considered as part of current environment impact assessments and appropriate assessments in line with provisions of relevant subsidiary legislation under the Environment Protection Act (refer to section 1.7 of this report).

2.2.4. Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities

One whale-watching permit has been granted by ERA within the reporting period through the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549), with the obligation that this activity follows the whale-watching guidelines produced by ACCOBAMS, which it does.

2.2.5. Marine pollution, including marine debris

The Commission Decision (EU) 2017/848 indicates two secondary criteria for marine litter:

- D10C3: The amount of marine litter and micro-litter ingested by marine animals is at a level that does not adversely affect the health of the species concerned.
- D10C4: The number of individuals of each species which are adversely affected due to litter, such as by entanglement, other types of injury or mortality or health effects.

The use of secondary criteria is up to the Member States and can be used to complement primary criteria in their implementation of the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC.

Any data on stranding and necropsies of cetaceans would be captured by the reports submitted by Nature Trust Malta as part of the Management Agreement for the rehabilitation of fauna & related aspects.

2.2.6. Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres

A Code of Practice for the stranding of cetacean species was introduced in 1999. This protocol sets out various procedures to be followed in the case of such an event. The Protocol aims at providing effective and timely assistance to any live animals, the collection of scientific data and the acceptable method for the disposal of carcasses. The leading entity in such events is ERA, who may request assistance from local or international organisations. In addition, throughout the reporting interim, a number of applicants applied with ERA to aid with the rescue of live/dead stranded dolphins. Such entities were subsequently issued with a relevant permit that laid down the necessary conditions and restrictions for the carrying out

of such rescue operations or actions, as necessary. The University of Malta is also notified and involved as necessary as per the conditions stipulated in the Code of Practice.

2.2.7. *Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium*

The Mediterraneo Marine Park operates in line with provisions of the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549).

2.2.8. **Marine protected areas (MPA)**, fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation measures (OECM-CBD). List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

All marine waters are subject to the provisions of the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations and the Marine Policy Framework Regulations, with related management and monitoring programmes (refer to section 1.7 and this section of the report). MPAs are indicated in Section 1.5 of this report; of these, three MPAs are specifically designated for the conservation management of *Tursiops truncatus*. The associated Conservation Objectives and Measures for these sites are currently being finalised and are targeted for completion by 2020. These measures will aim to facilitate the conservation of all cetacean species throughout Maltese waters.

2.2.9. *Others, please specify*

Additional information on activities carried out by the Environment & Resources Authority are available on the ERA website: <https://era.org.mt>.

2.3: COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS

Please list all relevant communication and awareness activities

2.3.1. *Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the Country.*

The main events included:

- The ongoing public consultation process on the management measures for MPAs;
- Training workshops;
- Three awareness-raising boat trips;
- A number of awareness-raising activities and events, including TV spots on protected areas;
- Media releases linked with rescue operations and/or MPAs; as well as
- A number of activities linked with projects ongoing during the reporting period, including the LIFE BaHAR for N2K project and the EMFF Marine Monitoring Project.

2.3.2. *Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad*

Various meetings were attended as part of our EU, COE and UN obligations associated with various regional and multilateral environmental agreements. The following are some of the relevant meetings:

- ACCOBAMS Workshop Survey Initiative 3-5th October 2017 in Tunis, Tunisia
- Fourth Session of the ACCOBAMS Regional Workshop, 9-10th of May, 2018 in Tunis, Tunisia
- The 6th International Meeting on the Effects of Sound in the Ocean on Marine Mammals (ESOMM) will be held in combination with the 3rd Programme Review Meeting of the E&P Sound & Marine Life Joint Industry Programme (JIP) 10-14th September 2018
- Meeting of the Working Group on Marine Protected Areas (WGMPPA), including a session on Essential Fish Habitats (EFH) from 18-21 February 2019, held at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy

- Joint GFCM/OceanCare workshop on Anthropogenic Underwater Noise and impacts on fish, invertebrates and fish resources from 21-22 February 2019, held at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy
- 5th International Conference on Marine Mammal Protected Areas (ICMMPA), 8-12 April 2019; held at The Westin Resort, Costa Navarino, 240 01 Pilos, Messenia, Greece

2.3.3. Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.)

The Main Products produced under the LIFE+ MIGRATE project were the following:

- **Roll-up banners:** In total, twelve banners were produced, whereby some were permanently displayed at each of the beneficiaries' premises and other were transported to promotional events, as necessary, to make the public aware that the event was related to the mentioned project;
- **Video:** Promotions videos are produced, featured on local TV, social media and other media;
- **Promotional materials:** posters, leaflets and stickers;
- **Guidelines for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in Malta:** aimed to provide updated information as a guide for the establishment of conservation measures targeting bottlenose dolphins and loggerhead turtles in Maltese waters.

2.4: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS

Please list all relevant capacity building activities

2.4.1. National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work

Data gaps are addressed in the following link: <https://era.org.mt/en/Documents/MSFD-InitialAssessment-MarineMammals.pdf>.

The general needs relate to additional scientific surveys at regional scale; further training of fishers and sea-users; as well training to new officials operating within relevant institutions, like ERA, DFA, MESDC and the Armed Forces of Malta (AFM); as well as veterinarians and NGOs assisting in stranding and rescue operations; the setting up of genetic data banks; and the need for appropriate assessment tools and approaches and data analysis for cetacean sightings and overall population assessments.

2.4.2. Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned

Training on the identification of species was given to AFM, NGOs (such as Birdlife Malta) and other interested individuals who are/were out at sea and could encounter such marine species.

2.4.3. Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools)

The Eko-Skola project, implemented by Nature Trust (Malta) under the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE) targets children and young adults, and also includes awareness on cetaceans and related issues. For more information: <https://www.ekoskola.org.mt/>.

In relation to tertiary education, these are addressed through Bachelor and Master courses organised by the University of Malta. Such courses also include environmental policy and multilateral environmental agreements in the syllabus, including ACCOBAMS. These lectures are carried out by both University of Malta and Environment & Resources Authority staff.

MONACO

Rapport National Monaco

PAYS :

MONACO

Date de la dernière modification du rapport :

02/10/2019

Année de début :

01/01/2017

Année de fin :

04/09/2019

A. Détails du point focal national :

Email * :

cevanklaveren@gouv.mc

Téléphone * :

+377 98.98.44.70

Adresse :

Mme Céline IMPAGLIAZZO Chef de Division Département des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération MINISTERE D'ETAT Place de la Visitation MC 98015 - MONACO Cedex

B. Énumérer les points focaux nationaux (PFN) successifs et la période couverte :

Jusqu'en 2010 le Point Focal National était M. Patrick Van Klaveren

C. Date de soumission des rapports nationaux (indiquez les années où le rapport a été fourni) :

2004 - 2007 - 2010 - 2013 - 2016

D. Questions spécifiques et demandes à examiner :

Le Secrétariat, le Bureau, le Comité de suivi, le Comité scientifique ou lors de la prochaine réunion des Parties. Problème(s) majeur(s), besoins spécifiques ou sujets d'actualité: veuillez fournir des détails sur les problèmes émergents, les menaces ou les difficultés rencontrées et indiquer ce qui devrait être mis en œuvre pour répondre aux problèmes soulevés.

1/ Questions spécifiques et demandes à examiner par le Secrétariat, le Bureau, le Comité de suivi, le Comité

scientifique ou lors de la prochaine réunion des Parties :

2/ Recommandations / suggestions pour l'amélioration de la conservation figurant dans le (s) rapport (s) régional (s) du

comité scientifique :

Recommendations expressed by the different partners include two fairly specific topics.

Sighting survey from platform of opportunity, such as ferry lines, should be developed in countries with less opportunity to make dedicated surveys on a regular basis. The existing network and common standard protocols ensure reliability of data and compatibility for analyses at the Mediterranean scale.

The MMO/PAM certification should be used and promoted by all Parties to the Agreement. Furthermore, the mitigation measure of noise impact on cetaceans should go forward with a systematic Impact Assessment Study before every noise generating human activity at sea, and the possibility for a cetacean expert to postpone the activity in order to avoid areas or periods of cetacean higher encounter rates, and associated exposure risk.

More generally, every initiative that could contribute to reduce the bias between the northern and southern parts of the sub-region in terms of cetacean research, monitoring and conservation should be promoted. They can be large co-operative projects providing opportunities to put hands on by actively participating to the project (e.g. the ASI) or smaller sized initiatives like training workshops or North-South or South-South transboundary actions. In both cases, external funding would be needed.

3/ Problème (s) majeur (s) ou principales menaces ou sujets d'actualité :

(1/2 page, maximum 1 page):

(Sujets importants / importants pour les cétacés de la région et nécessitant probablement que le Comité scientifique en prenne en compte et en discutent. Exemple de sujets: Niveaux exceptionnels d'échouages ou de fortes activités sismiques prévues ou nouveaux ferries à grande vitesse opérant dans le secteur menace de grèves de navires, etc.)

No major issues reported in the Report on the conservation status of cetaceans and relevant activities in the Western Mediterranean and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS-SC12/2018/Doc04)

SECTION 1 - GESTION DE L'ACCORD :

1.1. Date d'entrée en vigueur et autorité compétente. :

Date d'entrée en vigueur :

01/06/2001

Autorité compétente :

Département des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération

1.2. Réserves exprimées conformément à l'article XV ou à l'article X de l'Accord :

Aucune

1.3. Date d'acceptation, signature, ratification des amendements; si en cours de traitement, veuillez indiquer l'autorité

compétente, la procédure et les mesures prises. :

a) Amendement de l'annexe 2 de l'Accord sur la conservation des cétacés de la mer Noire, de la Méditerranée et de la zone Atlantique adjacente relative à l'emploi des filets dérivants

Date d'entrée en vigueur :

25/10/2007

Transposition au niveau national :

☐ Non ☒ Oui

Texte législatif :

Code de la Mer Article O. 244-13

<https://www.legimonaco.mc/305/legismclois.nsf/ViewCode/DBEC5DB212C3B239C1257BD500287CD6!OpenDocument>

Autorité compétente :

Direction des Affaires Maritimes

b) Extension de la zone géographique de l'ACCOBAMS

Statut de ratification :

Ratifié le 02/03/2011

Autorité compétente :

Département des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération

Direction de l'Environnement

1.4 Dérogations autorisées conformément à l'art. II, paragraphe 2 de l'Accord et paragraphe 6 de l'annexe 2 :

aucune

1.5- Définition de la zone marine sous juridiction nationale incluse dans le champ d'application de l'Accord. Veuillez

indiquer si des négociations sont en cours avec les pays voisins pour les limites. :

Pour information, une carte non officielle de l'extension du domaine maritime du pays est disponible sur le site suivant:
www.marineregions.org

L'Accord s'applique aux eaux territoriales de la Principauté, tels que définis par la Convention de délimitation maritime franco-monégasque du 16 février 1984 et par le Code de la Mer Articles L 210 - 1, L 210-2 et L 210-3.

1.6- Lister les entités ayant compétence, responsabilité ou intérêt pour la conservation des cétacés. :

Veuillez examiner et compléter la liste fournie et décrire leurs activités. Veuillez préciser les mécanismes d'information / communication / coordination avec d'autres entités nationales.

Type des organisations : Autorités Nationale, Administrations - **Commentaire** :

Département de l'Equipment, l'Environnement et le Développement Urbain - Direction de l'Environnement
Département de l'Equipment, l'Environnement et le Développement Urbain - Direction des Affaires Maritimes
Département des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération

--

Type des organisations : Institut de recherche ou Université - **Commentaire** :

Collaboration avec la France
Oceanographic Museum of Monaco
Centre Scientifique de Monaco

--

Liste des organisations déjà présentes dans NETCCOBAMS :

Intergovernmental Organization

[Agreement on the conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area](#) -

1.7- Principaux textes législatifs et réglementaires nationaux concernant les cétacés. :

Les textes peuvent concerner l'environnement (espèces ou zones protégées, biodiversité et pollution), la pêche, le transport maritime (collision), le tourisme, l'énergie, la pollution, l'évaluation de l'impact sur l'environnement ou d'autres sujets dans la mesure où ils peuvent concerner les cétacés. Indiquez la date, le titre, l'autorité responsable et le lien. Ajoutez une brève description ou citez les articles ou sections pertinents relatifs aux cétacés.

1.8. Fonds réservés ou affectés à la recherche, au suivi et à la gestion des cétacés (y compris financement national, projets internationaux, régionaux ou sous-régionaux) :

1.9. Conventions, commissions et accords internationaux ou régionaux pertinents auxquels le pays est Partie. :

Conventions/Accords	Signature	Ratification	Acceptation	Entrée en vigueur
Accord la conservation des petits cétacés de la mer Baltique, du nord-est de l'Atlantique et des mers d'Irlande et du Nord (ASCOBANS)				
Accord relatif à conservation et à la gestion des stocks de poissons dont les déplacements s'effectuent tant à l'intérieur qu'au-delà de zones économiques exclusives (stocks chevauchants) et des stocks de poissons grands migrants (1995)	16/04/1999	09/06/1999		11/12/2001
Annexe V à la Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est, relative à la protection et la conservation des écosystèmes et de la diversité biologique de la zone maritime				
Commission Générale des Pêches pour la Méditerranée	01/05/2001	12/06/2001		21/04/2004

Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la Méditerranée				30/03/1910
Convention de Barcelone pour la protection de la Méditerranée (1976)	16/02/1976	19/09/1977		12/02/1978
Convention des Nations Unies sur le Droit de la Mer (Montego Bay, 1982)	10/12/1982	20/03/1996		10/04/1996
Convention Internationale pour la réglementation de la chasse à la baleine (Washington, 1946)		15/03/1982		15/03/1982
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)	11/06/1992	20/11/1992		29/12/1993
Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est (convention OSPAR)				
Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel de l'Europe (Berne, 1979)	28/12/1993	07/02/1994		01/06/1994
Convention sur la Conservation des Espèces Migratoires d'Animaux Sauvages (Bonn, 1979)	10/02/1993	01/03/1993		01/06/1993
Convention sur la Protection de la mer Noire contre la Pollution (Convention de Bucarest)				
Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction (CITES - Washington, 1973)		19/04/1978		19/07/1978
Protocole relatif aux aires spécialement protégées et à la diversité biologique en Méditerranée (Barcelone, 1995)	10/06/1995	03/06/1997		12/12/1999

1.10. Accords de pêche bilatéraux ou multilatéraux concernant le domaine de l'Accord (tels que CGPM, ICCAT, accords de pêche spécifiques avec l'Union européenne; fournissez les informations pertinentes comme la date de signature, la durée, la zone concernée, les mesures) :

CGPM :

ICCAT :

Accords de pêche spécifiques :

Accords bilatéraux :

Précisez s'il vous plait :

Monaco est membre de la CGPM

SECTION 2: ACTIONS DE CONSERVATION POUR LES CÉTACÉS :

2.1 RECHERCHE ET SURVEILLANCE :

2.1.1 Liste des cétacés signalés dans la zone de l'Accord sous la juridiction du pays (telle que définie à l'article I, paragraphe 3 f de l'Accord). :

Légende : « C » : Commun, « R » : Rare, « O » : Occasionnel

Nom scientifique	Nom en français	C	R	O	Commentaires
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Marsouin commun	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Sténo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Dauphin de Risso	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Grand dauphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Dauphin bleu et blanc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Dauphin commun	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pseudorca crassidens	Faux épaulard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Orque	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Globicéphale noir	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Baleine à bec de Blainville	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Ziphius cavirostris	Baleine à bec de Cuvier	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Cachalot	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Cachalot nain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Baleine noire du nord	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Petit rorqual	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Baleine de Rudolph	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Rorqual commun	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Baleine à bosse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sea birds		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 Liste et description des programmes et des projets de recherche concernant les cétacés, en tenant compte des activités nationales, bilatérales et multilatérales. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

Liste des projets déjà présents dans NETCCOBAMS :

Sensibilisation du public pour les cétacés

[ACCOBAMS Stand in Monaco](#) -

Réduire les pressions humaines sur les cétacés

[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -

2.1.3 Échouage de cétacés. :

Envoyez vous des données à la base de données MEDACES ?

☐ Non ☐ Oui

Le pays a-t-il mis en place un réseau de suivi des échouages?

☐ Non ☐ Oui

Si non, précisez pourquoi ?

Si oui, veuillez indiquer le nom, les contacts et un lien vers la base de données.

Les données suivantes ont été transmises au Secrétariat Permanent de l'ACCOBAMS suite à l'envoi d'un questionnaire sur les réseaux nationaux d'échouage de cétacés en 2017/2018

Banques de données :

Banque de tissus :

Commentaire :

2.1.4 Liste rouge des cétacés au niveau national ou régional utilisant la méthodologie de la liste rouge de l'IUCN. :

Votre pays a-t-il développé ou participé à l'évaluation des cétacés dans vos eaux nationales ou au niveau régional? Si oui, veuillez décrire et fournir un résumé des résultats ou des liens vers des rapports et des publications. Si la loi exige l'utilisation de la méthodologie de la liste rouge de l'IUCN, veuillez citer le texte juridique ou les articles pertinents.(faire les deux 2.4 taguer IUCN dans le 1.7).

2.1.5 Existence ou préparation de plans de gestion pour la conservation des cétacés. Veuillez fournir toute information pertinente. :

2.2 MESURES DE GESTION POUR LA CONSERVATION DES CETACÉANS :

Mesures de gestion ou de conservation introduites pour atteindre et maintenir un état de conservation favorable pour les cétacés et réduire les menaces potentielles, conformément aux résolutions d'ACCOBAMS.

2.2.1 Interactions avec les pêcheries. :

Veuillez fournir des informations sur les interactions existantes ou potentielles entre pêcheries et cétacés ou cétacés et pêcheries. En particulier, précisez les interactions avec les techniques suivantes: filets maillants, filets à senne coulissante, filets dérivants, palangres de surface ou autres, en indiquant les espèces et le nombre d'animaux capturés ou qui se prennent dans les filets et en précisant les mesures de gestion existantes ou prévues.

Du point de vue légal cet aspect est couvert par l'application de l'Ordonnance Souveraine n°3.131 relative à l'exploitation des ressources vivantes.

De plus cela est considéré dans le cadre du Sanctuaire Pelagos.

2.2.2 Réglementation de la navigation et collision avec des navires :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

Considéré dans le cadre du Sanctuaire Pelagos.

2.2.3 Bruits anthropiques (tels que l'exploration ou l'exploitation des ressources minières ou des exercices militaires) et procédures d'évaluation de l'impact sur l'environnement (EIE) :

Veillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

Une partie de la contribution volontaire de Monaco de 2017 a été affectée à l'élaboration d'une certification des observateurs de Mammifères Marins Hautement Qualifiés. En 2018, la contribution volontaire a été affectée à la formation à ladite certification.

En outre, Monaco a également financé l'élaboration des Lignes directrices pour les évaluations de l'impact sur l'environnement des activités génératrices de bruit en milieu marin pour la Famille CMS.

2.2.4 Observation des baleines et autres activités commerciales de tourisme :

Veillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

Monaco a financé l'élaboration et la traduction des lignes directrices de la CMS/CBI

2.2.5 Pollution marine, y compris les débris marins :

Veillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

Pollution Plastique:

Arrêté Ministériel n° 2018-1189 du 14 décembre 2018 relatif aux sacs et ustensiles jetables en plastique modifiant le Code de l'environnement.

La lutte contre les déchets plastiques prend plusieurs formes, mais l'accent pourrait être mis sur une en particulier : S.A.S. le Prince Albert II a souhaité que l'utilisation des sacs plastiques soit progressivement prohibée à Monaco. Depuis plusieurs années, la politique du Gouvernement Princier en matière de gestion des déchets a pour objectifs de limiter leur production, d'optimiser leur collecte, leur traitement et leur élimination.

Le Gouvernement Princier a décidé, dès 2016, d'interdire les sacs de caisse en plastique à usage unique. Pour accompagner cette mesure, un sac en coton biologique a été fourni à tous les résidents pour les sensibiliser à l'utilisation des sacs réutilisables.

Cette interdiction a été étendue au 1 janvier 2017 à tous les autres sacs en matières plastiques destinés à l'emballage des marchandises dans les commerces. Pour les sacs compostables, seuls restent autorisés ceux composés d'au moins 30% de matières biosourcées. Cette proportion a augmentée progressivement : 40% au 1er janvier 2018, 50% au 1er janvier 2020 et 60% au 1er janvier 2025.

À compter du 1er janvier 2019, les ustensiles en plastique suivants ont été interdits:

- a) les pailles ;
- b) les bâtonnets mélangeurs pour boisson.

Enfin, les ustensiles jetables de cuisine en matière plastique seront également interdits à partir de 2020:

- a) les assiettes ;
- b) les gobelets ;
- c) les verres ;
- d) les couverts.

2.2.6 Plans d'urgence pour la pollution, les échouages et les centres de sauvetage :

Veillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

Monaco est Partie à l'Accord Ramoge relatif à la protection de l'environnement marin et côtier d'une zone de la mer Méditerranée. De ce fait, la principauté participe activement au plan Ramogepol, plan d'intervention pour la lutte contre les

pollutions marines accidentelles en Méditerranée.

2.2.7 Problèmes relatifs à la captivité des dauphins et aux delphinariums :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

La capture de cétacés est interdite dans les eaux sous-juridiction de la Principauté de Monaco.

En outre, Monaco a également financé l'élaboration de lignes directrices destinées à aider les Parties à la CMS à améliorer la législation nationale existante ou à élaborer de nouvelles lois qui : (1) interdisent la capture vivante de cétacés dans la nature à des fins commerciales et (2) réglementent l'importation et le transit international des cétacés sauvages capturés vivants à des fins commerciales plus strictement que la Convention sur le Commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction (CITES).

2.2.8 Aires marines protégées (AMP), zones de pêche, réserves de pêche ou autres mesures spatiales de conservation efficaces (OECM-CDB) :

Énumérez-les et indiquez si elles sont pertinentes pour développer des activités pour la conservation et la gestion des cétacés.

La Principauté de Monaco s'est engagée de longue date dans le développement et la promotion des AMP. Parmi les initiatives entreprises, Monaco a mis en place des outils régionaux en coopération avec les pays voisins tels que l'Accord Pelagos, établissant le Sanctuaire des mammifères marins méditerranéens en mer Méditerranée, dont Monaco est le dépositaire. L'intégralité des eaux sous-juridiction nationales sont comprises dans le Sanctuaire pour les mammifères marins (Pelagos).

Monaco a créé en 2015 l'Association pour le financement durable des AMP méditerranéennes (AFPM2), une organisation à but non lucratif basée à Monaco, a été créée, réunissant États et société civile.

Cette initiative peut en effet compléter et être étroitement coordonnée avec les programmes internationaux, régionaux et nationaux existants, en particulier ceux menés dans le cadre de la Convention de Barcelone, et contribuer à la mise en œuvre des stratégies nationales relatives aux AMP, qui peuvent être reproduites ailleurs.

2.2.9 Autres, s'il vous plaît spécifiez :

2.3 COMMUNICATION ET SENSIBILISATION SUR LA CONSERVATION DES CÉTACÉS :

2.3.1 Principaux événements (réunion, symposium, activités de sensibilisation, etc.) organisés ou planifiés dans le pays :

Liste des événements déjà présents dans NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Principaux événements à l'étranger (réunions, colloques, activités de sensibilisation, etc.) auxquels ont participé des experts nationaux :

2.3.3 Principaux produits (lettre d'information, brochure, dépliant, affiche, vidéo, autocollant, etc.) :

2.4 RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS POUR LA CONSERVATION DES CÉTACÉS :

2.4.1 Formations / ateliers réalisés (nationaux et internationaux) ou planifiés :

2.4.2 Conférences, programmes éducatifs sur les cétacés (universités, écoles) :

2.4.3 Besoins nationaux en termes de renforcement des capacités, en référence à la stratégie et au programme de travail ACCOBAMS :

MONTENEGRO

National Report Montenegro

The PARTY :

MONTENEGRO

Date of the last modification of the report :

16/09/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

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Ms Milena Batakovic, Senior Advisor Environmental Protection Agency of Montenegro (EPA) IV Proleterske no.19 - Podgorica 81000 - Montenegro

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

In 2013, the National Focal Point was Mr Novak Cadjenovic (MSPEP) In 2009 & 2010, the National Focal Point was Mrs Ana Pajevic (Ministry of Tourism)

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2007- 2010 - 2013 - 2016

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer or fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

- To help countries that don't have a national stranding network to put it in place with necropsy training for veterinarians
- Evaluate the functioning of the stranding network for improvement
- To help countries to set up a tissue bank
- Passive acoustic training, MMO-PAM

Support to put in place national stranding network is absolutely necessary including with necropsy training for veterinarians and equipment needed to perform necropsy. Also support in relation to set up tissue bank and training on Passive acoustic training, MMO-PAM is of high relevance.

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

- There has been no major special problem for cetaceans during the last two years in the region

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and competent authority. :

Date entry into force :

01/08/2009

Competent authority :

Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

26/09/2019

Transposition at national level :

☐ No ☒ Yes

Legislative text :

Competent authority :

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

Text is transpose in the Law Confirming the Amendment of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area-Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS ("Official Gazette Montenegro - International Agreements ", no. 004/14 from 26.03.2014)

<http://www.sluzbenilist.me/pregled-dokumenta-2/?id={985AB625-21E3-4E41-8FEB-ED28FFF2EAD2}>

Competent authority :

Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site:www.marineregions.org

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

Organization Type : Research Institute or University - **Comments** :
Institute of Marine Biology (IMB)

--

Organization Type : Non-Governmental Organization - **Comments** :
- Eko Centar "Delfin"
- NVO Zeleni Korak
- Marine Mammals Research Association

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Organization Type : Governmental institution - **Comments** :

Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
Nature Protection and Environmental Agency
Ministry of Agriculture and rural Development
Ministry of Transport and Maritime Affairs
Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management responsible for MPAs according to amendment to the Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette no. 54/2016)

- -

List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

The Law on Nature Protection ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 54/16) is major legislative act for the protection of Species, Articles 89-90 refer to the establishment of the list of strictly protected and protected wild species of plants, animals and fungi for which the Law prescribes specific management measures and procedures including cetaceans.

Decree on protection of rare, declining, endemic and endangered plant and animal species ("Off. Gazette of MNE", no. 76/06) is act which put species under protection at national level and following species are protected by the Decree:

MAMMALIA

Fam.: Delphinidae

Delphinus delphis Linnaeus 1758 - Uskonosni delfin

Stenella coeruleoalba Meyen, 1833 - Prugasti delfin

Stenella frontalis Cuvier, 1829 - Delfin

Tursiops truncatus Montagu, 1821 - Delfin

Grampus griseus Cuvier, 1812 - Delfin-Beluga

Fam.: Balaenopteridae

Balaenoptera physalus Linnaeus, 1758 - Kit

Law on Nature protection 51/08, and amendments 21/09, 40/11, 62/13, replaced by new law 54/16 adopted in 2016

The Law on Environment ("OG of MNE", 52/16) is the umbrella law in the area of environment and it lays down the principles of environmental protection and sustainable development, entities, environmental protection instruments and measures, access to information, public participation, access to justice in environmental matters, environmental financing and other issues relevant for the environment.

Law on National Parks (Official Gazette of Montenegro, no. 28/14) prescribes rules within national parks, management measures, protection measures, control of activities,

Law on Marine Fishery and Mariculture (Official Gazette of Montenegro, no. 56/09 and 47/15) prescribe measures in relation to fishery rules and procedures. Also COMAND ON HUNTING OF AGE CLASSES OF FISH AND OTHER MARINE ORGANISMS (Official Gazette of Montenegro, no. 56/09) forbids hunting of all marine mammals.

Law on SEA

Law on EIA

Law on Public Maritime Domain ("Off. Gazette of Montenegro", no. 14/92),

Law on the Sea

Law on Water

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

Accobams survey Initiative was the main activity in last 3 years related to research and monitoring of cetaceans. The Montenegro Dolphin Project was established in September 2016, in partnership with the Natural History Association of Montenegro with the aim to monitor cetaceans in Montenegrin waters. The project received an important contribution from the Rufford Small Grant Foundation and were realized by NGO Marine Mammals Research Association.

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force
Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)				
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)				
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)				
Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)		22/10/2007		
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)		06/03/2006		
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)		04/02/2003		
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)		08/12/2008		
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)		01/03/2009		
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)				
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean		31/01/2008		
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean				

International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)				
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic				
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)		19/11/2007		
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)		23/10/2006		

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

31/01/2008

ICCAT :

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

GFCM-General Fishery Commission for Mediterranean sea, 2008

FAO-Adriamed-Scientific support for responsible fishery on the Adriatic Sea 1999-2009 Albania, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Italy

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sea birds		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Public awareness - **Subtype** : Population estimates and distribution, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE - **Timing from/to** : 2017-2019 - **Financing** : International - **Responsible** : Consortium - **Email** : - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Population estimates and distribution - **Title** : The Montenegro Dolphin Project - **Timing from/to** : 2016-2018 - **Financing** : International - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : - **Contact Website** : <https://www.dmad.org.tr/projecto-1> - **Short Description** : The Montenegro Dolphin Project was established in September 2016, in partnership with the Natural History Association of Montenegro with the aim to monitor cetaceans in Montenegrin waters. The project received an important contribution from the Rufford Small Grant Foundation and were realized by NGO Marine Mammals Research Association. - -

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Reduce human pressures on cetaceans
[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☒ No ☐ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

Since mail elements of stranding network includes an emergency responses team with a veterinary component and equipment for moving animals stranding network couldn't been established since there is no trained veterinarians for marine mammals and adequate equipment for moving animals. In order to start to solve this issue Nature Protection and Environment Agency together with Institute for Marine Biology Kotor discuss with veterinarians interest to be trained and 3 of them participate at training Italy within ACCOBAMS Pilot actions on marine litter monitoring in Adriatic. This was first step to discuss necessary equipment and to train 3 veterinarians for necropsies in relation to marine litter. Since their training has to be continued for other possible situation support in this regard would be necessary in order to obtain necessary equipment and to train vets to conduct appropriate measures.

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

Tissu Bank :

Comments :

Data bank and tissue bank hasn't been established due to the lack of capacities at national level (equipment and trained staff).

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

Red lists hasn't been developed at national level but Montenegro participated at regional Project for Adriatic - NETCET project, co-financed by the IPA CBC Adriatic Programme and in the documents of the Project „Conservation of cetaceans and sea turtles in the Adriatic Sea”-Status of Cetacean populations in the Adriatic Sea- IUCN regional status were presented.

https://www.netcet.eu/files/Conservation_measures/NETCET_WP7_Conservation_measures_for_CSTs.pdf

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

There is no conservation management plan for cetacean species on national level but Montenegro was part of Network for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Adriatic (NETCET) Project within which Strategy on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Adriatic Sea for the period 2016 - 2025 with Action plan were developed. Eight objectives were identified to bridge the gap between the present situation and the long-term vision for the conservation of cetaceans in the Adriatic Sea over the next 10 years . They address topics such as knowledge base, management of threats, cooperation between sectors/institutions for cetaceans conservation, legislation and enforcement, cetaceans habitat conservation, capacity building, public awareness and financing. These objectives are strongly linked to the objectives and targets stipulated in the relevant global and regional strategies, such as the Aichi targets, EU Biodiversity Strategy, Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region and the cetacean specific ACCOBAMS Strategy 2014 - 2023.

https://www.netcet.eu/files/Booklets/NETCET_WP7_Common_strategy_for_cetaceans_conservation_booklet.pdf

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

Law on Marine Fishery and Mariculture (Official Gazette of Montenegro, no. 56/09 and 47/15) prescribe measures in relation to fishery rules and procedures. Also COMAND ON HUNTING OF AGE CLASSES OF FISH AND OTHER MARINE ORGANISMS (Official Gazette of Montenegro, no. 56/09) forbids hunting of all marine mammals.

Montenegro as of 1 April 2017 is implementing the National Marine Data Collection Program which is a fully compliant with DCF (Data Collection Framework - the European Commission Program and the DCRF (Data Collection Reference Framework- GFCM program). This monitoring also gathers information on accidental catches of marine mammals, and so far (as of April 2017) it has not incidental catches of marine mammals were recorded in Montenegrin fisheries. The program is implemented by the Institute of Marine Biology through observers on vessels that record and catch the whole catch in the hull flies, swimmers, stagnants and longliners (demersal trawl nets, purse seines, gillnets and trammel nets and longlines).

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

Two EIA processes („Eni Montenegro BV” and „Energean Montenegro Limited“ DSD were conducted for 3D seismic surveys that were approved and conducted in November 2018. and February 2019. in Montenegrin territorial waters. Within EIAs following measures were prescribed:

Energean

The proactive and reactive mitigation measures for noise emissions have been set, taking into account the findings arising from the Underwater Noise propagation Modelling (see Section 6 and Annex 10) and the following guidelines:

- Adverse impacts of anthropogenic noise on cetaceans and other migratory species ((UNEP/CMS, 2017)- Annex VI “EIA Guideline for Seismic Surveys (Air Gun and Alternative Technologies)”);
- Guidelines for minimising the risk of injury to marine mammals from geophysical surveys (JNCC, 2017);
- Recommended monitoring and mitigation measures for cetaceans during marine seismic survey geophysical operations (IOGP & IAGC, 2017);
- Seismic Surveys and Marine Mammals (IOGP & IAGC, 2017);
- Implementation of and considerations for revisions to the JNCC guidelines for seismic surveys (JNCC, 2015);
- Mitigation Measures for Cetaceans during Geophysical Operations, (IAGC, 2015);
- Guidance on underwater noise mitigation measures ((ACCOBAMS, 2013) - based on the adopted Resolution 4.17 “Guidelines to address the impact of anthropogenic noise on Cetaceans in the ACCOBAMS area);
- Guidance for Marine Life Visual Observers (IAGC, 2011).

The following decisions and resolutions accompanying conventions that Montenegro has ratified will be also considered (see Annex 2 “Legal framework”):

- Decision XII/23, adopted by the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological diversity at its 12th meeting (October 2014), concerning the impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise on marine and coastal biodiversity;
- Decision XI/18, adopted by the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological diversity at its 11th meeting (October 2012), concerning the adverse impacts of human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity;
- Resolution 12.14, adopted by the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species at its 12th meeting (October 2017), concerning adverse impacts of anthropogenic noise on cetaceans and other migratory species and recalling Resolution 9.19 and Resolution 10.24;
- Resolution 9.19, adopted by the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals at its 16th Meeting (June 2010), concerning adverse anthropogenic marine/ocean noise impacts on cetaceans and other biota;
- ACCOBAMS resolutions 4.17, 5.13, 5.15 and 6.17, providing guidelines to address the impacts of anthropogenic noise on cetaceans and addressing the impacts of anthropogenic noise in the ACCOBAMS area.

As JNCC advise, the smallest airguns with the lowest practicable power possible will be used to collect data, to reduce the noise directly at the source.

It is important to specify that all the recommendation provided by the documents above are taking into account in the definition of the actions to be implemented to reduce as low as reasonably practicable the impact on the component, and that Energean will consider them more guidelines to be in compliance with than suggestions.

These procedures provide suggestions and recommendations regarding:

- Visual monitoring personnel such as Marine Mammal Observers (MMO or, in general, Marine Wildlife Observers - MWO) and Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) operator on board of the vessels conducting marine geophysical surveys;

- Mitigation measures to be implemented for impacts to cetaceans and marine reptiles (e.g. soft start technique, etc.).

In particular, the recommendations regarding MMOs/MWOs are:

- MMOs/MWOs are trained and approved Cetaceans Observers: both visual observers and bio-acousticians will be chosen between qualified personnel, dedicated and experienced (as specified in ACCOBAMS Resolution 4.17. it is necessary to underline that in the meanwhile of the preparation of this report, ACCOBAMS declares on his web site that “An ACCOBAMS label for Marine Mammal Observers (MMOs) is currently under development. This label aims, in collaboration with JNCC, at certifying high quality training course for MMOs”: a general scheme of this is reported into ACCOBAMS - MOP6/2016/Doc37/Annex12/Res6.18 Resolution 6.18 - implementation of an ACCOBAMS certification for highly qualified marine mammals observers)
- MMOs/MWOs will be provide with suitable equipment like: industrial standard PPE, plastic-coated fold-over clipboard, pencil, eraser, sharpener, paper, digital watch (set to UTC), marine radio, waterproof binoculars (with reticles), handheld GPS receiver, camera - digital SRL if possible, plumb - bob and fields guides. Enough spare equipment will be available on board to ensure the proceeding of operations in case of equipment failure; operation will be paused in case replacement of equipment is needed.
- MMOs/MWOs performing this role are expected to be impartial and unbiased (certified and qualified personnel). In addition, the Environmental Control and Communication Officer (ECCO) will provide a quality control on MMOs/MWOs and PAM technician operations;
- Clear lines of communication will be established between the lead MMO/MWO and the survey operators, via the ECCO in order to identify any actions to be taken in the event of a marine mammal being observed within the Exclusion Zone (EZ) or in case of unexpected event (death of any marine mammals or turtles or if abnormal behaviour);
- The MMOs/MWOs and the PAM operator will provide the ECCO with any potential fauna observation and with a daily/weekly report of animal sightings and monitoring effort (such as duration of watch periods) for QHSE reporting purposes. The ECCO is in charge to inform then the Party Manager who will coordinate with the Master of the vessel for the execution of the adequate measures to be implemented (see Figure 7 2); the same communication chain will be adopted for Passive Acoustic Monitoring Operator (PAM) and Fishery Liaison Operator (FLO) - see next paragraphs for details;
- MMOs/MWOs will comply with all QHSE and security requirements and instructions as provided by appropriate shipboard personnel.

The MMOs and PAM operator will work maintaining continuous surveillance during day and night shooting of the air gun array and maintain daily records to be collated and forwarded on a weekly basis to Party Manager and Master. The operations will be ceased if extreme wheatear conditions occur and visibility is therefore reduced.

In the EMP an appropriate work shift between MMOs and PAM operator will be scheduled to avoid error connected to leak of concentration, like 4 hours of watching and 2 hours of break.

Recommendations regarding preventive/mitigation measures for marine fauna are listed hereinafter.

Planning the geophysical survey

The Airgun Array Size and Configuration has been done paying attention to:

- Avoiding unnecessary strong energy sources;
- Minimizing the proportion of the energy that propagates horizontally;
- Minimizing the amount of energy at frequencies above those useful for geophysical purposes.

Sea lives monitoring/watching shall be performed by MMO overall the survey duration and also supported by the PAM system to properly cover 24 hours of daily observation.

Report

Periodically and at the end of the activities, with the support of MMOs/MWOs and PMA operators, a report will be prepared and submitted to the national contact person for ACCOBAMS Convention and to the Agency for Nature and Environment Protection. This report will detail:

- The identity, qualifications and experience of those involved in observations
- Observer effort, including totals for watch effort (hours and minutes)
- Observational methods employed

- Name of the operator and any vessels/aircraft used
- Specifications of the seismic source array, and PAM array (if included)
- Position, date, start/end of survey, GPS track logs of vessel movements
- Totals for seismic source operations (hours and minutes) indicating respective durations of full-power operation, soft starts and acoustic source testing, and power levels employed
- Sighting/acoustic detection records indicating:
 1. method of detection
 2. position of vessel/acoustic source
 3. distance and bearing of marine mammals related to the acoustic source
 4. direction of travel of both vessel and marine mammals
 5. number, composition, behaviour/activity and response of the marine mammal group (plotted in relation to vessel throughout detection)
 6. confirmed identification keys for species or lowest taxonomic level
 7. confidence level of identification
 8. descriptions of distinguishing features of individuals where possible
 9. acoustic source activity and power at time of sighting
 10. environmental conditions
 11. water depth, and
 12. for PAM detections, time and duration of hearing, type and nature of sound
- General location, time, duration and reasons where observations were affected by poor sighting conditions
- Position, time and number of delays and shutdowns initiated in response to the presence of marine mammals
- Position, duration and maximum power attained where operational capacity is exceeded
- Efficiency of mitigation measures and impact assessment assumptions
- Any instances of non-compliance with the Code.

Differentiation should be made between data derived from:

- MMO and PAM operators
- qualified observers and others
- watches during survey operations (ON Survey) or at other times (OFF Survey).

Beginning of operations

The purpose of establishing a safety zone (Exclusion Zone - EZ) is to ensure that marine mammals (and/or turtles) are not exposed to sound levels that could cause temporary or permanent auditory trauma and are not exposed to potential collisions with the vessels and the equipment.

The available international standards (JNCC, 2017) indicates that the standard radius of mitigation zone is 500 m, but any variation to this safety zone size can be proposed, supported by noise propagation modelling. Other guidelines (IOGP & IAGC, 2017) provide suggestion concerning the size of the circular zone which is either predetermined by regulation or, in absence of regulations, a minimum of 500 m is widely used.

Considering the present case, based on the evidences of underwater noise modelling (Section 6), a more precautionary 2.1 km safety zone will be adopted during geophysical survey activities.

As per the guidelines provided by ACCOBAMS resolution 4.17 for seismic survey and airgun uses, there should be a shut-down of the sources whenever a cetacean or other vulnerable species is detected inside the established EZ.

As a general methodological procedure, the personnel involved will seek to reduce and/or baffle unnecessary high frequency noise produced by air-guns or other acoustic energy sources. Throughout the survey, the lowest practicable power levels should be used.

A PAM monitoring and visual watching by MMOs/MWOs of the EZ will be performed, covering 24 hours of daily observation and aiming to the 100% viewing/surveying of the safety zone. As required by the ACCOBAMS, JNCC, IOPG and IACG guidelines MMOs/MWOs personnel dedicated to marine mammal or marine wildlife observations will be stationed aboard the geophysical vessel to document the occurrence of marine species near the geophysical vessel, to help implement mitigation requirements, and to record the reactions of marine species to the geophysical survey.

Main features of MMOs/MWOs are listed below:

- Dedicated MMOs/MWOs Observers will be on watch on operative ship to properly cover 24 hours of daily observation; shifts will be organized to allow enough rotation and resting periods to MMOs. In the case of Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM see below for details), at least one operator will be on watch and shifts will be organized to allow 24/24h operation, unless automatic detection/alerting systems with proven effectiveness are available;
- Observer(s) will be adequately trained and shall have marine biology background and similar past experiences, shall have positively attended to a dedicated course for this position and must be able to use PAMGUARD or similar systems. Trained observer(s) may be crew members, other employees, or third party contractors. All visual observations and operations will be electronically documented and data made available for evaluation and study;
- At least 30 minutes prior to activating geophysical sources, observer(s) will visually survey the 2.1 km exclusion zone for cetaceans/turtles;
- If cetaceans/turtles are present within the 2.1 km exclusion zone, delay the start of soft-start procedure until at least 30 minutes after the last sighting of a cetaceans/turtles;
- If no cetacean/turtle is present, initiate the soft-start procedure;
- “State institutions (Nature and Environmental Protection Agency, Hydrocarbon Administration, Maritime Safety Directorate and the Institute for Marine Biology Kotor) will immediately be notified of each unplanned event and the ECCO officer will coordinate with the captain of the vessels the implementation of the appropriate measures to be carried out at that moment (see Figure 7-2). The same communication chain will be used for the Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) Operator and the Fisherman Liaison Officer (FLO) (see the following paragraphs for more details);
- MMO/MWO will comply with HSE and safety requirements, as well as instructions given by appropriate crew members”;
- Equipment for visual monitoring will include suitable binoculars to be used;
- Extra mitigation measures will be applied in deep water areas if beaked whales have been seen diving on the vessel track line or if habitats suitable for beaked whales are approached: in such cases the watch will be at least 120 minutes to increase the probability that deep-diving species are detected (e.g. Cuvier’s beaked whales);
- In areas where water depths in the 2.1 km EZ exceed 200 m the watch should be at least 120 minutes to increase the probability that deep-diving species are detected.

The beginning of emissions will be delayed if cetaceans/turtles are detected within the 2.1 km EZ or approaching it. Rump-up may not begin until 30 minutes after the animals are seen to leave the EZ or 30 minutes after they are last seen (120 minutes in case of beaked whale).

Pre-shooting and Soft-start (Ramp Up) procedures

Pre-shooting

In accordance with the guidelines (ACCOBAMS and JNCC), the pre-shooting search will be performed during a 30 minute period before commencement of any use of airguns. In deep waters, additional mitigation measures should be applied in case of sightings of bottlenose dolphins diving on the vessel route line or if the vessel is approaching bottlenose dolphin-friendly habitats: in such cases, the observation will last at least 120 minutes in order to increase the ability to detect species which dive at great depths (e.g. Cuvier’s beak whale - ACCOBAMS).

In deep waters (>200 m) the pre-shooting will be extended to 60 minutes as deep diving species (e.g. sperm whales) are known to dive for longer than 30 minutes or extended to 120 minutes if beaked whales have been seeing.

Soft-start (Ramp up)

The soft-start is defined as the period comprised between the airguns shooting start until the full operational source power is reached. The slow increase of acoustic power allows cetaceans sufficient opportunity to leave. Power should be built up slowly from a low energy start-up (e.g. starting with the smallest airgun in the array and gradually adding in others) over at least 20 minutes to a maximum of 40 minutes to give adequate time for marine mammals / reptiles to leave the area.

If, marine mammals/turtles have been observed within the protection zone of 2.1 km during the pre-shooting observation procedure, ramping-up will be delayed until either the marine mammals/turtles or the vessel do not pass and thus create a distance of over 2.1 km from the source. In both cases, before starting the ramping-up procedure, a 30-minute break will be made from the time when these animals were last observed (JNCC). In deep waters, additional mitigation measures should be applied if bottlenose dolphins have been observed on the vessel route line or if the vessel is approaching bottlenose dolphin-friendly habitats: in such cases, the observation will last at least 120 minutes in order to increase the ability to detect species which dive at great depths (e.g. Cuvier's beak whale - ACCOBAMS).

This build-up of power should occur in uniform stages to provide a constant increase in output. As detailed within the IOGP and IAGC guidelines (March 2017), the soft-start procedure will be implemented as follow:

- The first stage will involve activating the smallest volume element in the array.
- Subsequent stages will involve doubling the number of active elements at the start of each stage.
- All stages should be of approximately equal time duration.
- The total duration of the soft-start should be at least 20 minutes, no longer than 40 minutes or as specified in applicable regulatory requirements.
- As there will generally be one stage in which doubling the number of activated airguns is not possible (due to the number of elements in the full array not being, for example, 8, 16 or 32), it is preferable to make this stage the last one of the soft-start sequence (as opposed to adjusting the increments of other stages or placing a lower increment early in the soft-start sequence).
- IAGC has noted that the “intent of a soft-start (ramp-up) procedure is to warn cetaceans of pending geophysical operations and to allow sufficient time for those animals to leave the immediate vicinity. Under normal conditions, it is assumed that cetaceans will find the source sound aversive and will move away before hearing damage or physiological effects occur (Richardson et al., 1995; Richardson, 1997). Following this logic, if an animal moves into the exclusion zone after the source array is operating at its full intended capacity, it is reasoned that the sound pressure level is not negatively impacting that particular animal” (IAGC, 2015). It can be therefore concluded that, according to IAGC, if a cetacean intentionally moves into the Safety Zone while the airguns are fully operating, the sound pressure level is not negatively impacting the individual which otherwise would leave the area.
- The beginning of airguns use will be delayed if cetaceans/turtles species are observed within the EZ or approaching it. Ramp-up will not begin until 30 minutes after the animals are seen to leave the EZ or 30 minutes after they are last seen (120 minutes in case of beaked whales). If no marine mammals are present the soft-start can commence.
- The procedures of pre-shooting and soft-start which will be undertaken in case of line changes will follow the guidelines reported at paragraph 2.1.4 of the Guidelines for minimising the risk of injury to marine mammals from geophysical surveys (JNCC, 2017). When manoeuvring sail routes will intersect the 2-3 km buffer zone, which is designed as an area where Oil&Gas exploratory activities cannot take place, the gun array will stop shooting once the seismic vessel reaches the boundary; the vessel will therefore enter the no activities zone without shooting.
- Moreover, if an unplanned break in operations lasting longer than 10 minutes occurs and the restart of the airgun takes more than 10 minutes, a full pre-shooting search and soft-start should be carried out before the survey re-commences (JNCC, 2017).

Operations at Night and in Poor Visibility and Passive Acoustic Monitoring

The ACCOBAMS, JNCC, IOGP and IAGC guidelines and practices involve visual observations by observers stationed aboard the geophysical vessel and a secondary vessel. Nonetheless, it is recognized that, even on clear nights, visual detection of marine mammals is very difficult and unlikely even when a combination of floodlights, image intensifiers, and thermal infrared detectors is used. The probability of detecting marine mammals visually deteriorates further in fog by day and even more by night.

During the project activities, a 24 hours per day Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) system will be used to detect marine mammals likely to be in the area (see figure below) and a PAM Guard software will be adopted in order to support the operations regarding acoustic detection, localisation and classification for mitigation against harm to marine mammals. It should be stated that the survey operations will be ceased in case of unfavourable weather conditions.

The aim of PAM is to detect sounds produced by cetaceans (e.g. whistles and clicks) and differentiate these from background noise. This involves listening to the signal from the towed hydrophone (underwater microphone) array to detect and monitor the presence of vocalizing marine mammals and simultaneously interpreting the audio and visual output of acoustic analysis software. Signal processing and acoustic analysis software will be used by the PAM operator to support their own aural perception in identifying cetacean sounds and to rule out false-positive detections, for example, engine noise anomalies.

Marine Mammals Observers will adopt also infrared (IR) binoculars and digital video cameras to identify mammals in case of absence of solar radiation or animals' low vocalization.

The power of the sources will be minimized at the lowest level possible during the pre-shooting test to ensure that unnecessary airgun power is used.

Sea Turtle Physical Entrapment

In addition to MMOs/MWOs and PAM proactive measures, protective and exclusion devices will be installed on the equipment towed behind the geophysical vessel in order to reduce the risk of turtles becoming trapped in the geophysical equipment, particularly in the empty spaces in tail buoys. The buoys can be modified through the installation of "turtle guards". These could be exclusion devices, which aim to prevent turtles from being trapped in the empty space in the submerged part in front of the tail buoy (see Figure below).

Another type of turtle guard, deflection devices, are designed both to exclude turtles from the openings on the tail buoy and to push them away. This type of device seems to be most effective in reducing the risk of turtles becoming trapped.

Moreover, as per the ACCOBAMS Resolution 4.17:

- In the case of strandings possibly related with the operations, any acoustic emission will be stopped and maximum effort devoted to understanding the causes of the deaths;
- In the case of abnormal behaviours observed in animals close to the operations, any acoustic emission will be stopped and maximum effort addressed at monitoring those animals;
- The occurrence of any potential unfavourable situation will be immediately reported to the competent institutions.

„Eni Montenegro BV”

Preventive, mitigation and monitoring program is designed to provide near-real-time feedback to the operator so that adjustments to the survey can be made to minimize the potential for environmental impacts. The preventive, proactive and reactive mitigation measures for noise emissions have been set, taking into account the findings arising from the Underwater Noise propagation Modelling (presented in the EIA Study) and the following guidelines:

- ACCOBAMS guidelines: o Guidance on underwater noise mitigation measures (ACCOBAMS, 2013); o Guidelines to address the Impact of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans in the ACCOBAMS area (ACCOBAMS-MOP4/2010/Res. 4.17)
- Guidelines for minimising the risk of injury to marine mammals from geophysical surveys (JNCC, 2017); • Implementation of and considerations for revisions to the JNCC guidelines for seismic surveys (JNCC, 2015);
- Guidance for Marine Life Visual Observers (IAGC, 2011);
- Mitigation Measures for Cetaceans during Geophysical Operations, (IAGC, 2015).

Eni Montenegro B.V. will adhere with the requirements of the aforementioned guidelines as reported in Section 3.c.3 of the EIA Study and will implement all recommended mitigation measures as described in the following section.

Planning of the 3D Geophysical Survey.

In line with the aforementioned guidelines (ACCOBAMS and JNCC), Eni Montenegro B.V. identified the lowest practicable power levels needed, through computer-based simulations as explained in Section 3 (measure already implemented).

Airgun firing (including testing) will not exceed the planned maximum production volumes of 90 Bar at 1m from the source as explained in Section 3.

Eni Montenegro B.V. determined, on the basis of an extensive literature review, what marine mammal species are likely to be present in the Project area, and assessed seasonal considerations on marine mammals.

In the definition of the Project Area, Eni Montenegro B.V. avoided biological reserves, especially protected areas or key cetaceans habitats (measure already implemented).

Eni considered the direction of survey lines and distance to sensitive areas and coastline to reduce any potential for entrapment.

Moreover, horizontal propagation has been limited by adopting suitable array configurations, and pulse synchronization and eliminating unnecessary high frequencies (measure already implemented). An Underwater Noise Model has been performed in order to define the Safety Zone in relation with cetaceans, sea turtles and fishes features (measure already implemented).

Moreover:

The Safety zone has been defined in a dynamical way by considering physical characteristics variations in the Project Area.

- Scientists that performed the Underwater Noise Model provided field tests to ensure the validity of their model.
- The standard radius of the mitigation zone recommended in the considered guidelines is 500 metres (m), however, having followed a conservative approach in the development of the Underwater Noise Model (as explained in Section 6), Eni Montenegro B.V. will adopt a safety zone of 700m (to be confirmed during UNM field validation).

The block 9 partially overlaps the proposed EBSA as detailed in Section 5.1.9. As an additional mitigation measure specifically for protected areas for Marine Mammals (in particular for Cuvier's Baked Whale), EPA and Ministry of Economy are free to agree about the possibility to exclude from 3D seismic surveys part of block 9 that overlap with EBSA. If required, the action might be eventually included within the EIA license.

Marine Mammal Observers, Marine Wildlife Observers and Passive Acoustic Monitoring In line with the aforementioned guidelines (ACCOBAMS, JNCC and IAGC), Eni Montenegro B.V. will ensure the presence on the survey vessel of a minimum of 4 Marine Mammal Observers/Marine Wildlife Observers (MMOs/MWOs), a Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) and 2 dedicated PAM operators.

Moreover, the following measures will be followed for MMOs:

- MMOs/MWOs will be impartial and unbiased figures. They will hold certified training (i.e. training recognized by the JNCC or other recognised Marine Mammal Observers Associations as per ACCOBAMS recommendations) and they will meet the requirements of ACCOBAMS MOP 6/2016 Res. 16/19 - Criteria and duties of qualified observers. In order to strengthen the local content, Eni Montenegro B.V. will liaise with the IMBK for the selection of the MMOs with sound experience in the Southern Adriatic Sea.
- Shifts will be organized to allow enough rotation and resting periods to MMOs. In the case of Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM see below for details), at least one operator will be on watch and shifts will be organized to allow 24/24h operation, unless automatic detection/alerting systems with proven effectiveness are available; MMOs must be able to use PAMGUARD or similar systems.
- Activities will stop in case of PAM failure. To avoid any non-compliance, the survey vessel will be equipped with a backup PAM device; in any case, the survey will stop until the PAM will be restored.
- As defined in the Communication Plan (Annex 16), and in Figure 7-1, clear lines of communication have been established (measure implemented) between the lead MMO/MWO/PAM Operator and the survey operations, via the Offshore Environmental Control Officer (ECO) in order to identify any actions to be taken in the event of a marine mammal being observed in within the Safety Zone (SZ);
- The ECO will provide daily logs of activities and a weekly report to the HSE representative onshore indicating as minimum:
 - o total observation effort,
 - o number of sightings within the SZ,
 - o number of activity interruptions for preservation of sensitive species,
 - o cases in which guidelines have not been respected and their causes.
- Eni Montenegro B.V. will draft a final report including all the information reported in the weekly reports and in addition the following:
 - o qualification of the Observers
 - o methods used during observation
 - o information on the vessel and the activity implementer,
 - o data on the source of noise and on the acoustic monitoring device,
 - o description of the area for the performance of activities
 - o daily logs of the observation activities
 - o efficiency of mitigation measures and impact assessment assumptions
- Every unplanned event will be immediately communicated to Public Authorities (EPA, Hydrocarbon Authority, Maritime Safety Dept. and Institute of Marine Biology of Kotor) following the communication line shown in Figure 7-1. The Eni Offshore Geophysical Representative and the ECO will coordinate with the Captain of the vessel for the execution of the adequate measures to be implemented (see Figure 7-1); the same communication chain will be adopted for Passive Acoustic Monitoring Operator (PAM) and Fishery Liaison Operator (FLO) - see next paragraphs for details;
- MMOs/MWOs will comply with all QHSE and security requirements and instructions as provided by appropriate shipboard personnel.
- Incorporate pre-shooting surveys and soft-starts into survey design.

Survey operations During operations, The PAM monitoring and visual watching by MMOs/MWOs of the SZ will be performed, covering 24 hours of daily observation 7/7 days. As required by the ACCOBAMS, JNCC and IACG guidelines, MMOs/MWOs personnel

dedicated to marine mammal or marine wildlife observations will be stationed aboard the geophysical vessel to document the occurrence of marine species near the geophysical vessel, to help implement mitigation requirements, and to record the reactions of marine species to the geophysical survey. Prior the start of the activity and during the operations the following mitigation measures will be respected:

- Before beginning any emission there will be a dedicated watch of at least 30 minutes to ensure no animals are within the Safety Zone. Specific equipment will be used (binoculars etc. as per relevant guidelines).

Extra mitigation measures will be applied in deep water areas if beaked whales have been seen diving on the vessel trackline or if habitats suitable for beaked whales are approached: in such a cases the watch will be at least 120 minutes to increase the probability that deep-diving species are detected (e.g. Cuvier's beaked whales).

- The beginning of emissions will be delayed if cetacean species are observed within the exclusion zone (EZ) or approaching it. Ramp-up may not begin until 30 minutes after the animals are seen to leave the EZ or 30 minutes after they are last seen (120 minutes in case of beaked whales).
- Sights of any animals in distress, animal carcasses, etc. will be immediately reported to Competent Authorities; in case of deaths or abnormal behaviours possibly related with the operations are noticed (exactly as it is written in Accobams resolution 4.17 g) in the event of abnormal behavior observed in animals in the vicinity of operations, each acoustic emission is stopped and maximum effort is being made to track these animals, and (iv) in case of stranding that is possibly associated with operations, any acoustic emission is stopped and maximum efforts are made to understand the cause of death. Communications with this regard will be performed according to the Communication Plan (Annex 16), and any acoustic emission will be stopped until the reason will be understood.
- In the case of stranding possibly related with the operations, any acoustic emission should be stopped and maximum effort devoted to understanding the causes of the deaths, until the reason will be understood.
- In the case of abnormal behaviors observed in animals close to the operations, any acoustic emission should be stopped and maximum effort addressed at monitoring those animals.
- There should be a shut-down of source(s) whenever a marine mammal is seen to enter the safety Zone and whenever aggregations of highly vulnerable species (those operating at low frequencies: Cuvier's beaked whale and fin whale) are detected anywhere within the monitoring area.
- For Line turning the following instructions will be followed:
 - o Line turning < 40mins: air guns can keep on shooting with low power (180cubic inches).
 - o Line turning > 40min: pre-shooting search (30 minutes for waters

Pre-shooting and Soft-start (Ramp Up) procedures

Pre-shooting In line with the aforementioned guidelines (ACCOBAMS and JNCC), a pre-shooting search will be conducted over a period of 30 minutes before commencement of any use of airguns. In deep waters (>200 m) the pre-shooting will be extended to 60 minutes as deep diving species (e.g. sperm whales) are known to dive for longer than 30 minutes (JNCC). Extra mitigation measures should be applied in deep water areas if beaked whales have been seen diving on the vessel trackline or if habitats suitable for beaked whales are approached: in such a cases the watch should be at least 120 minutes to increase the probability that deep-diving species are detected (e.g. Cuvier's beaked whales - ACCOBAMS). If marine mammals/ sea turtles are detected within the 700 meters SZ during the preshooting survey, the soft start of operations will be delayed until their passage or the transit of the vessel results in the marine mammals/sea turtles being more than 700 meters away from the source. In both case, there will be a 30 minute delay from the time of the last sighting within 700 meters of the source to the commencement of the soft-start (JNCC). Extra mitigation measures should be applied in deep water areas if beaked whales have been seen diving on the vessel trackline or if habitats suitable for beaked whales are approached: in such a cases the watch should be at least 120 minutes to increase the probability that deep-diving species are detected (e.g. Cuvier's beaked whales - ACCOBAMS). Soft-start (Ramp up) The soft-start is defined as the period comprised between the airguns shooting start until the full operational source power is reached. Power should be built up slowly from a low energy start-up (e.g. starting with the smallest airgun in the array and gradually adding in others) over at least 20 minutes to give adequate time for marine mammals / sea turtles to leave the area. The Ramp-up will last at most 40 minutes since marine reptiles may adapt to it if it will last more. This build-up of power should occur in uniform stages to provide a constant increase in output. IAGC states that the "intent of a soft-start (ramp-up) procedure is to warn marine mammals of pending geophysical operations and to allow sufficient time for those animals to leave the immediate vicinity. Under normal conditions, it is assumed that cetaceans will find the source sound aversive and will move away before hearing damage or physiological effects occur (Richardson et al., 1995; Richardson, 1997). Following this logic, if an animal moves into the 500 m exclusion zone (Safety Zone in this case) after the source array is operating at its full intended capacity, it is reasoned that the sound pressure level is not negatively impacting that particular animal" (IAGC, Guidance for Marine Life Visual Observers, 2011b). This means that, according to IAGC, if a cetacean intentionally moves into the Safety Zone while airguns are fully operating, it can be assumed that the sound pressure level is not negatively impacting the individual, which, otherwise, would leave the area. However, all mitigation measures listed above will be fully applied. The beginning of

airguns use will be delayed if marine mammals/ sea turtles species are observed within the Safety Zone or approaching it. Ramp-up will not begin until 30 minutes after the animals are seen to leave the Safety Zone or 30 minutes after they are last seen (120 minutes in case of highly vulnerable species - those operating at low frequencies: Cuvier's beaked whale and fin whales). If no marine mammals are present the soft-start can commence. Operations at Night and in Poor Visibility and Passive Acoustic Monitoring Night operations cannot be avoided, because stopping operations at night would result in a greater impact on the timing and number of weeks for survey. Moreover, during night-time the seismic vessel and the chase vessels should keep moving regardless the activity of airguns, in order to keep the equipment positioned. This would result in higher impacts on the environment and on fishery. As already stated in the previous text, the power will be minimized at the lowest level possible during the pre-survey shooting tests to ensure that unnecessary airgun power is used. For night-time operations, ACCOBAMS, JNCC and IACG guidelines involve visual observations by observers stationed aboard the geophysical vessel and/or a secondary vessel. Nonetheless, it is recognized that, even on clear nights, visual detection of marine mammals is very difficult and unlikely even when a combination of floodlights, image intensifiers is used. Said that, in order to increase the potentiality of detecting marine mammals during the hours of darkness, MMO's will be equipped with infrared technology devices for detecting marine mammals. Moreover the vessel will be equipped with standard tools such as Eco sounders etc. During the project activities, a 24 hours per day Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) system will be used to detect marine mammals likely to be in the area (see figure below) and a PAM Guard software will be adopted in order to support the operations regarding acoustic detection, localisation and classification for mitigation against harm to marine mammals.

The aim of PAM is to detect sounds produced by cetaceans (e.g. whistles and clicks) and differentiate these from background noise. This involves listening to the signal from the towed hydrophone (underwater microphone) array to detect and monitor the presence of vocalizing marine mammals and simultaneously interpreting the audio and visual output of acoustic analysis software. Signal processing and acoustic analysis software will be used by the PAM operator to support their own aural perception in identifying cetacean sounds and to rule out false-positive detections, for example, engine noise anomalies. It shall be noted that Eni Montenegro B.V. will stop the activities if extreme weather conditions occur and the mitigation measures such as MMOs and PAM are not considered to be effective. With this regard, the MMO/PAM operator will have the full capacity to stop the operations in the case of unfavourable weather conditions or if the visibility conditions are estimated to be poor (see Annex 16 - Communication plan for clarity).

Marine Reptiles

In addition to MMOs/MWOs and PAM proactive measures, protective and exclusion devices will be installed on the equipment towed behind the geophysical vessel in order to reduce the risk of turtles becoming trapped in the geophysical equipment, particularly in the empty spaces in tail buoys. The buoys can be modified through the installation of "turtle guards". These could be exclusion devices, which aim to prevent turtles from being trapped in the empty space in the submerged part in front of the tail buoy. Another type of turtle guard, deflection devices, are designed both to exclude turtles from the openings on the tail buoy and to push them away. This type of device seems to be most effective in reducing the risk of turtles becoming trapped.

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

The Law on Nature Protection ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 54/16) is major legislative act for the protection of Species, Articles 89-90 refer to the establishment of the list of strictly protected and protected wild species of plants, animals and fungi for which the Law prescribes specific management measures and procedures including cetaceans. In the Article 91 Protection and conservation of protected wild species of plants, animals and fungi are prescribed as follows:

It is prohibited to pick, collect, use and destruct protected wild species of plants, to disturb, catch, shoot and injure protected species of wild animals, to reduce number of population of protected wild species of plants, animals and fungi (removing and killing), to destruct or to endanger their habitats or to change their living conditions.

Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities should be in line with the Law on Nature Protection provisions but since now those activities havnt been recorder in Montenegro.

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

There is no conservation management plan for cetacean species on national level but Montenegro was part of Network for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Adriatic (NETCET) Project within The Adriatic Emergency Task Force proposal were developed as well as number of guidelines regarding stranding network. Due to the lack of capacities (trained veterinarians, rescue center etc.) challenge is full implementation.

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

The Law on Nature Protection ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 54/16) is major legislative act for the protection of Species, Articles 89-93 refer to the establishment of the list of strictly protected and protected wild species of plants, animals and fungi for which the Law prescribes specific management measures and procedures including cetaceans. I

Keeping protected wild species of animals, plants and fungi are regulated by Article 93 of the The Law on Nature Protection ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 54/16) as following:

Some specimens of protected wild species of animals, plants and fungi may be kept in captivity, bred and put on the market, i.e. may be sold or purchased, only with the permit issued by the administration body, provided that these specimens:

- 1) are imported into Montenegro in accordance with the law and have the owner;
- 2) are bred on farms, plantations or propagating centers;
- 3) have the owner which has the evidence of lawful acquisition, i.e. of the origin of specimens.

Evidence of lawful acquisition or origin referred to in paragraph 1 hereof shall be considered to be a certificate, import or export permit and / or opinion of expert or scientific organization of the origin of species.

The permit referred to in paragraph 1 hereof shall be issued on the basis of a request which shall contain:

- information about the applicant (name, headquarters, identification number, i.e. name and address);
- locality on which introduction of species is planned
- national and scientific name of the species which is to be kept in captivity/put on the market;
- manner of keeping in captivity, i.e. manner of breeding or putting on the market.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 hereof, the competent administration body may permit keeping in captivity, breeding and putting on the market protected wild animals in case of confiscated or seized specimens, and if it is not contrary to the law and ratified international treaties.

Specimens of protected wild animals referred to in paragraph 1 and 4 hereof shall be marked in accordance with Article 82 of this Law.

A person who finds dead, i.e. ill or injured specimen of protected wild animal, shall be obliged to immediately notify the administration body.

The administration body may permit the person referred to in paragraph 6 hereof to keep ill or injured animal in captivity with the aim of treatment and recovery of the animal, provided that the person possesses appropriate knowledge and conditions.

According to it Nature Protection and Environment Agency is in charge to provide licenses, based on specific procedure and conditions fulfillment in case of requests. There haven't been licences given for those activities in Montenegro.

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation measures (OECM-CBD). :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

According to RAC/SPA and MedPAN, in 2016, the Database on coastal protected areas MAPAMED includes for 2 sites, both with two denominations.

1-Kotorsko Risanski Zaliv, Municipal Protected Area, 1979

1- Natural and Cultural-Historical Region of Kotor, UNESCO World Heritage Site, 1979

2- Tivat Salina, Nature Reserve, 2008

2- Tivat Salina, Ramsar Site, 2013

The marine coverage represents 26.04 km² or 0.35% of waters under national jurisdiction

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

Event name : The International Conference "Adriatic Biodiversity Conservation – AdriBioPro2019" - **Date** : 09/04/2019 - **Description** :

This conference was organized by the Institute of Marine Biology of the University of Montenegro. Few words about the Conference background. In December 2017, the Institute was granted by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to implement a project "Marine Biodiversity Conservation Center "Boka Aquarium" – MonteAqua", in cooperation with the Center for Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation of Inland Waters, Institute of Biology and Ecology, Faculty of Science, University of Kragujevac. The main project activity is setting up Marine Biodiversity Conservation Center "Boka Aquarium" in the Institute of Marine Biology in Kotor. This conference is organized as final project event, dedicated to gather all relevant national and regional stakeholders and to secure closer regional cooperation in the Adriatic Sea region.

- -

List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

[Title event : ACCOBAMS Course for Highly Qualified Marine Mammals Observers \(MMO\) and Passive Acoustic Monitoring Operators \(PAM\) - Date : From 25/11/2019 to 30/11/2019 -](#)

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

Formation name : Stranding network establishment - **Description** :

Training for veterinarians and other relevant bodies (Institute for Marine Biology, NGO-s, relevant Inspections) how to react in case of stranding would be necessary. Special priority in this is training of veterinarians.

- -

Formation name : Stranding network establishment - **Description** :

In order to build capacities and national expertise of veterinarians to perform appropriate activities in case of stranding and to perform necessary necropsies and also to train other relevant bodies important for functionality of the network (Inspections, police, NGOs, experts from the Institute of Marine Biology) trainings on all aspects of functional procedures would be needed.

- -

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

Conference name : Workshop "Mitigating the impact of underwater noise on marine biodiversity with specific focus on seismic surveys in the southeastern European waters of the Mediterranean Sea" - **Description** :

Workshop "Mitigating the impact of underwater noise on marine biodiversity with specific focus on seismic surveys in the southeastern European waters of the Mediterranean Sea" was organised by OceanCare in cooperation with NRDC and co-sponsored by Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt and took place on the 22nd and 23rd of November 2017 in Split in Croatia. Decision makers, key players in the industry organisations and the stockholders in the shipping sectors from Montenegro participated at the workshop which was a good opportunity to raise awareness on anthropogenic noise impacts on cetaceans.

- **Url** : <https://www.oceancare.org/en/post-climate-conference-reality-concerns-over-impacts-of-intense-noise-generated-by-oil-exploration-activities-in-south-eastern-european-waters/> - -

Conference name : ASI/EcAp workshop on Cetaceans Research Methods - **Description** :

ASI/EcAp workshop on Cetaceans Research Methods is organized within the framework of the ACCOBAMS Survey Initiative (ASI) and the RAC / SPA EcAp-MEDII project, this workshop builds on the needs identified in the framework of the ASI to strengthen national capacities in cetacean monitoring, in particular in the framework of the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive. In the framework of the Barcelona Convention, this workshop aims at assisting countries in completing the second cycle (2019-2021) of the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Program (IMAP) of the Ecosystem Approach (EcAp).

This sub-regional training will take place in Montenegro, in Kotor, from September 16th to 20th, 2019. It will be delivered in English and will bring together participants from Albania and Montenegro. The workshop will focus specifically on EcAp's common indicators 3 (Area of distribution) and 4 (Abundance of Population), notably through (i) the use of the Photo Identification methods (theory and practice) (ii) use of analysis software dedicated to photo-identification (© MARK).

- -

2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

Within the NETCET Project presentations on Cetaceans and marine turtle conservation were held in all elementary schools in coastal region of Montenegro from the Institute of Marine Biology.

MOROCCO

Rapport National Maroc

PAYS :

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B. Énumérer les points focaux nationaux (PFN) successifs et la période couverte :

De 2014 à ce jour Monsieur Younes AYOUCHE De 2011 à 2014 Madame Zahra ROCHDI De 2006 à 2011, Monsieur Benabbou Abdelouahed

C. Date de soumission des rapports nationaux (indiquez les années où le rapport a été fourni) :

D. Questions spécifiques et demandes à examiner :

le Secrétariat, le Bureau, le Comité de suivi, le Comité scientifique ou lors de la prochaine réunion des Parties.
Problème(s) majeur(s), besoins spécifiques ou sujets d'actualité: veuillez fournir des détails sur les problèmes émergents, les menaces ou les difficultés rencontrées et indiquer ce qui devrait être mis en œuvre pour répondre aux problèmes soulevés.

1/ Questions spécifiques et demandes à examiner par le Secrétariat, le Bureau, le Comité de suivi, le Comité scientifique ou lors de la prochaine réunion des Parties :

Suivi des activités : Interactions entre humains et dauphins traités dans la Résolution 3.13 (Programme d'interaction avec les dauphins) - **Commentaire** : L'observation des dauphins et autres cétacés dans leur milieu naturel est un outil efficace en matière de sensibilisation des gens vis à vis de l'importance et de la noblesse de ces créatures. Grace au grand appui de l'ACCOBAMS, le Royaume du Maroc a parcouru un long chemin vers l'intégration de cette activité touristique parmi les activités de pêche. Le Royaume du Maroc a tout intérêt à réussir cette approche écosystémique dans la mesure où il présentera pour lui une occasion pour approcher le maximum de gens et pour les informer et les former sur les bonnes pratiques de comportement avec les cétacés. L'appui de l'ACCOBAMS restera toujours souhaité pour implémenter ce projet durablement au Maroc notamment en matière d'accompagnement et d'équipement des navires candidats à abriter ce type d'activité. - -

2/ Recommandations / suggestions pour l'amélioration de la conservation figurant dans le (s) rapport (s) régional (s) du

comité scientifique :

Recommendations expressed by the different partners include two fairly specific topics. Sighting survey from platform of opportunity, such as ferry lines, should be developed in countries with less opportunity to make dedicated surveys on a regular basis. The existing network and common standard protocols ensure reliability of data and compatibility for analyses at the Mediterranean scale. The MMO/PAM certification should be used and promoted by all Parties to the Agreement. Furthermore, the mitigation measure of noise impact on cetaceans should go forward with a systematic Impact Assessment Study before every noise generating human activity at sea, and the possibility for a cetacean expert to postpone the activity in order to avoid areas or periods of cetacean higher encounter rates, and associated exposure risk. More generally, every initiative that could contribute to reduce the bias between the northern and southern parts of the sub-region in terms of cetacean research, monitoring and conservation should be promoted. They can be large co-operative projects providing opportunities to put hands on by actively participating to the project (e.g. the ASI) or smaller sized initiatives like training workshops or North-South or South-South transboundary actions. In both cases, external funding would be needed.

Au niveau du détroit de Gibraltar (Tanger), un trafic intense s'y développe puisque plus de 100000 bateaux de commerce le traversent annuellement.

D'un autre côté, et puisque les eaux de ce détroit sont très nourricières, plusieurs espèces de cétacés y siègent ce qui constitue un danger majeur pour eux vu les bruits entropiques engendrés par ce trafic.

Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'un état des lieux, ni d'expérience lui permettant de décrire et d'évaluer l'impact de ces bruits sur le comportement des cétacés.

Par conséquent, une assistance de l'ACCOBAMS à ce sujet serait fort souhaitable notamment via l'élaboration de projet de formation et d'accompagnement portant sur le renforcement des capacités des scientifiques de l'INRH et autres dans le domaine de la certification des Observateurs des Mammifères Mains (MMO) Hautement qualifiés et de la Surveillance Acoustique Passive (PAM).

3/ Problème (s) majeur (s) ou principales menaces ou sujets d'actualité :

(1/2 page, maximum 1 page):

(Sujets importants / importants pour les cétacés de la région et nécessitant probablement que le Comité scientifique en prenne en compte et en discutent. Exemple de sujets: Niveaux exceptionnels d'échouages ou de fortes activités sismiques prévues ou nouvelles ferries à grande vitesse opérant dans le secteur menacé de grèves de navires, etc.)

No major issues reported in the Report on the conservation status of cetaceans and relevant activities in the Western Mediterranean and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS-SC12/2018/Doc04)

Un projet scientifique pourrait être réfléchi et orienté vers l'élaboration d'une stratégie permettant au Maroc d'appréhender les expériences des autres membres plus développés en matière des observations des mammifères marins et de se doter d'un plan d'action lui procurant la protection des cétacés contre les menaces engendrées par le trafic maritime du détroit de Gibraltar.

SECTION 1 - GESTION DE L'ACCORD :

1.1. Date d'entrée en vigueur et autorité compétente. :

Date d'entrée en vigueur :

01/06/2001

Autorité compétente :

Département de la Pêche Maritime Direction de la Stratégie et de la Coopération

1.2. Réserves exprimées conformément à l'article XV ou à l'article X de l'Accord :

Le Royaume du Maroc a émis sa réserve à la résolution A4.1, concernant l'extension de l'aire géographique d'ACCOBAMS. Cette réserve est mentionnée dans le rapport final de la MOP4.

Lors de la MOP 6 tenue à Monaco, le représentant du Maroc a rappelé et confirmé la réserve exprimée par son pays pendant la Quatrième Réunion des Parties en 2010 quant à l'extension de l'aire de l'Accord.

1.3. Date d'acceptation, signature, ratification des amendements; si en cours de traitement, veuillez indiquer l'autorité compétente, la procédure et les mesures prises. :

a) Amendement de l'annexe 2 de l'Accord sur la conservation des cétacés de la mer Noire, de la Méditerranée et de la zone Atlantique adjacente relative à l'emploi des filets dérivants

Date d'entrée en vigueur :

Transposition au niveau national :

☐ Non ☒ Oui

Texte législatif :

- Loi n° 19-07 (2010) modifiant et complétant le dahir n° 1-73-255 du 23 novembre 1973 formant règlement sur la pêche maritime navire, qui interdit aux navires de la pêche de conserver à bord ou d'utiliser les filets maillants dérivants;

- Décret n° 2-10-341 du 7 jourmada I 1432 (11 avril 2011) pris pour l'application de la loi n° 19-07 modifiant et complétant le dahir portant loi n° 1-73-255 du 27 chaoual 1393 (23 novembre 1973) formant règlement sur la pêche maritime

Autorité compétente :

Département de la Pêche Maritime

b) Extension de la zone géographique de l'ACCOBAMS

Statut de ratification :

Lors de la MOP 6 tenue à Monaco, le représentant du Maroc a rappelé et confirmé la réserve exprimée par son pays pendant la Quatrième Réunion des Parties en 2010 quant à l'extension de l'aire de l'Accord.

Autorité compétente :

1.4 Dérogations autorisées conformément à l'art. II, paragraphe 2 de l'Accord et paragraphe 6 de l'annexe 2 :

1.5- Définition de la zone marine sous juridiction nationale incluse dans le champ d'application de l'Accord. Veuillez indiquer si des négociations sont en cours avec les pays voisins pour les limites. :

Pour information, une carte non officielle de l'extension du domaine maritime du pays est disponible sur le site suivant: www.marineregions.org

Les eaux marocaines concernant la zone de compétence de l'ACCOBAMS concernent pour partie la Méditerranée et une partie de l'Océan Atlantique adjacent.

A notre niveau d'information, il n'existe pas actuellement de négociations concernant la limitation des zones maritimes entre le Maroc et les pays maritimes limitrophes.

1.6- Lister les entités ayant compétence, responsabilité ou intérêt pour la conservation des cétacés. :

Veuillez examiner et compléter la liste fournie et décrire leurs activités. Veuillez préciser les mécanismes d'information / communication / coordination avec d'autres entités nationales.

Type des organisations : Institution Gouvernementale - **Commentaire :**

- Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et de la Coopération Internationale (MAECI)
- Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche Maritime, du Développement Rural, et des Eaux et Forêts (MAPMDREF)
- Secrétariat d'État auprès du ministre de l'Agriculture, de la pêche maritime, du développement rural et des eaux et forêts, chargé du développement rural et des eaux et forêts
- Secrétariat D'État auprès du ministre de l'Énergie, des mines et du développement durable, chargé du Développement Durable
- -

Type des organisations : Institut de recherche ou Université - **Commentaire :**

- Institut Scientifique de Rabat (IS)
- Institut National de la Recherche Halieutique (INRH)
- Université Mohamed V
- Université Caddi Ayyad
- Université Hassan I d'Oujada
- Université Hassan II de Casablanca Ain Chok
- Université Abdelmalek Essaidi
- Université Chouhaib Doukkali d'Al Jedida
- Université Ibn Zohr d'Agadir
- Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle de l'Université Mohamed V Agdal-Rabat
- Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Marrakech
- Musée d'Histoire Naturelle et Géologique
- -

Type des organisations : Organisation Non Gouvernementale - **Commentaire :**

- AGIR (Al Hoceima)
- GREPOM/BirdLife Maroc
- -

Type des organisations : Institution Gouvernementale - -

Liste des organisations déjà présentes dans NETCCOBAMS :

1.7- Principaux textes législatifs et réglementaires nationaux concernant les cétacés. :

Les textes peuvent concerner l'environnement (espèces ou zones protégées, biodiversité et pollution), la pêche, le transport maritime (collision), le tourisme, l'énergie, la pollution, l'évaluation de l'impact sur l'environnement ou d'autres sujets dans la mesure où ils peuvent concerner les cétacés. Indiquez la date, le titre, l'autorité responsable et le lien. Ajoutez une brève description ou citez les articles ou sections pertinents relatifs aux cétacés.

Date 12/05/2003 **Titre** Loi n° 11-03 relative à la protection et la mise en valeur de l'environnement **Autorité** Département du Développement Durable

Date 19 août 2010 **Titre** Dahir portant promulgation de la loi n° 22-07 relative aux aires protégées. **Autorité** . Département du Développement Durable

Date 12/10/2010 **Titre** Loi N° 19-07 qui interdit l'utilisation du filet maillant dérivant **Autorité** Département de la Pêche Maritime

Date 06/03/2014 **Titre** Loi-cadre n° 99-12 portant Charte Nationale de l'Environnement **Autorité** Département du Développement Durable

Date 16/08/2015 **Titre** Loi n° 81-12 relative au littoral **Autorité** Département du Développement Durable

Date 13 mars 2019 **Titre** Arrêté du Ministre de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche Maritime, du développement Rural et des Eaux et Forêts relatif à l'interdiction temporaire de pêche dans certaines zones maritimes de la méditerranée **Autorité** Département de la Pêche Maritime

Date 13 mars 2019 **Titre** Arrêté du Ministre de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche Maritime, du développement Rural et des Eaux et Forêts... relatif à l'interdiction temporaire de pêche des phoques moines et autres mammifères marins ainsi que de certaines autres espèces marines **Autorité** Département de la Pêche Maritime

1.8. Fonds réservés ou affectés à la recherche, au suivi et à la gestion des cétacés (y compris financement national, projets internationaux, régionaux ou sous-régionaux) :

Interactions négatives entre pêche et cétacés et filet renforcé :

• Développement en cours par l'INRH d'un programme de suivi scientifique sur les interactions entre le Grand dauphin et les senneurs de la Méditerranée. Ce programme tente de comprendre le comportement de ce Dauphin et par conséquent essayer de limiter l'impact négatif des attaques de ce Cétacé sur l'activité de pêche tout en préservant ce cétacé marin.

Dans ce cadre le Maroc a affecté un budget de 2,5 millions de dirham pour la fabrication et l'expérimentation d'une senne renforcée pouvant résister aux attaques du Grand Dauphin.

1.9. Conventions, commissions et accords internationaux ou régionaux pertinents auxquels le pays est Partie. :

Conventions/Accords	Signature	Ratification	Acceptation	Entrée en vigueur
Accord la conservation des petits cétacés de la mer Baltique, du nord-est de l'Atlantique et des mers d'Irlande et du Nord (ASCOBANS)				
Accord relatif à conservation et à la				

gestion des stocks de poissons dont les déplacements s'effectuent tant à l'intérieur qu'au-delà de zones économiques exclusives (stocks chevauchants) et des stocks de poissons grands migrateurs (1995)	04/12/1995	19/09/2012		19/10/2012
Annexe V à la Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est, relative à la protection et la conservation des écosystèmes et de la diversité biologique de la zone maritime				
Commission Générale des Pêches pour la Méditerranée	17/09/1956	12/09/2012		20/05/2014
Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la Méditerranée		12/07/2006		
Convention de Barcelone pour la protection de la Méditerranée (1976)	16/02/1976	15/01/1980		06/01/2005
Convention des Nations Unies sur le Droit de la Mer (Montego Bay, 1982)	12/12/1982		31/05/2007	30/06/2007
Convention Internationale pour la réglementation de la chasse à la baleine (Washington, 1946)		02/02/2001		12/02/2001
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)	13/06/1992	21/08/1995		19/11/1995
Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est (convention OSPAR)				
Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel de l'Europe (Berne, 1979)				
Convention sur la Conservation des Espèces Migratoires d'Animaux Sauvages (Bonn, 1979)		28/05/1993		01/11/1993
Convention sur la Protection de la mer Noire contre la Pollution (Convention de Bucarest)				
Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction (CITES - Washington, 1973)		16/10/1975		14/01/1976
Protocole relatif aux aires spécialement protégées et à la diversité biologique en Méditerranée (Barcelone, 1995)	02/04/1983	02/06/1990		22/07/1990

1.10. Accords de pêche bilatéraux ou multilatéraux concernant le domaine de l'Accord (tels que CGPM, ICCAT, accords de pêche spécifiques avec l'Union européenne; fournissez les informations pertinentes comme la date de signature, la durée, la zone concernée, les mesures) :

CGPM :

17/09/1956

ICCAT :

26/09/1969

Accords de pêche spécifiques :

Accords bilatéraux :

Précisez s'il vous plaît :

Accord Multilatéraux :

- Union du Maghreb Arabe (UMA) : 1989 - Ligue arabe : 1965 - CBI, CITES, CMS, CBD, IUCN, CGPM, COPACE, ICCAT, MEDPAN,

Accord Bilatéraux :

- **UE** : Le Maroc et l'Union européenne (UE) sont liés par un accord d'association signé en 1996 et entré en vigueur en 2000. En octobre 2008, sous présidence française de l'UE, le Maroc s'est vu reconnaître un « statut avancé ». Ce statut, qui s'inscrit dans le cadre établi par l'accord d'association de 2000, vise à un approfondissement des relations politiques, une intégration au marché intérieur par un rapprochement réglementaire, une coopération sectorielle et une dimension humaine.

Entré en vigueur le 28 février 2007 pour une période de quatre ans, cet accord a été tacitement reconduit du 28 février 2011 au 27 février 2015. Il prévoit un programme de coopération visant à soutenir la politique de pêche sectorielle mise en œuvre par le Royaume Maroc afin de promouvoir l'exploitation durable de ses ressources halieutiques.

Cet accord a été reconduit en 2019 en vertu duquel, les deux parties s'engagent à développer la pêche durable dans la zone de pêche sur la base du principe de la non-discrimination entre les différentes flottes présentes dans ces eaux.

- **Russie** : adopté par le gouvernement marocain en 2016, c'est un accord qui prévoit des programmes de coopération dans différents domaines, notamment la planification et l'organisation de campagnes de recherches scientifiques nécessaires pour la conservation et l'exploitation rationnelle des ressources halieutiques, ainsi que la coopération dans le domaine des techniques et technologies de pêche, des technologies de traitement du poisson et du développement de l'aquaculture.

Pour sa part, la partie russe s'engage, en vertu de cet accord, à accueillir à bord des navires de pêche russes des observateurs scientifiques, ainsi qu'à embarquer des marins marocains en vue de les employer.

En plus de ces accords, d'autres accords ont été conclus entre le Maroc et plusieurs pays africains et autres, notamment. - Tunisie : 1992 - Egypte : 1995 - Turquie : 2002 - ...

la mise en œuvre de ces accords se traduit par des activités ayant pour objectif le transfert de technologies, l'échange d'expériences et de responsables ainsi que l'organisation ou la participation à des sessions de formation et des stages de perfectionnement. L'aire géographique s'étend sur quatre continents : Afrique, Europe, Asie, et Amérique latine.

SECTION 2: ACTIONS DE CONSERVATION POUR LES CÉTACÉS :

2.1 RECHERCHE ET SURVEILLANCE :

2.1.1 Liste des cétacés signalés dans la zone de l'Accord sous la juridiction du pays (telle que définie à l'article I, paragraphe 3 f de l'Accord). :

Légende : « C » : Commun, « R » : Rare, « O » : Occasionnel

Nom scientifique	Nom en français	C	R	O	Commentaires
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Marsouin commun	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Sténo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Dauphin de Risso	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Grand dauphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Dauphin bleu et blanc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Dauphin commun	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pseudorca crassidens	Faux épaulard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Orque	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Globicéphale noir	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Baleine à bec de Blainville	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Baleine à bec de Cuvier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Cachalot	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Cachalot nain	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Baleine noire du nord	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Localement éteinte
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Petit rorqual	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Baleine de Rudolph	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Rorqual commun	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Baleine à bosse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sur la base des données d'échouages, des prospections sur les plages et d'enquêtes auprès des marins pêcheurs, quatre espèces ont été reportée sur les côtes marocaines. Il s'agit principalement de la tortue luth (Dermochelys coriacea), la tortue caouanne (Caretta caretta) et rarement la tortue verte (Chelonia mydas) et la tortue olivâtre (Lepidochelys olivacea).
Sea birds		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 Liste et description des programmes et des projets de recherche concernant les cétacés, en tenant compte des activités nationales, bilatérales et multilatérales. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

Liste des projets déjà présents dans NETCCOBAMS :

Réduire les pressions humaines sur les cétacés

[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -
[CSMC4, 11-13 nov 2017](#) -

2.1.3 Échouage de cétacés. :

Envoyez vous des données à la base de données MEDACES ?

☒ Non ☐ Oui

Le pays a-t-il mis en place un réseau de suivi des échouages?

☐ Non ☒ Oui

Si non, précisez pourquoi ?

L'INRH a développé un programme de suivi régulier des échouages des espèces marines protégées qui se produisent le long des côtes marocaines. Les interventions sont structurées au sein de l'INRH en un Réseau de Suivi des Echouages (RSE) avec des représentants dans l'ensemble des centres régionaux. L'INRH a mené depuis 2015, avec l'appui de l'ACCOBAMS, une série de concertations pour renforcer la collaboration avec les différentes institutions étatiques qui interviennent sur les échouages. Actuellement, il y a une collaboration entre l'INRH et le Département de la pêche Maritime pour la création et la formalisation d'un réseau national dédié au suivi des échouages des espèces marines protégées.

Si oui, veuillez indiquer le nom, les contacts et un lien vers la base de données.

Complete name : Institut National de Recherche Halieutique - **Type d'organisation** : Institut de recherche ou université - **Adresse** : 02, Boulevard Sidi Abderrahmane, Casablanca CP 20180 - **Pays** : MAROC - **Nom du contact** : Imane TAI, Corrdinatrice du Réseau de suivi des Echouages de l'INRH - **Téléphone** : +212672827416 - **E-mail du contact** : taiimane.it@gmail.com - **Site Web du Contact** : www.inrh.ma - -

Les données suivantes ont été transmises au Secrétariat Permanent de l'ACCOBAMS suite à l'envoi d'un questionnaire sur les réseaux nationaux d'échouage de cétacés en 2017/2018

Banques de données :

[Institut National de Recherche Halieutique](#) -

Banque de tissus :

[Institut National de Recherche Halieutique](#) -

Commentaire :

La Gendarmerie Royale de l'Environnement intervient également sur les échouages le long des côtes marocaines. Ils ont leurs propre base de donnée. A chaque fin d'année l'INRH demande des informations pour comparer et compléter les lacunes dans les bases de données INRH.

2.1.4 Liste rouge des cétacés au niveau national ou régional utilisant la méthodologie de la liste rouge de l'UICN. :

Votre pays a-t-il développé ou participé à l'évaluation des cétacés dans vos eaux nationales ou au niveau régional? Si oui, veuillez décrire et fournir un résumé des résultats ou des liens vers des rapports et des publications.

Si la loi exige l'utilisation de la méthodologie de la liste rouge de l'UICN, veuillez citer le texte juridique ou les articles pertinents. (faire les deux 2.4 taguer IUCN dans le 1.7).

2.1.5 Existence ou préparation de plans de gestion pour la conservation des cétacés. Veuillez fournir toute information pertinente. :

Le Plan National de conservation des cétacés est en cours d'actualisation en concertation avec les différents départements concernés par la préservation des Cétacés et de leur écosystème.

2.2 MESURES DE GESTION POUR LA CONSERVATION DES CETACÉANS :

Mesures de gestion ou de conservation introduites pour atteindre et maintenir un état de conservation favorable pour les cétacés et réduire les menaces potentielles, conformément aux résolutions d'ACCOBAMS.

2.2.1 Interactions avec les pêcheries. :

Veillez fournir des informations sur les interactions existantes ou potentielles entre pêcheries et cétacés ou cétacés et pêcheries. En particulier, précisez les interactions avec les techniques suivantes: filets maillants, filets à senne coulissante, filets dérivants, palangres de surface ou autres, en indiquant les espèces et le nombre d'animaux capturés ou qui se prennent dans les filets et en précisant les mesures de gestion existantes ou prévues.

Les interactions entre les cétacés et l'activité de la pêche sardinière, constituent un vrai fléau à l'encontre du développement de ce secteur de pêche au Maroc. Ces interactions qui se manifestent par les attaques causées par le grand dauphin «Tursiops truncatus» entraînent d'une part, de lourdes pertes économiques en captures, et/ou en réparation d'engins de pêche et d'autre part, expose les populations de cette espèce vulnérable de cétacés à des dangers majeurs, notamment leur prise accidentelle dans la senne tournante. C'est pour cette raison que le Maroc œuvre activement à accentuer davantage le travail conjoint avec l'ACCOBAMS afin de concilier la protection des cétacés avec la préservation des intérêts socio-économiques de la communauté des pêcheurs.

Dans ce cadre, le Maroc a lancé conjointement avec l'ACCOBAMS, plusieurs projets visant à atténuer les interactions négatives entre les espèces marines menacées et les activités de pêche notamment le projet conjoint ACCOBAMS-CGPM lancé à Tunis lors de la réunion du 7 et 8 avril 2015.

En effet, deux actions pilotes "Pêcherie artisanale de thon rouge dans le détroit de Gibraltar" et "Pêcherie à la senne en Méditerranée marocaine : atténuation de la déprédation provoquée par le Grand Dauphin au niveau des sennes" ont été lancées au Maroc depuis 2016 .

En application à ce projet, une mission INRH/ACCOBAMS a été conduite du 23 au 27 mai 2016 au Nord du Maroc. L'objectif de cette mission était (i) de rencontrer les professionnels impliqués dans les actions pilotes et échanger avec eux sur les problématiques rencontrées, (ii) de réfléchir aux mesures d'atténuation qui pourraient être expérimentées, et (iii) d'échanger avec les équipes de l'INRH sur la mise en œuvre des activités.

A la fin de la mission des solutions d'atténuation des effets négatifs de la déprédation ont été discutées et étalées comme suite (i) une adaptation du filet de pêche et (ii) l'éloignement des dauphins par des répulsifs acoustiques.

Malgré tous les efforts fournis en matière d'atténuation des interactions négatives entre les espèces marines menacées et les activités de pêche, ces initiatives n'étaient pas concluantes étant donné que le Maroc continue de souffrir des attaques du grand dauphin qui cause des dommages considérables aux pêcheurs, ce qui oblige l'Etat d'intervenir souvent pour compenser des dégâts et améliorer les conditions socio-économiques de cette population fragile.

Étant donné que l'utilisation des différents dispositifs acoustiques n'a pas donné satisfaction en matière d'atténuation des attaques du grand dauphin, le Maroc entreprend un projet d'essai d'une senne coulissante à filet renforcé depuis 2018, avec un budget de 2,5 millions de dirham pour cette opération (220 000 euros).

Plusieurs essais de la senne renforcée ont été effectuées dans différents ports du Maroc et d'autres sont en cours. Le projet est donc en cours de développement et les chercheurs de l'INRH se prononceront en temps opportun sur les résultats y afférents.

2.2.2 Réglementation de la navigation et collision avec des navires :

Veillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

2.2.3 Bruits anthropiques (tels que l'exploration ou l'exploitation des ressources minières ou des exercices militaires) et procédures d'évaluation de l'impact sur l'environnement (EIE) :

Veillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

Les différentes sources du bruit anthropique et leur impact sur les cétacés ne sont pas évalués dans certains pays notamment le Maroc.

Par conséquent, il serait souhaitable que l'ACCOBAMS assiste le Maroc pour développer un plan d'action dédié à la problématique des bruits nuisibles aux populations de cétacés, en plus de l'appui à la recherche scientifique, de manière à ce qu'il puisse s'acquiescer d'une feuille de route pour la préservation des cétacés contre les effets néfastes des bruits d'origine anthropique.

2.2.4 Observation des baleines et autres activités commerciales de tourisme :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

1- Projet Whale watching/Pescatourisme

Les Secrétariats de l'ACCOBAMS et de la CGPM coordonnent, en collaboration avec le CAR/ASP, un projet qui a pour finalité d'améliorer la conservation d'espèces marines menacées, comme les cétacés, les tortues marines, les oiseaux marins et de promouvoir les pratiques de pêche responsable en Méditerranée, visé dans la composante 2 du projet : « Réduire la pression sur les espèces marines à travers la diversification des activités des pêcheurs artisanaux en favorisant le développement d'activités d'écotourisme ».

Ce projet a visé notamment à promouvoir, au Maroc et en collaboration avec l'ACCOBAMS, le développement d'activités écotouristiques permettant de concilier conservation d'espèces marines menacées et pratique de l'activité de pêche. Des activités qui concernent le pescatourisme et le whale-watching (découverte du milieu marin et d'observation de la faune marine suivant des principes et pratiques responsables).

Pour l'exécution de ce projet au Maroc, une réunion a été organisée en Octobre 2017 à Rabat et avait pour objectifs de :

- Constituer le comité de pilotage national de ce projet ;
- Voir la possibilité de constituer un sous-comité de pilotage régional ;
- Discuter des actions à entreprendre.

En effet un comité de pilotage national a été constitué et les actions suivantes ont été planifiées :

Activités	Oct.	Nov.	Déc.	Jan.	Fév.	Mars	Avril	Mal	Juin	Juil.
Première réunion du Comité de pilotage										
Analyse juridique et institutionnelle relative au transport maritime de passagers / touristes au Maroc										
Atelier de sensibilisation/information sur les activités de pescatourisme, de découverte du milieu marin et d'observation de la faune sauvage (sur 1.5 jours, deuxième quinzaine de novembre)										
Identification/définition des projets pilotes										
Deuxième réunion du Comité de pilotage										
Organisation de la visite d'étude (sur 5 jours début avril)										
Réalisation des 2 projets pilotes										

1-1 Analyse juridique et institutionnel relatif au transport maritime de passager/touristes au Maroc

Afin de mettre en œuvre cette composante au Maroc, un expert juridique marocain a été recruté par l'ACCOBAMS. Il a été chargé de :

- Réaliser une analyse juridique et institutionnelle relative au transport maritime de passagers / touristes au Maroc. Cette analyse inclura une identification des lacunes et contraintes qui peuvent limiter le développement d'activités d'écotourisme en mer, notamment les questions d'autorisation et d'assurance
- Participer à l'atelier de formation sur les activités de pescatourisme, de découverte du milieu marin et d'observation de la faune sauvage qui aura pour objectif de sensibiliser les représentants des autorités nationales et locales
- Participer aux réunions du Comité de pilotage national et y présenter les résultats de l'analyse juridique et institutionnelle.
- Collaborer avec l'expert national chargé d'identifier et d'accompagner les opérateurs de projets pilotes. Des visites sur le terrain seront réalisées dans ce cadre.

1-2 Atelier de sensibilisation/information sur le pécaturisme, de découverte du milieu marin et d'observation de la faune sauvage notamment le whale watching

Dans le cadre de l'exécution des actions du calendrier entériné par le comité de pilotage, le Département de la Pêche Maritime a organisé à Tanger les 18 et 19 janvier 2018, en collaboration avec l'ACCOBAMS, un atelier de sensibilisation intitulé « Vers le développement d'activités de whale watching et de pécaturisme au Maroc ».

Ont assisté à cet atelier, outre les représentants du DPM et l'ACCOBAMS, les représentants des organisations suivantes.

Ministère de l'Intérieur

Secrétariat d'Etat chargé du Transport

Direction de la Marine Marchande

Secrétariat d'Etat chargé du Développement Durable

Secrétariat d'Etat chargé du Tourisme

Délégation des Pêches Maritimes de Tanger

Province de Nador

Marine Royale

Cet atelier visait de :

- Constituer un sous-comité régional de pilotage,
- Sensibiliser les administrations, la profession et les ONG sur les retombées économiques que ces activités peuvent engendrer au niveau de la région du Nord, et
- Planifier l'exécution des projets pilotes (feuille de route), afin de montrer, dans la pratique, que ces activités peuvent constituer des niches exploitables pour générer de revenus complémentaires et alternatifs pour les pêcheurs, ce qui est de nature à réduire la pression sur les ressources et atténuer les interactions négatives entre les cétacés et la pêche.

Effectivement :

- Le sous-comité a été constitué ;
- 3 sites ont été identifiés pour abriter les actions pilotes : Tanger, M'diq et Al Hoceima ; 3 sites ont été identifiés pour abriter les actions pilotes : Tanger, M'diq et Al Hoceima ;
- Des visites au port ont été programmées pour sélectionner les navires qui répondent aux critères de participation aux actions pilotes ;
- Les actions pilotes (2 ou 3) ont été programmées pour mai 2018, elles sont financées par l'ACCOBAMS ;

1-3 Identification/définition des projets pilotes

Un 2ème expert marocain a été recruté par l'ACCOBAMS pour se charger d'identifier et d'accompagner les porteurs de projets pilotes en réalisant les actions suivantes :

- Identifier les porteurs de projets pilotes en se référant à l'étude de faisabilité conduite en 2012. Pour cette tâche le consultant sera amené à se déplacer dans différentes régions du Maroc. Il devra également se coordonner avec l'expert juridique national pour prendre en considération les questions réglementaires de transport de passagers en mer ainsi qu'avec l'expert français pour convenir d'une approche harmonisée ;
- Formuler des préconisations en vue de l'organisation des opérations pilotes en fonction des porteurs identifiés (concernant par exemple l'acquisition d'équipements de sécurité) ;
- Participer à la (aux) réunions du Comité de pilotage consacrée(s) à l'identification des porteurs de projets pilotes pour y présenter les propositions.

1-4 Organisation d'une visite d'étude

Dans le cadre du plan d'action entériné par le comité national de pilotage relatif à la promotion du développement d'activités d'écotourisme au Maroc, une visite d'étude en France et en Italie a été organisée du 16 au 20 avril 2018 en collaboration avec l'ACCOBAMS.

L'objectif de cette visite a été de s'enquérir de l'expérience italienne et française en matière de pécaturisme et whale watching.

Les sites visités sont ceux de Beaulieu-sur-Mer et Carry le Rouet en France et Imperia en Italie.

Ont participé à cette visite, outre les représentants du DPM et de l'ACCOBAMS, ceux des organisations suivantes.

- Ministère de l'Intérieur
- Secrétariat d'Etat chargé du Tourisme (Délégation de Tanger)
- Délégation des Pêches Maritimes de M'Diq
- L'Institut National de Recherche Halieutique (INRH).
- Chambre des Pêches Maritimes de Tanger.

A la fin de cette visite d'étude, les participants ont manifesté un grand enthousiasme et une grande dynamique quant à la faisabilité et l'avenir du projet de développement des activités du whale watching, du pescatourisme et même de l'ittitourisme au Maroc.

Avec la raréfaction de la ressource et les difficultés rencontrées en matière de baisse de rentabilité e secteur de la pêche, il serait opportun d'encourager le développement de telles activités écotouristiques pouvant constituer, en plus de la pêche, une source de revenue pour la population des marins pêcheurs.

Au nord du Maroc, ces activités qui se pratiquent à faible échelle de manière informelle, nécessitent un cadrage, notamment légal, en vue de poser les jalons pour préparer le terrain et assurer le développement durable desdites activités.

Aussi, la réussite d'un tel projet est tributaire du degré d'adaptation de ces activités à la réalité marocaine, notamment en ce qui concerne l'état actuel des embarcations, la sécurité à bord, le degré de respect des conditions sanitaires à bord, l'adhésion de la population des marins pêcheurs qui constituent la cible majeure de ce projet.

Lors de cette mission, les membres de la délégation marocaine ont tenu plusieurs réunions-bilan en présence du consultant de l'ACCOBAMS, pour tirer des conclusions et constituer des bases d'analyse pouvant servir de socle au développement d'un projet écotouristique d'envergure au Nord du Maroc.

A ce titre, plusieurs contraintes pouvant entraver le développement de ce projet ont été relevées et des recommandations ont été émises :

A- Contraintes

- Absence d'outil légal pouvant cadrer ces activités.
- Inadéquation des infrastructures portuaires pouvant abriter ces activités (ports de pêche encombrés et non aménagés).
- Eventuelle difficulté d'adhésion des professionnels du métier.
- Coût de la mise à niveau des navires qui souhaiteraient exercer ces activités.
- Conditions d';;;;accueil et d'embarquement des passagers.
- Non qualification des professionnels souhaitant diversifier leurs activités.
- Aléas climatiques qui pourraient empêcher l'exercice de ces activités sur une longue période de l'année (Activité saisonnière).
- Source de financement des futurs projets d'écotourisme.
- Questions sécuritaires liées au problème d'immigration clandestine.

B- Recommandations

- Mettre en place les fondements d'un projet de développement local pouvant assurer des retombées économiques et environnementales pour la pêche professionnelle et pour la région du Nord.
- Elaborer un cadre réglementaire spécifique à ce genre d'activités.
- Etablir une stratégie de communication et de sensibilisation, accompagnée de support, pour que les professionnels puissent disposer de toutes les informations utiles à la compréhension du principe de diversification.
- Prévoir des cycles de Formation pour les professionnels souhaitant exercer ce type d'activités.
- Accompagner les professionnels tout au long de ce processus
- Installer une véritable dynamique au Nord du Maroc en associant toutes les parties prenantes lors du lancement de projets pilotes prévus dans le cadre du programme de l'ACCOBAMS.
- Prévoir des aménagements au niveau des ports répondant aux normes de sécurité, notamment les voies d'accès aux navires de pescatourisme, WW et d'ittitourisme.
- Mettre à niveau des navires de pêche exerçant au nord du Maroc pour abriter ce genre d'activités et procéder à une évaluation

du coût d'investissement et définir les moyens de financement.

- Prévoir des infrastructures d';;;accueil touristiques qui pourraient jouer un rôle important de communication et de vulgarisation des nouvelles activités écotouristiques (proposer des programmes de visites en mer pour les clients).
- Impliquer les autorités locales tout au long du développement du projet.
- Déterminer la rentabilité de cette activité pour ne pas se tromper et évaluer les besoins en investissement à bord des navires.
- Prévoir des réunions avec les parties prenantes et le comité de pilotage afin de se concerter sur un programme d'action spécifique.
- Entreprendre un mode opératoire en se basant sur l'expérimentation des actions pilotes prévues dans différentes localités du Nord.
- Inclure une démarche scientifique d'évaluation de l'impact sur la ressource halieutique (diminution de l'effort de pêche et compensation des revenus face aux phénomènes de déprédation)
- Solliciter des financements Européens en associant les services de l'UE, mais aussi ceux de la CGPM, en charge des problématiques de la pêche professionnelle.

1-5 Réalisation des deux projets pilotes

Les actions pilotes prévues dans le cadre du projet WW/Pescatourisme (volet côtier) ont été réalisées avec succès à partir des ports de M'Diq et Al Hoceima respectivement les 17 et 19 octobre 2018. Les conditions météorologiques n'ont pas permis d'utiliser le port de Tanger comme prévu initialement.

Ont participé à ces actions les représentants du Département de la Pêche, du tourisme ; de l'INRH ; des eaux et forêts ; du Conseil de la Région ; de la Chambre des Pêches Maritime de la Méditerranée et les délégués des Pêches Maritimes de M'Diq et Al Hoceima. Un consultant de l'ACCOBAMS ainsi que l'ONG partenaire AGIR ont également participé à l'action pilote.

Deux palangriers sont partis respectivement des ports de pêche de M'Diq et d'Al Hoceima avec à bord les représentants des institutions sus-indiquées. Tous les participants étaient couverts par une assurance nominative. Les vedettes de sauvetage ont escorté les palangriers tout au long de leur trajet.

L'action pilote a permis d'examiner la faisabilité technique de l'opération de pescatourisme - whalewatching et d'observer les contraintes et les améliorations nécessaires au développement de cette activité dans notre pays.

Les participants ont manifesté un grand enthousiasme pour le succès de l'activité de pescatourisme à l'issue de cette opération pilote et ont concordé sur les opportunités que ce projet peut offrir en complément à l'activité de la pêche et au revenu des pêcheurs.

Un film institutionnel a été élaboré en partenariat avec l'association AGIR partenaire de l'ACCOBAMS.

L'action pilote pour la pêche côtière a été lancée ultérieurement en impliquant 6 barques artisanales à partir des points de Belyounech, Oued Laou et M'diq.

1-6 Réunion de restitution

Une réunion de restitution sur le projet du Whale watching/Pescatourisme a été tenue à Tanger le 27 juillet 2019.

Ont participé à cette réunion, outre les représentants de ce Département ; les représentants de la profession, du Département de la Pêche ; le tourisme ; l'Intérieur ; l'INRH ; le Conseil de la Région ; la Chambre des Pêches Maritime de la Méditerranée ; le CRI et les délégués des Pêches Maritimes de M'Diq, Al Hoceima et Tanger.

Trois (3) consultants et une chargée de projet de l'ACCOBAMS ainsi que l'ONG AGIR, partenaire de l'ACCOBAMS, ont également participé à ladite réunion.

Lors du débat, tous les participants ont jugé que les actions pilotes réalisées dans le cadre de ce projet à partir des ports de M'Diq et Al Hoceima respectivement les 17 et 19 octobre 2018, ont connu un grand succès et ont démontré la grande faisabilité et les opportunités de développement du Whale et whatching et du Pescatourisme au nord du Maroc.

Un grand intérêt a été porté au volet réglementaire qui consiste à produire un instrument juridique qui permettra de cadrer ces activités et garantira leurs développements durables.

Il a été décidé de constituer un comité conjoint regroupant la Division Juridique, la Division de la Durabilité et d'Aménagement des Ressources Halieutiques et la Division de la Coopération pour travailler étroitement avec le consultant juridique national, désigné par l'ACCOBAMS pour préparer un projet de texte en la matière.

Il a été recommandé aussi de continuer le mandat des comités national et régional de pilotage qui devront poursuivre leurs réunions jusqu'à aboutir à un cahier de charges relatif à ces activités, en parallèle avec l'élaboration d'un projet de texte réglementaire.

Enfin, il faut noter que les termes de références ont été établis entre l'ACCOBAMS et l'expert juridique national et la première réunion du comité tripartite sera organisée très prochainement.

2.2.5 Pollution marine, y compris les débris marins :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

Le Plan d'Urgence National de Lutte contre les Pollutions Marines Accidentelles (PUN)

En vue de faire face aux pollutions accidentelles massives ou aux menaces sérieuses de pollution, massive affectant ou susceptibles d'affecter les eaux marines relevant de la souveraineté ou de la juridiction nationale ainsi que le littoral marocain (et ses intérêts connexes), le Maroc a institué un plan d'urgence dénommé "**Plan d'urgence nationale de lutte contre la pollution marine accidentelle**".

Le PUN constitue le recueil des informations, directives et instructions nécessaires permettant aux pouvoirs publics de prévenir ou de combattre, dans les meilleures conditions, toute pollution marine massive par les hydrocarbures et autres produits nocifs, menaçant l'environnement marin et le littoral national.

Le plan d'urgence nationale comporte des dispositions visant à assurer :

- La mise en place d'un système approprié de détection et d'alerte en cas de pollution marine massive ;
- L'organisation rapide, efficace et coordonnée des actions de prévention et de lutte et en définir les principaux éléments notamment par une gestion rationnelle des moyens de lutte, la répartition des responsabilités et des tâches, le recensement des zones les plus sensibles à protéger en priorité et des sites de stockage pour les produits récupérés ;
- La coopération internationale et à faciliter l'assistance mutuelle si une telle assistance est sollicitée ou si le Maroc est engagé en raison des accords auxquels il est partie dans une action de coopération internationale ;
- La gestion comptable des opérations en vue d'une indemnisation ultérieure éventuelle ;
- La gestion du stock de produits et d'équipements anti-pollution ainsi que la mise à jour de l'inventaire des moyens disponibles en personnel et en matériels ;
- La formation et l'entraînement du personnel qualifié en matière de prévention et de lutte contre la pollution marine massive par les hydrocarbures et autres produits nocifs.

Le Secrétariat d'État chargé du Développement durable (SEDD) a organisé un exercice de simulation de la lutte contre la pollution marine accidentelle par les hydrocarbures, fin juin 2018 à Agadir.

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des dispositions du Plan d'urgence nationale (PUN) relatif à la préparation et à la lutte contre la pollution marine accidentelle, le Secrétariat d'État chargé du Développement durable (SEDD) a organisé un exercice de simulation de la lutte contre la pollution marine accidentelle par les hydrocarbures, fin juin 2018 à Agadir. Dénommée «SIMULEX 2018», l'opération supervisée par le SEDD, en sa qualité de coordonnateur national, a eu lieu en collaboration avec les différents départements civils, militaires et paramilitaires concernés. Ces divers partenaires ont notamment travaillé sur un scénario simulant l'explosion d'une citerne à bord d'un pétrolier, provoquant un déversement de fuel lourd de 6.000 tonnes. Les actions alors programmées et exécutées ont concerné les aspects relevant de l'assistance à un navire en difficulté (ANED) ainsi que ceux relatifs à la lutte en mer et à terre contre une pollution par les hydrocarbures (POLMAR mer/terre). Le déversement d'hydrocarbures a été simulé par de la tourbe (matière organique biodégradable inoffensive), tandis que les dispersants (produits chimiques utilisés pour le traitement de la pollution au large), l'ont été par de l'eau douce. Cet exercice, de grande envergure, a mobilisé d'importants moyens maritimes, terrestres et aériens. □

2.2.6 Plans d'urgence pour la pollution, les échouages et les centres de sauvetage :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

Plan d'urgence pour les échouages:

L'intervention des membres du RSE est déclenchée, en concertation avec les autorités locales concernées et/ou les forces de l'ordre, avec généralement un délai d'une à quatre heures qui suivent l'alerte. Elle dépend des moyens (disponibilité du personnel et/ou de la logistique) et de l'état de décomposition de l'animal. Ainsi, deux cas sont envisageables : • 1er cas : L'équipe INRH (membres du RSE) se déplace sur le lieu de l'échouage. Les chercheurs identifient l'espèce échouée, relèvent les paramètres biométriques et la position GPS, déterminent le sexe et l'état de décomposition, prennent des photos, identifient les causes possibles de mortalité et se concertent avec les autres intervenants sur les actions à mener pour l'évacuation de la carcasse. En fonction de l'état de décomposition de la carcasse, des prélèvements sont faits : tissus externes (peau, muscles, lard), dents et fanons. Des nécropsies sont réalisées sur les individus les plus frais pour prélever des échantillons des organes internes pour des études écologiques ; • 2ème cas : L'intervention de l'INRH peut se faire à distance, en collaboration avec les organismes qui sont sur place (particulièrement la Gendarmerie Royale, de l'environnement ou les Autorités Locales). Ces derniers envoient les photos et les mensurations de l'animal échoué au point focal régional RSE qui se charge de l'élaboration du constat, après la validation du nom de l'espèce.

2.2.7 Problèmes relatifs à la captivité des dauphins et aux delphinariums :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

2.2.8 Aires marines protégées (AMP), zones de pêche, réserves de pêche ou autres mesures spatiales de conservation efficaces (OECM-CDB) :

Énumérez-les et indiquez si elles sont pertinentes pour développer des activités pour la conservation et la gestion des cétacés.

Les AMPs mises en place au Maroc sont de la catégorie VI "Aires Protégées pour la gestion des ressources naturelles" de l'UICN. Ce sont des aires marines protégées gérées principalement à des fins d'utilisation durable des écosystèmes naturels.

Contexte de mise en place des AMP :

Le projet « Aires Marines protégées (AMP) aux fins de pêche au Maroc » et la création des Aires Marines protégées (AMP) dans des sites pilotes» s'inscrit dans l'axe de durabilité de la stratégie Halieutis et initié au Maroc par le Millenium Challenge Corporation (MCC). Trois AMP-pilotes ont été mises en place par le Département des Pêches Maritimes en collaboration avec l'Agence du Partenariat pour le Progrès (APP), conformément à la stratégie nationale des AMP.

Stratégie Nationale des Aires Marines Protégées (AMPs) aux fins de pêche au Maroc :

OS1 : Gouvernance des AMPs Pêche artisanale :

- O1 : Proposer un cadre institutionnel et réglementaire spécifique aux AMPs Pêche.
- O2 : Définir les critères à prendre en compte et la méthodologie de sélection pour développer un réseau cohérent et représentatif d'AMPs Pêche.
- O3 : Formuler, dans une approche participative, un plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion adaptable aux spécificités de chaque AMP Pêche.

OS2 : Recherche, indicateurs et suivi permanent :

- O4 : Développer la recherche et mettre en place, de façon concertée, des indicateurs pour le suivi des AMPs Pêche.

OS3 : Impacts des AMPs Pêche, mesure alternative et incitative et valorisation :

- O5 : Analyser les impacts des AMP-P sur les milieux, l'exploitation des ressources halieutiques et les populations concernées par cette activité afin d'accompagner le processus de création des AMP par une gestion adaptée et des mesures d'accompagnement

OS4: Communication et sensibilisation autour du concept d'AMP Pêche :

- O6 : Favoriser la participation de l'ensemble des acteurs concernés dans la mise en place d'un système national d'AMP Pêche

OS5 : Mobiliser des sources de financement pérennes

- 07 : Définir et proposer des mécanismes pérennes pour un financement des AMPs

*OS : orientation stratégique ; **O : objectif stratégique.

Principales activités réalisées dans le cadre du projet AMP :

Actions majeures du projet AMP :

- Réalisation de la « Stratégie de Développement des Aires Marines Protégées (AMP) aux fins de Pêche au Maroc et la création des Aires Marines Protégées dans des sites pilotes » .
- Sélection des sites éligibles à la mise en place des AMPs pilotes.
- Etudes de Diagnostics, délimitation des AMPs et réalisation des plans d'aménagement et de gestion des 3 AMP-pilotes, suite aux différentes missions de Diagnostic au niveau local au niveau des trois zones d'AMP-pilotes.
- Elaboration des arrêtés relatifs Aux trois AMP-pilotes.
- Création d'une identité visuelle logo AMP et charte graphique et élaboration d'une vidéo documentaire sur les AMP pilotes du Maroc.

Actions d'accompagnement :

- Confection et immersion des récifs artificiels
- Acquisition de 3 vedettes pour le contrôle et la surveillance.
- Sensibilisation et communication autour de concept AMP (8 ateliers de sensibilisation des pêcheurs, 3 ateliers nationaux sur les AMPs, 5 réunions de consultations auprès des administrations et usagers locaux)
- Renforcement des capacités (RC) de gestion des AMP

Principaux partenaires institutionnels :

- Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement
- Ministère de l'Équipement et de Transport.
- Ministère du Tourisme
- Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte contre la Désertification
- Provinces de (Chefchaouen, Tetouan, Safi, Essaouira, Tiznit et Sidi Ifni)
- Office National des Pêches
- Institut National de Recherche Halieutique
- Chambres des Pêches Maritimes et les autres organisations professionnelles de la pêche artisanale
- Gendarmerie Royale
- Marine Royale

En ce qui concerne les Aires Marines Protégées (AMP), qui s'inscrivent dans l'axe de durabilité de la stratégie nationale « Halieutis », un projet a été initié au Maroc par le Millenium Challenge Corporation (MCC). Trois AMP-pilotes ont été mises en place par le Département des Pêches Maritimes (un sur la côte Méditerranéenne "AMP Alboran", et deux sur la façade Atlantique) en collaboration avec l'Agence du Partenariat pour le Progrès (APP), conformément à la stratégie nationale des AMP et avec la participation active des pêcheurs locaux.

Pour l'AMP Alboran située en Méditerranée :

Elle s'étend sur environ 250 km² de la Commune Rurale d'Amtter (à l'est) à celle de Tamrabet (à l'ouest), recouvrant ainsi les provinces de Tétouan et Chefchaouen. Cette AMP comprend une population de 800 pêcheurs artisans répartis sur 13 sites de pêche dont un village des pêcheurs (Chemaala) et deux points de débarquements aménagés (Kaa Sras et Targha). Cette Aire Marine est aménagée en zones de réglementation spécifique. Elle comprend une réglementation générale qui s'applique sur l'ensemble du site, des zones de non prélèvement temporaire correspondant à des habitats indispensables à certaines phases du cycle de vie des espèces marines ainsi que des zones de non-prélèvement total. (voir détaille dans le doc envoyé)

Selon les données du CAR/ASP et du MedPAN de 2016, la base de données des aires marines protégées de Méditerranée (MAPAMED) comporte pour le Maroc 5 sites avec une composante marines, dont un avec deux nominations et un site transfrontalier:

1-Al Hoceima, Parc National, 2004

1-Al Hoceima, ASPIM, 2009

2-Cap des Trois Fourches, Site Ramsar, 2005

3-Embouchure Moulouya, Site Ramsar, 2005

4-SebkhaBouAreg (Nador), Site Ramsar, 2005

5-Transfrontalier : La Réserve de la Biosphère Intercontinentale de Méditerranée (Maroc Espagne dans le détroit de Gibraltar), 2006

Les aires marines protégées du Maroc en Méditerranée couvrent une superficie de 376.38 km² ou environ 2% des eaux de Méditerranée sous juridiction nationale.

Le long de la côte méditerranéenne, le Maroc a déclaré des zones de conservation couvrant en partie le milieu marin, comme le Parc national d'Al Hoceima et plusieurs sites d'intérêt biologique et écologique (SIBE).

2.2.9 Autres, s'il vous plaît spécifiez :

2.3 COMMUNICATION ET SENSIBILISATION SUR LA CONSERVATION DES CÉTACÉS :

2.3.1 Principaux événements (réunion, symposium, activités de sensibilisation, etc.) organisés ou planifiés dans le pays :

Nom de l'événement : Sensibilisation dans le cadre du projet ASI - **Date** : 04/03/2019 - **Description** : Journée de sensibilisation des collégiens du groupe scolaire Jaques Majorelle à Marrakech sur la protection des cétacés avec l'exemple d'une collaboration internationale ACCOBAMS/INRH tenue le 4 mars 2019. L'exposition des posters ASI au niveau du Centre culturel Français à Marrakech

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Liste des événements déjà présents dans NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Principaux événements à l'étranger (réunions, colloques, activités de sensibilisation, etc.) auxquels ont participé des experts nationaux :

Nom de l'événement : Ateliers organisés par l'ACCOBAMS durant la conférence de la Société Européenne de Cétacés. 6 et 7 avril 2018, La Spezia, Italie - **Date** : 06/09/2019 - **Description** : un atelier conjoint ACCOBAMS / ASCOBANS / IWC / SPA-RAC sur les débris marins et l'échouage des cétacés (vendredi 6 avril 2018);
• un atelier intitulé "Vers la compréhension du chevauchement de certaines menaces et d'importantes zones de mammifères marins (IMMA) dans la mer Méditerranée" (samedi 7 avril 2018).

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2.3.3 Principaux produits (lettre d'information, brochure, dépliant, affiche, vidéo, autocollant, etc.) :

Nom du produit : Fiches d'informations sur les interventions sur les échouages - **Description** : Fiches élaborées dans le cadre du projet de renforcement du réseau des échouages au Maroc. Elles sont destinées aux autres intervenants sur les échouages et également au grand public intéressé par ces événements.

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2.4 RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS POUR LA CONSERVATION DES CÉTACÉS :

2.4.1 Formations / ateliers réalisés (nationaux et internationaux) ou planifiés :

Nom de la formation : formation pour les experts ACCOBAMS sur la photo-identification et l'utilisation des bases de données des cétacés - **Description** :

L'objectif principal de cette formation était de promouvoir la standardisation des méthodes et ou des outils utilisés, pour partager et valoriser les données collectées sur les cétacés, afin d'optimiser les efforts entrepris par tous les acteurs impliqués dans la conservation des cétacés et d'améliorer le statut des cétacés.

Ont pris part à cette formation une quarantaine de participants de 20 nationalités différentes. Les thèmes abordés durant ces journées concernaient les points suivants :

- Aperçu sur la gestion et le partage des données des cétacés à l'échelle régionale ;
- Aperçu sur les bases de données d'échouage nationales dans la zone ACCOBAMS ;
- Intérêt de la photo identification et domaines d'utilisation ;
- Introduction aux techniques de la photo identification ;
- Exemples de catalogues de cétacés de la mer d'Alboran : Grand dauphin, dauphin de Risso et rorqual commun ;
- Exercices pratiques à partir de photos existantes et comparaison des catalogues ;
- Sortie en mer à bord du CNRS libanais pour l'observation des cétacés ;
- Introduction au SIG (système d'Information Géographique) et exercices pratiques pour représenter la répartition spatiale des cétacés ;
- Exemples de valorisation des données existantes sur les cétacés dans la zone ACCOBAMS.

Au terme de cette formation,

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Nom de la formation : formation des observateurs aériens et de la formation Sécurité H.U.E.T Du 23 au 29 mai 2018, Cuers et Marseille, France - **Description** :

Ces formations ont concernés les experts nationaux qui assureront les survols aériens, lors de la campagne de recensement des cétacés et autre mégafaune marine, prévue en juin et juillet 2018.

Atelier de formation des observateurs aériens

Cet atelier s'est déroulé dans la ville de Cuers en France du 23 au 28 mai 2018. Une cinquantaine d'observateurs des 10 équipes impliquées dans la campagne aérienne de l'ASI ont été rassemblés.

Formation sécurité H.U.E.T. (Helicopter Underwater Escape Training)

Il s'agit d'une formation à l'évacuation d'un hélicoptère sous l'eau. Elle s'est déroulée la journée du 29 mai 2018 à l'Institut National de Plongée Professionnel de Marseille.

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Nom de la formation : Atelier de formation EcAp-MEDII/ASI sur les techniques de suivi des cétacés Du 25 au 28 février 2019, à Bizerte, Tunisie - **Description** :

L'objectif principal de cette formation était de renforcer les capacités nationales en termes de suivi des cétacés. Elle a concerné les experts nationaux du Maroc, de l'Algérie et de la Tunisie, impliqués dans la mise en œuvre du projet ASI et qui sont amenés à conduire du travail de surveillance des cétacés en mer, ou de l'analyse de données collectées sur les cétacés, dans le cadre de leur programme national de surveillance et d'évaluation intégrées (IMAP national) élaboré dans le cadre de l'EcAp

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Nom de la formation : 4ème session des ateliers régionaux de l'ACCOBAMS (Tunis7 et 8 mai 2018) - **Description** : les principaux objectifs de ces ateliers étaient :

- (1) d'évaluer l'état de mise en œuvre du programme de travail par le Secrétariat, le Comité scientifique et les Parties et
- (2) de préparer le programme de travail pour la période triennale 2020 -20200 en tenant compte des priorités nationales et de l'évaluation à mi-parcours de la stratégie ACCOBAMS.

Lors de ces ateliers les points saillants suivants ont été discutés :

- 1- RAPPORT D'ACTIVITÉ DU SECRÉTARIAT PERMANENT ET DU COMITÉ SCIENTIFIQUE⁴
- 2- RAPPORT SUR L'ÉTAT D'AVANCEMENT DES ACTIVITÉS DES UNITÉS DE COORDINATION SOUS-RÉGIONALES
 - 2-1 Rapport sur l'état d'avancement des activités de l'Unité de Coordination Sous-Région Méditerranéenne
 - 2-2 Rapport intérimaire sur les activités de l'Unité de coordination sous-régionale de la mer Noire
- 3- RAPPORT SUR L'ÉTAT D'AVANCEMENT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES ACCOBAMS PAR LES PARTIES .
- 4- ACTIVITÉS D'UNE IMPORTANCE PARTICULIÈRE POUR L'EST DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE ET LA MER NOIRE
 - 1- Evaluation à mi-parcours de l'efficacité de la Stratégie ACCOBAMS
 - 2- Stratégie de financement d'ACCOBAMS
 - 3- Format des rapports nationaux d'ACCOBAMS
 - 4- IDENTIFICATION DES ACTIONS DU PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL 2020-2022
 - 5- AUTRES POINTS DISCUTES :
 - 1- Septième Réunion des Parties à ACCOBAMS
 - 2- Options pour la structure future du Secrétariat Permanent de l'ACCOBAMS

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Nom de la formation : Formation sur la nécropsie des cétacés - **Description** :

Cette formation s'est déroulée à Liège en Belgique début juillet (le 10-11 et 12 juillet 2018).

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Nom de la formation : Atelier de formation sur le bruit sous-marin : QUIETMED Technical meeting 22-28 Octobre 2018 - **Description** :

This workshop will be aimed at addressing the practical aspects related to the implementation of a regional monitoring programme of underwater noise

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2.4.2 Conférences, programmes éducatifs sur les cétacés (universités, écoles) :

Nom de la conférence : Quatrième Conférence Biennale sur la Conservation des Cétacés dans les pays du sud de la méditerranée, à Oran (Algérie) - **Description** :

Le but est de permettre aux scientifiques et à tous les autres acteurs dans le domaine de l'étude et la conservation des cétacés, dans les Pays du Sud de la Méditerranée, d'échanger leurs expériences et leurs données. C'est également l'occasion pour ces experts de se concerter sur les approches et les priorités pour une meilleure connaissance des populations de cétacés dans cette zone de la Méditerranée où les données restent encore rares et fragmentaires. Un atelier de formation d'observateurs de mammifères marins / opérateurs de surveillance acoustique passive sera organisé le dernier jour de la Conférence.

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Nom de la conférence : formation des observateurs sur les prises accidentelles des espèces vulnérables Tanger du 08 au 12 Octobre 2018 - **Description** :

Formation au profit des observateurs scientifiques qui embarquent à bord des senneurs, des chalutiers et des palangriers en Méditerranée, ainsi que des patrons de pêche.

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2.4.3 Besoins nationaux en termes de renforcement des capacités, en référence à la stratégie et au programme de travail ACCOBAMS :

Besoin de renforcement des capacités en photo identification

Besoin de renforcement des capacités en nécropsie

Besoin en matière de montage et gestion des projets de whale watching et pécaturisme

Besoin de formation sur le label et le certificat "High Quality Whale-Watching" de l'ACCOBAMS

Besoin de formation en faveur des capitaines des navires pour prévoir et atténuer les effets néfastes des collisions avec les cétacés

PORTUGAL

National Report Portugal

The PARTY :

PORTUGAL

Date of the last modification of the report :

16/09/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

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Telephone * :

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Address :

Marina Loewenstein de Sequeira Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas Av. da República, 16-16 B – Lisboa, 1050-191 - Portugal

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

In 2013, 2010 and 2007, the National focal point was Mrs. Marina Loewenstein de Sequeira

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2016 – 2013 – 2010 – 2007

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer or fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific

committee :

Recommendations expressed by the different partners include two fairly specific topics.

Sighting survey from platform of opportunity, such as ferry lines, should be developed in countries with less opportunity to make dedicated surveys on a regular basis. The existing network and common standard protocols ensure reliability of data and compatibility for analyses at the Mediterranean scale.

The MMO/PAM certification should be used and promoted by all Parties to the Agreement. Furthermore, the mitigation measure of noise impact on cetaceans should go forward with a systematic Impact Assessment Study before every noise generating human activity at sea, and the possibility for a cetacean expert to postpone the activity in order to avoid areas or periods of cetacean higher encounter rates, and associated exposure risk.

More generally, every initiative that could contribute to reduce the bias between the northern and southern parts of the sub-region in terms of cetacean research, monitoring and conservation should be promoted. They can be large co-operative projects providing opportunities to put hands on by actively participating to the project (e.g. the ASI) or smaller sized initiatives like training workshops or North-South or South-South transboundary actions. In both cases, external funding would be needed.

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

No major issues reported in the Report on the conservation status of cetaceans and relevant activities in the Western Mediterranean and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS-SC12/2018/Doc04)

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and competent authority. :

Date entry into force :

01/01/2005

Competent authority :

Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas (ICNF)

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

no reservations

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent

authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

Transposition at national level :

☒ No ☐ Yes

Legislative text :

Portugal being EU Member, driftnet are forbidden

All cetacean species are protected both under national legislation (Decree-Law nr 263/81, 3rd september), Bern and Bonn Conventions and the EU Habitats Directive

Competent authority :

Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas (ICNF)

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

not ratified

Competent authority :

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

no dispensations

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please

indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site:www.marineregions.org

Portuguese EEZ between Cape St. Vincent and the border with Spain (Vila Real de Santo Antonio).

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete

the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

Organization Type : Research Institute or University - **Comments** :

Escola de Mar (Sea School)

- Sociedade Portuguesa de Vida Selvagem (Portuguese Wildlife Society)
- Projecto Delfim - Centro Português de Estudos dos Mamíferos Marinhos (Portuguese Center for the Study of Marine Mammals)
- Associação para as Ciências do Mar (Association for the Sea Sciences)
- University of Lisbon
- University of Porto
- University of Coimbra
- University of Nova de Lisboa
- Algarve University
- University of Evora
- National Museum of natural History
- Natural History Museum – Porto University
- Natural History Museum – Coimbra University

- -

Organization Type : Non-Governmental Organization - **Comments** :

- Sociedade Portuguesa de Vida Selvagem (Portuguese Wildlife Society)
- Associação para as Ciências do Mar (Association for Sea Sciences)
- AIMM - Associação para a Investigação do Meio Marinho (Marine Environment Research Association)

- -

Organization Type : Research Institute or University - -

Organization Type : Research Institute or University - **Comments** :

- Algarve University
- Aveiro University
- Porto University

- -

Organization Type : Rescue centres - **Comments** : CRAM - ECOMARE Rehabilitation Center for Marine Species, Ílhavo -

-

List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

Decree-Law nr.114/90, 05/04/1990 regulates the CITES Convention into national legislation (Ministry of the Environment)

Decree-Law nr. 263/81, of 03/09/1981 for protection of marine mammals in the coastal zone and Portuguese EEZ (Ministry of the Environment)

Decree-Law nr. 140/99, of 24/04/1999 reviews the adaptation of EU Directives (92/43/EEC - Habitats Directive and 79/409/EEC - Birds Directive) into national legislation, with the new reading by Decree-Law nr. 49/2005, 24th February (Ministry of the Environment)

Council Regulation (EC) nr.812/2004, of 26/04/2004 , laying down measures concerning incidental catches of cetaceans in fisheries and amending Regulation (EC) nr. 88/98 (Fisheries General Directorate)

Decree-Law nr. 9/2006, of 06/01/2006, regulates whale watching in mainland Portugal (Ministry of the Environment)

Council Regulation nr. 1037/2007, of 29/08/2007, establishing restrictions to the introduction of certain specimen of wild fauna and flora (Ministry of the Environment)

Portaria nr. 1226/2009, of 12/10/2009, regulating the possession of certain specimen of wild fauna considered as potential harmful to humans. In the case of Cetacea, it clearly prohibits the possession of wild caught cetaceans (Ministry of the Environment)

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force
Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)				19/12/2003
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)				
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)		23/02/2006		25/03/2006
Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)				
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)		21/12/1993		
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)		11/12/1980		
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)		03/02/1982		
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)				01/11/1983
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)				
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean				
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean				
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)				14/05/2002
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic		22/09/1992		25/03/1998

Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)				
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)				

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

ICCAT :

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

Reports of 2013 and 2010

1) Trans-boundary agreement of the Guadiana River - signed in 1986 between Spain and Portugal and valid until the 31st December 2013. According to the agreement both Spanish and Portuguese vessels are allowed to operate within the 12 miles zone, up to 15 miles to the east of the Guadiana river border. Spanish vessels are allowed to operate in Portuguese waters as follows: trawling for bivalves: 25 licenses; purse seine: 7 licenses; artisanal trammel net: 2 licenses; artisanal fishing for Donax: 10 licenses.

2) Agreement EU / Morocco - entry into force on the 1st March 2007 and valid for the next 4 years. Under this agreement Portugal has 14 licenses for fishing with bottom longlines in Moroccan waters.

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	not present
Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sea birds		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Conservation of Cetaceans Critical Habitats, Reduce human pressures on cetaceans, Public awareness - **Subtype** : Population estimates and distribution, Interactions with fisheries / aquaculture, Cetacean watching, Stranding and emergency situation, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : LIFE+ MarPro - Conservation of marine protected species in mainland Portugal - **Timing from/to** : 2011-2017 - **Financing** : Europe - **Responsible** : Consortium - **Email** : - **Contact Website** : <http://www.marprolife.org/index.php?q=home&hl=en> - **Short Description** : This project aims at: Providing means for the implementation of the Habitats and Birds Directive with respect to cetaceans and seabirds, creating cost-effective instruments for the analysis and interpretation of the evolution of their conservation status and their habitats. Elaborating the proposal of new Natura 2000 network offshore areas and their management plans with reference to Phocoena phocoena, Tursiops truncatus and Puffinus mauretanicus. Reducing the conflicts between fisheries and cetacean and seabird species by implementing solutions concerning by-catch and fish depredation, as well as understanding the complex relations between the exploitation of pelagic fishes and the conservation of protected species. Creating bridges of understanding, for example, through the awareness campaign and the creation of the stakeholders commission, among relevant authorities, scientists, fishermen, new marine industries (such as energy producers) and the general public in order to promote a higher consensus in the implementation of the marine Natura 2000 Network, bringing all stakeholders and economical interested parties into the process of designing, managing and monitoring future marine SACs. Ensuring the long-term socio-economic viability of the management, surveillance and monitoring activities of the target species and their habitats, together with the promotion of a sustainable exploitation of mn resources. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Reduce human pressures on cetaceans - **Subtype** : Population estimates and distribution, Interactions with fisheries / aquaculture - **Title** : Mar2020-iNOVPESCA - **Timing from/to** : Nov 2017-Nov 2020 - **Financing** : Europe - **Responsible** : Consortium - **Email** : amarcalo@ualg.pt - **Short Description** : The project is approaching mitigation strategies regarding reducing interactions of cetaceans and Algarve coastal fisheries, especially purse seining (PS) and set nets (GNS+GTR). Target species are the bottlenose dolphin which interacts the most with set-nets in the area, and the common dolphin which is known to interact with purse seining along the country. Trials are in place with DDD and DiD acoustic alarms (STM Products, Verona, Italy) with models adapted to each fishery. Trials were commenced in the Spring of 2019. - -

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Reduce human pressures on cetaceans
ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☒ No ☐ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☐ No ☒ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

Complete name : Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e Florestas (ICNF) - **Type of the organization** : Governmental Institution - **Address** : Av. da República, 16-16 B - **Country** : PORTUGAL - **Contact Name** : Marina Sequeira - **Telephone** : + 351 21 350 79 00 - **Contact E-mail** : marina.sequeira@icnf.pt - **Contact Website** : www.icnf.pt - -
The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

Tissue Bank :

[Marine animal tissue bank](#) -

Comments :

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

no

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

Project iNOVPESCA (Algarve University) aims at developing mitigation strategies regarding reducing interactions of cetaceans and Algarve coastal fisheries, especially purse seining (PS) and set nets (GNS+GTR). Target species are the bottlenose dolphin which interacts the most with set-nets in the area, and the common dolphin which is known to interact with purse seining along the country. Trials are in place with DDD and DiD acoustic alarms (STM Products, Verona, Italy) with models adapted to each fishery. Trials were commenced in the Spring of 2019

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

no management / measures were introduced

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

whale watching legislation is in place (Decree-Law nr 9/2006)

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

No wild-caught cetacean imports are allowed

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation measures (OECM-CBD). :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

As a result of the LIFE+ MarPro project 4 new SCI (Sites of Community Importance) were identified and proposed, along with the corresponding management plans. One of the SCI (Costa Sudoeste) is located within the ACCOBAMS geographical area.

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

ROMANIA

National report Romania

The PARTY :

ROMANIA

Date of the last modification of the report :

03/10/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

Email * :

iulia@alpha.rmri.ro

Telephone * :

+40 241543 288

Address :

- Mrs. Camelia DUMITRACHE - National Focal Point National Institute for Marine Research and Development (NIMRD) "Grigore Antipa" 300 Mamaia Avenue, Constanta, 8700 – ROMANIA - Dr. Nela MIAUTA - Governmental Focal Point (CMS/ACCOBAMS) Ministry of Environment 12 Libertatii Avenue, Bucharest - ROMANIA

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

During the period 2004-2007, the scientific NFP was Mrs. Maria MOLDOVEANU from the NIMRD Grigore Antipa During the period 2007-present, the scientific NFP was Mrs. Camelia DUMITRACHE from the NIMRD Grigore Antipa During the period 2017-present, the governmental CMS/ACCOBAMS NFP was Dr. Nela MIAUTA from the Ministry of Environment.

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2004 - 2007 – 2010 - 2013 - 2016 - 2019

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer of fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

Activities Follow-up : Military activities producing underwater noise - **Comments** : In the last years due to the geopolitical reasons, the military activity was intensified in the Black Sea and this could pose problems to the cetacean populations. Unfortunately there is no capacity in this moment in Romania to assess this topic. - -

Activities Follow-up : Seismic activities producing underwater noise - **Comments** : The oil and gas related activities increased in the last years in the Romanian Black Sea waters which increased the impact/pressure over the cetacean populations. - -

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

There is a need of research and monitoring programs of noise and development of mitigation actions guides and legislative tools relevant to the conservation of cetaceans in regard with anthropogenic pressure like seismic surveys, drilling, marine traffic, fisheries etc.

Effective, long-term resolution of the conflict would require further detailed research on the frequency of damage suffered by fishermen and the potential impact of repellent devices as a way to mitigate the conflict. Which will be the base for creating financial opportunities for fishermen to implement effective mitigation measures and sustainable use and protection of the Black Sea biodiversity. Having in mind that the main cause of death is represented by bycatch. Filling out the ASI with the Black Sea component for a complete coverage of the ACCOBAMS area, which will achieve a better knowledge and fill out the gaps on the basinal scale.

Encourage and sustain research for the offshore area.

International support for establishing MPAs, including transboundary areas, is desirable.

Mass mortalities events showed a lack in managing the situation at the Parties level, it stresses the need for a databank, analysis, and expertise in pathology at the regional level. Organizing key skills workshops to a wide range of stakeholders will increase research capacities.

A close collaboration with academic and scientific bodies, decision makers and forums or commissions (eg. Black Sea Commission, Black Sea Advisory Council) will increase the research capacities and threat assessment which will correctly target the needed conservation efforts.

The Scientific Committee has the capacity to develop, support, check and integrate the collected data and its recommendations are in accordance with the actual needs in Romania. The suggestion would be to assess the situation of cetaceans in the Black Sea and to draw a monitoring plan for future which could be used for analysis and to obtaining trends. It could be broken at the national level and propose for implementation.

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

The continuous oil and gas related activities (seismic, drilling) in the region and no concrete legislation at national level in order to assure the monitoring and conservation of cetaceans.

Knowledge gaps, mainly for offshore areas, slows the process for development of conservative measures and tools.

Systematic surveys are in urgent need to continue in order to fill the knowledge gaps which are long missing in the area and currently under heavy human pressure.

Unclear reports on illegal capture and trade by captive bottlenose dolphins should be investigated, and the dolphinarium should be strictly monitored (a punctual problem raised by Ukraine).

A great achievement is related to ASI and CeNoBS projects which could be proposed as base line for the future systematic surveys actions.

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and competent authority. :

Date entry into force :

10/05/2000

Competent authority :

The Governmental Authority is the Ministry of Environment The Research institute is the National Institute of Marine Research and Development " Grigore Antipa" Constanta The Non - Governmental Organisation (NGO) is the Association Mare Nostrum

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

None

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

Transposition at national level :

☐ No ☒ Yes

Legislative text :

Law No. 91/2000 ratifying the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS)

Competent authority :

Ministry of Environment

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

Not yet proceed

Competent authority :

Ministry of Environment

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

Not needed. Only one case of an entangled Bottlenose dolphin was recorded being released by Marian PAIU, from NGO Mare Nostrum, on 4 August 2018. The case was emergency and acted in accordance to the situation.

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site: www.marineregions.org

Black Sea territorial waters and EEZ

244 km of coastline, territorial waters 12nm, contiguous zone

ACT concerning the Legal Regime of the Internal Waters, the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of Romania, 7 August 1990

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

Organization Type : Research Institute or University - **Comments** :

- The National Institute for Marine Research and Development (NIMRD) "Grigore Antipa" Constanta
--

Organization Type : Non-Governmental Organization - **Comments** :

- NGO "Mare Nostrum" Constanta with important activity in public awareness, education and research
Coordinator of the Standing Monitoring Network
--

Organization Type : Dolphinarium - **Comments** :

- The Dolphinarium Constanta is working on the biology, ecology, ethology of the dolphins in captivity, since 1972
--

Organization Type : Research Institute or University - **Comments** :

The University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca is collaborating with the NIMRD on the cetaceans diseases.
--

Organization Type : Other - **Comments** : Romanian Water Administration Dobrogea Litoral with importance for Stranding Network dispatch - -

Organization Type : National Authorities, Administrations - **Comments** : Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Administration, monitoring cetacean in the area - -

Organization Type : Governmental institution - **Comments** :

The Ministry of Environment (ME) is currently the central environmental authority, having policy-making and coordinating attributions as well as supervisory attributions with respect to the other environmental authorities. The ME also acts as liaison with the European Community for fulfilling Romania's reporting obligations under various E.U. directives and elaborates the National Reports regarding the implementation of the international conventions and agreements (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, ACCOBAMS etc)

The National Agency for the Natural Protected Areas is the authority responsible for the management of the marine protected areas.

The National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) is the authority having implementation-related attributions. It is mainly in charge with the coordination of various permitting procedures through its local agencies.

The Agency for the Environmental Protection Constanta is the authority having implementation-related attributions at the local level.

The National Environmental Guard (NEG) is the main enforcement authority, having competences mainly in respect of verifying compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

The Ministry of Waters and Forests, Directorate of Water Resources is responsible for the policies and strategies regarding waters and forests.

The Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration has the responsibility as the Competent Authority to prepare the Maritime Spatial Planning, the national legislation and rules.
--

Organization Type : Governmental institution - **Comments :**

The Ministry of Transports (including the Commission of Integrated Maritime Policy CISE Commission
The National Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture (NAFA) is responsible on the implementation of the fisheries and aquaculture.

- -

List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

Law No. 265/2006 on environmental protection, amended and supplemented

Law No. 17/1990 republished, regarding the legal regime of internal waters, territorial sea, contiguous zones and the exclusive economic zone of Romania

Law No. 98/1992 for the ratification of the Convention regarding the Black Sea protection

Law No. 82/1993 for the designation of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve against pollution

Law No. 58/1994 for the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Law No. 104/1996 on waters subsequently amended and supplemented

Law No. 13/1998 for the ratification of the Convention on the conservation of Migratory Species of wild animals (CMS)

Law No. 5/2000 regarding the approval of the Landscaping Plan of the national territory - the third section - protected areas

Law No. 86/2000 for the ratification of the Aarhus Convention, concerning the access to information, the participation of the public to the decision making process and the access to justice regarding the environment issues

Law No. 91/2000 for the ratification of the Agreement for the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS)

Law No. 192/2001 on fisheries resources, fishing and aquaculture, amended and supplemented, art.56, line g - punishing with penal fine the fishing and deliberate killing of marine mammals.

Law No. 22/2001 for the ratification of the Convention on the impact assessment on environment in cross-border context

Law No. 265/2006 for approving the Emergency Governmental Ordinance No. 195/2005 on environmental protection

Law No. 95/2016 regarding the establishment of the National Agency of Natural Protected Areas and for modification of the Government Emergency Ordinance No. 57/2007

Government Emergency Ordinance No. 195/2005 on environmental protection

Government Emergency Ordinance No. 57/2007 on the regime of natural protected areas, conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, approved by Law No. 49/2011 subsequently amended

Government Emergency Ordinance No. 23/2008 on fisheries and aquaculture

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development/ Order No. 1964/2007 on the designation of Sites of Community Importance as an integrated part of Natura 2000 network in Romania, modified by the Minister of Environmental and Forests through Order No. 2387/2011

Ministry of Environment and Forest/ Order No. 19/2010 for the approval of the Methodological Guide for appropriate assessment of the potential effects of the plans and projects on the natural protected areas of Community Interest

Ministry of Environment and Water Management/ Order No. 374/2004 on the approval of the Action Plan regarding the Cetaceans conservation from the Romanian waters of the Black Sea

Ministry of Water and Environmental Protection/ Order No. 863/2002 for the approval of the methodological guidelines to be applied to the procedure for environmental impact assessment

Ministry of Water and Environmental Protection/ Order No. 864/2002 on the environmental impact assessment procedure in transboundary context and public participation to the decision-making for the projects likely to have a transboundary impact.

Ministry of Environment and Forest/ Order No. 405/2010 on setting-up the technical review committee (TRC) at central level. The TRC is responsible for carrying out the screening, scoping and review stages of the big projects

Government Decision No. 1076/2004 for establishing the procedure for the elaboration of impact assessment for plans and programmes

Government Decision No. 445/2009 on environmental impact assessment for certain public and private projects - transposition of EIA Directive, as amended

Government Decision No. 564/2006 on public participation to the preparation of plans and programmes related to environment and subsequent legislation

Government Decision No. 1081/2013 on the National Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) during the period 2014-2020

Order No. 422/2001 on circumstances for developing the commercial fishing activities in the Black Sea waters, art.30 - each vessel shall complete the sheet of notification of incidental catches of marine mammals (dolphins, seals) in the Black Sea.

Ministry of Environment and Water Management /Orders on fishing prohibition in 2007,2008,2009,2010 art.5, line b - in the Romanian waters, the dolphin catching is prohibited all long year.

Ministry of Environment and Forest/ Order 40/2012 on the fishing prohibition, art.5, line d - in the Romanian waters the dolphins catching is prohibited all long year, inclusive in Economic Exclusive Zone.

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development/Ministry of Environment/Order 54/76/2019, art.7, line e - in the Romanian waters the dolphins catching is prohibited all long year, inclusive in the Economic Exclusive Zone.

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

There are no special funds dedicated to cetaceans but it can be included in:

- Cross Border Cooperation JOP Black Sea Basin 2014-2020
- MSFD Second Cycle: Implementation of the new GES decision and programmes of measures, DG Environment
- National Programme NUCLEU (for national research institutes)

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force
Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)				
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)				
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)				
Barcelona Convention for the				

protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)				
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)	05/06/1992	17/08/1994		
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)				16/11/1994
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)				19/09/1993
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)				01/07/1994
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)				15/01/1994
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean				19/02/1971
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean	01/01/1925			
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)				09/04/2008
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic				
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)				
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)				17/12/1996

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

ICCAT :

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sea birds		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : CeNoBS - Support Marine Strategy Framework Directive implementation in the Black Sea through establishing a regional monitoring system of cetaceans (D1) and noise monitoring (D11) for achieving Good Environmental Status. - **Timing from/to** : 24 months - 1January 2019 - **Financing** : Europe - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : - **Short Description** : CeNoBS - Project co-funded by European Union, represented the European Commission Directorate-General Environment (DG ENV/MSFD 2018 Call) CeNoBS is a multipartners project coordinated by NGO Mare Nostrum , and aims to improve second cycle of MSFD implementation for Descriptor 1 – cetacean and Descriptor 11- monitoring noise in the Black Sea, by achieving greater consistency and coherence in determining, assessing and achieving good environmental status (GES). 10 partners from 2 EU member states (Romania and Bulgaria) and Third Countries: Ukraine, Monaco, Georgia and Turkey. Both competent authorities from the EU Member States are partners of the project, Romanian Ministry of Waters and Forests and Bulgarian Black Sea Basin Directorate together with the responsible of the scientific implementation of the MSFD, Institute of Oceanology – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences IO-BAS and National Institute for Marine Research and Development "Grigore Antipa" - NIMRD. Green Balkans NGO (Bulgaria) and Mare Nostrum NGO (Romania) support these institutes in the implementation of D1 cetaceans monitoring activities. And partners from third countries involved in the project activities are Ukrainian Scientific Centre of the Ecology of Sea (UkrSECS), Turkish Marine Research Foundation (TUDAV), Karadeniz Technical University (KTU) and Permanent Secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS). The proposed activities will fill the lack of background data on the distribution/abundance of Black Sea cetacean populations and on by catch pressure and the lack of national expertise to implement effective noise monitoring. The main objectives are to assess D1 cetacean related criteria and establishment of thresholds values, to assess and support the development of D11 noise monitoring in the Black Sea and to enhance coordination among the Black Sea region through the dissemination of the project activities, results and outcomes. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Public awareness - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : Increase the regional capacity for developing cetacean distribution and abundance studies - **Timing from/to** : 2016-2017 - **Financing** : Others - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : office@marenostrium.ro - **Short Description** : The project "Increase the regional capacity for developing cetacean distribution and abundance studies" started in July 2016, under the implementation of NGO Mare Nostrum, financed by the ACCOBAMS Secretariat under Supplementary Conservation Funds. Within the project, Mare Nostrum aimed to increase the capacity of local and regional researchers to address the issues related to cetacean distribution and abundance, responding in this way to ACCOBAMS strategic objective on improving understanding of the conservation status of cetaceans in Black Sea. Through the proposed objectives of the project was ensured the continuity, quality and quantity of data regarding Romanian Black Sea cetaceans and also the increase awareness and involvement of local population and tourists in cetacean conservation (stranding monitoring network, task force, emergency, appropriate behaviour, etc.) Two trial surveys were conducted for the South part of the territorial waters of Romania, one in Spring and one in Summer. Over the two surveys were recorded 275 sightings with 477 animals from all the three species in the Black Sea. There are rough estimations of the abundance and distribution maps for the surveyed area. Cetacean Stranding Monitoring Network, which had enrolled for the project period 1000 students and teachers, together with the Emergency Task Force managed a very good coverage of the stranding recorded at the Romanian coast between January and July, recording 110 stranding events. To support the effort for recording the stranding events, were conducted 8 land monitoring expeditions for data collection on cetacean stranding, by-catches and near coast appearance and had awareness sessions for making public the emergency number on which people can alarm a stranding (dead or alive). The local community answered in a positive way to the project and shared the information, media was making numerous articles to signal the danger over the cetaceans and sharing the emergency line. The project and Mare Nostrum activity attracted foreign students willing to come and work together at the implementation of the activities (students from Czech Republic and Spain). In the project participated as collaborator Mr. Philip S. Hammond BA, DPhil (Professor in Marine Ecology) affiliated to the Sea Mammal Research Unit, University of St. Andrews giving a great help in all the activities related to cetacean assessment. All the data collected under the project, related to sightings and strandings is available on OBIS Seamap portal since the end of 2017. (Sources: R.M. PAIU et al, 2017. Final report of the project Increase the regional capacity for developing cetacean distribution and abundance studies, MoU ACCOBAMS N° 10/2016/AC, 44pages) - -

- **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise - **Title** : Completion the level of of biodiversity knowledge by implementing the monitoring system of the state of conservation of species and habitats of community interest in Romania and reporting under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive 92/43 / EEC - **Timing from/to** : 2019-2022 - **Financing** : State - **Responsible** : Administration - **Email** : - **Short Description** : The project " Completion the level of of biodiversity knowledge by implementing the monitoring system of the state of conservation of species and habitats of community interest in Romania and reporting under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive 92/43 / EEC " is coordinated by Ministry of Environmental and financed through Large Infrastructure Operational Programme . One of the objective of the project is to monitor the three species of dolphins from the Romanian waters in order to evaluate their conservation status, in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive and is performed by the National Marine Research and Development Institute "Grigore Antipa". In 2019, the second reporting of Romania was made in accordance with the requirements of art. 17 of the Habitats Directive and for the second time consecutively, the conservation status was considered inadequate with the unknown tendency for species 1349- Turpsiops truncatus ponticus (Barabasch - Nikiforov, 1940) and 1350- Delphinus delphis ponticus (Barabasch - Nikiforov, 1953) and unfavorable with unknown tendency for 1351- Phocoena phocoena relicta (Abel, 1905). - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Public awareness - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise, Marine debris, Population estimates and distribution, Interactions with fisheries / aquaculture, Stranding and emergency situation, Population Structure, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : Assessing the vulnerability of the Black Sea marine ecosystem to human pressures - **Timing from/to** : iulie 2018- november 2020 - **Financing** : Europe - **Responsible** : Consortium - **Email** : office@marenostrium.ro - **Contact Website** : <http://anemoneproject.eu/> - **Short Description** : It represents a cross border cooperation project under which in WP4 Enhance stakeholders participation and public awareness on environmental issues in order to support the activities there are data collection dedicated action on marine litter and cetaceans. For cetaceans distance sapling and photo-identification methods are used together with data related to stranding and bycatch events. The overall objectives of the project are: Enhanced cross-border contacts within the Black Sea Basin: scientists and stakeholders networking, forums, and establishment of lasting partnerships; Enhanced knowledge and skills: the exchange of experience and good practices, innovation, harmonized methodologies, and joint research; Concrete and visible outputs: pilot projects, information and communication technologies shared tools, online open-access resources. The consortium is formed by: NIMRD "Grigore Antipa" (Leader), Mare Nostrum NGO (coordinator for WP4), IO-BAS, UkrSCES, TUBITAK and TUDAV. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Reduce human pressures on cetaceans, Public awareness - **Subtype** : Anthropogenic underwater noise, Ship strikes, Marine debris, Population estimates and distribution, Information and communication about cetaceans, Interactions with fisheries / aquaculture, Area-based measures for cetacean conservation, Cetacean watching, Chemical & biological pollution, Captivity related issue, Stranding and emergency situation, Population Structure, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : Monitoring and Conservation of Black Sea Cetaceans - **Timing from/to** : 2010- ongoing - **Financing** : Others - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : office@marenostrium.ro - **Telephone** : 0040241612422 - **Contact Website** : delfini.ro - **Short Description** : Represents the sole framework at national level developed and active for conservation of dolphins and porpoises, in Romania, through monitoring and education actions. It was developed and started in 2010-2012 during a EU project by Mare Nostrum NGO, under coordination of Marian PAIU. It combines the awareness and education components with more than 1000

students and teachers trained every year and enrolled in the Stranding Monitoring Network. Awareness campaigns (leaflets, posters, flyers, social media etc.) and public events are rolled (e.g. ACCOBAMS Cetacean Day, Dolphin Day and Black Sea Day) for citizens education. All the previous efforts are based on research activities, necropsies, sea and land surveys and Emergency Response Team unite results, available 24/7. We remember vividly and with the same emotion the case from last year, in august, when a bottlenose dolphin was trapped in fishing lines and after an emergency call the team went to the places and managed to rescue and release the animal in stable conditions. One of the strongest components it is represented by the fishing industry continuous dialog, now progressing with bycatch related surveys both on board and questionnaires, based on the GFCM recommendations. The main objective of the program is to support cetacean monitoring and conservation in a coordinated form in Romania and Black Sea region. The funds are in most of the cases from Mare Nostrum budget, received through the "Adopt a dolphin" campaign or small funds from private sector. The great achievement is that managed to bring together in a coordinated frame the responsible authorities and private sector to support the implementation of the Conservation plan for cetaceans in Romanian waters (Ord. 374/2004). - -

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Reduce human pressures on cetaceans

ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☐ No ☒ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☐ No ☒ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

[Mare Nostrum NGO](#) -
[Natural Science Museum Complex](#) -

Tissu Bank :

Comments :

There is a Marine Mammals Database (MMDB) for the Romanian Black Sea coast with interface with MEDACES for data transmission. Romania collect by-catches data in the frame of the National Programme for Fisheries. Data Collection and transmission are ongoing.

The NGO Mare Nostrum is coordinating the Romanian Cetacean Stranding Network, through which most of the data related to mortality trends are collected and disseminated through MEDACES and OBIS Seamap. The network includes the local community, experts from the research institutes or administrations, Coastal Guard, veterinary inspectorate, etc.

In Romania it is not established a tissue bank, the samples are sent for analysis, being saved by the labs that process the samples in the University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca and in the University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences Brno, Czech Republic. A few samples are kept by the NGO Mare Nostrum.

Since 2015, NIMRD Grigore Antipa is member of the Cetacean Black Sea Medicine Network, aiming to creating a collaborative framework of the Black Sea cetacean diseases studies.

The NIMRD, in collaboration with NGO Mare Nostrum try to develop a specialized laboratory for dissection, collections of samples and analysis from stranded marine mammals. Genetic studies should be done, also.

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

At the national level, the authorities are considering to preparing the Red List, taking into account any new data on cetaceans abundance, distribution, the relevant status of cetaceans, which will be revised and assessed. The results of the last years surveys done in the frame of the ACCOBAMS Small Grant or other projects, can be used.

There is a regional Black Sea Red Data Book (BSRDB), first one (published by the United Nations Office for Project Services in the context of a project funded by GEF, 1999), created within the framework of the GEF Black Sea Environment Programme. The contributors are from all Black Sea countries (Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine). The IUCN Red List Categories of Species Survival Commission (1994) describe the conservation status of each species (global status, Black Sea regional level, sub regional-national levels). Two species of cetaceans are included in BSRDB: the common bottlenose dolphin - *Tursiops truncatus* and the short-beaked common dolphin - *Delphinus delphis*.

"The Red Book of vertebrates in Romania" written by N. Botnariuc & V. Tatole, 2005, does not use the IUCN related methodology.

During the CeNoBS project, there was a request to get in touch with the IUCN, in order to collect proper data for new assessment of cetacean species.

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

The National Institute for Marine Research and Development "Grigore Antipa"(NIMRD) and the NGO Mare Nostrum have been implementing the measures included in the National Conservation Plan for the Black Sea cetaceans established through the Minister of Environment/ Order No. 374/2004.

The NGO Mare Nostrum together with the experts from NIMRD have been managed the development of the Romanian cetacean monitoring and conservation program (basic), with land and sea monitoring of stranding, live individuals, photo-identification, by-catches, a monitoring network, educational and awareness campaigns etc.

In 2019, at the initiative of the Ministry of Environment, the process of elaborating of a new coherent and updated National Conservation Action Plan for the Black Sea cetaceans, with objectives and measures for the conservation and management of cetacean populations in the Black Sea, was started.

In this regard, the Ministry of Environment organized an working group with the stakeholders for updating the existing National Action Plan in accordance with the current requirements and ACCOBAMS Resolutions. The draft of the updated National Action Plan was elaborated and it will be approved by the Minister of Environment and the Minister of Research and Innovation.

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

The NIMRD "Grigore Antipa" and the NGO Mare Nostrum have been developing the assessment of cetaceans by catch and depredation impacts, propose mitigation measures and have already shared the data. The turbot nets are made from textile material and there are pressures from fishing sector, to introduce the monofilament mesh.

Through it`s program of Monitoring and Conservation of Black Sea Cetaceans, the NGO Mare Nostrum had meetings with the fishermen, awareness campaigns, published a guide " Recommendations on reducing the negative impact of fishing gear on population of dolphins in the Black Sea".

Activities related to by catch in the frame of ANEMONE and CeNoBS projects are ongoing.

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

The incidence of ship strikes is very low or none in Romania. There were no reported cases of stranding dedicated to shipping during the period 2017-2019 (sources: Survey and data collection by NGO Mare Nostrum).

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

The NIMRD "Grigore Antipa" in his quality of Permanent Technical Secretariat of the National Committee of Coastal Zone is charged by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to prepare standpoints for all the investments achieved in/on the coastal zone.

The main activity that produced man-made noise is "seismic survey" for prospecting off shore oil and gas resources.

The NIMRD introduced in the procedures of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), a special chapter referring to the impact on dolphins. This procedure was generalized by the Environmental Protection Agency in the environmental impact studies and public debates. The NIMRD takes into account this resolution when prepares studies for EIA, for commercial companies which develop marine activities, making recommendations for mitigation the man-made noises, especially for off-shore activities (oil and gas prospecting).

The first training for ACCOBAMS certificating of the MMOs and PAM operators was organized in September 2018, in Constanța.

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

The NGO Mare Nostrum developed the Guideline for cetacean watching and shared through the photo-identification catalogue, in which it was included. There are not whales in the Black Sea.

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

The assessment of the impact of plastic bags, microplastic and other plastic materials ingestion on cetaceans, has already done by the NGO Mare Nostrum. Only one dolphin was found having plastic materials ingested (ice cream stick). The assessment is ongoing in the frame of a Black Sea CBC program project.

The NIMRD "Grigore Antipa" and the NGO Mare Nostrum were involved in marine litter monitoring, by implementing a few projects on this topic. NGO Mare Nostrum is partner in the project MARLITER - Improved online public access to environmental monitoring data and data tools for the Black Sea Basin, supporting cooperation in the reduction of marine litter, BSB 138, financed through the Black Sea Basin Operational Program 2014-2020. Project duration: 2018 - 2021.

The overall objective of the project is to promote a stronger cross-border integration of information, knowledge and expertise in the field of environmental monitoring and marine litter problems in the Black Sea Basin.

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

NIMRD "Grigore Antipa" and NGO Mare Nostrum is responding for the emergency situations (stranded dead or alive). The NGO Mare Nostrum developed since 2010 a network of cetacean monitoring (stranding, by-catches and sightings) which is working continuously.

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

In Romania there are not any Black Sea Bottlenose dolphins kept in captivity.

The fishing operations are conducted in accordance with the Emergency Ordinance No. 23/2008 regarding fishing and aquaculture and the annual prohibition Minister Orders. Every year it is released a prohibition order for several aquatic species being prohibited to fish or catch cetaceans (Order no. 54/76/2019).

There is only one Dolphinarium, in Constanta, with 2 individuals of Bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) imported from China in 2009, from the captivity program.

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation

measures (OECM-CBD). :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

The national legislation ensures the special protection of the cetaceans in the Romanian Black Sea waters, together with other species and habitats. The Habitats Directive was transposed by the Government Emergency Ordinance No. 57/2007 on the regime of natural protected areas, conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, approved by Law No. 49/2011 subsequently amended.

In Romania, six marine sites were moved to a special conservation regime and are listed as Sites of Community Importance (SCI) (Minister's Order No. 1964/2007 followed by Ministerial Order No. 2387/2011 regarding the creation of the protected area of Sites of Community Importance as part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania).

Romania has Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in which are included cetaceans, but none was designated especially for them.

In the Marine Reserve - Vama Veche - 2 Mai ROSCI0269 (custodian NIMRD "Grigore Antipa" during the period 2011-2018) all the three dolphin species have been observed: *Tursiops truncatus ponticus* (IUCN, regional-BS TDA 2007), *Phocoena phocoena* (IUCN, regional - BS TDA 2007) and *Delphinus delphis ponticus*.

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

Event name : Dolphin Day, Dolphin Week - **Date** : 07/08/2019 - **Description** :

Annually, during the summer season, were organized events to celebrate the Dolphin Day, events that have become tradition at the Romanian Black Sea littoral, for over 10 years.

These events are organized by NGO Mare Nostrum in collaboration with specialists from NIMRD "Grigore Antipa". To these events are invited the representatives of the authorities responsible with the monitoring and conservation of cetaceans from the Romanian Black Sea waters, representatives of Ministry of Environmental, Agency of Environmental Protection, the Museum of Natural Science from Constanta, local authorities.

NGO Mare Nostrum developed some interactive application for internet (social networks, database etc) which will be used by public to share data, information etc. Forward the ACCOBAMS activities on its media and social media channels. Each public event of NGO Mare Nostrum includes info related to cetaceans (Earth Hour, Green Week, Dolphin Week, Black Sea Day etc.), and also participates to different meetings and events, councils and networks, local, regional or international and support the cause of cetaceans from the Black Sea.

Dolphin Week is the national emblematic event for awareness backed up by beach awareness campaigns all summer, social media post (Black Sea Dolphins facebook page and www.delfini.ro) and development of informative materials (informative board for beaches, videos, leaflets etc.).

- -

Event name : ECS - **Date** : 07/09/2019 - **Description** : Annual European Cetacean Society Conference - Mare Nostrum is present and presents the work done in Romania. Even this year will attend the WMMC in Barcelona where will present a poster related to CeNoBS project. - -

Event name : The anual international Zoological Congress of Grigore Antipa Museum - **Date** : 21/11/2018 - **Description** : Is the National Congress under Romanian Academy of Science. Were the work done is presented. - -

Event name : ACCOBAMS Cetacean Day - **Date** : 08/06/2019 - **Description** : Most of the time is celebrated in the social media environment. - -

List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.):

Product name : Visual materials - **Description** : Leaflets, poster, stickers, t-shirts, other promotional materials are listed on the www.delfini.ro - **Url** : <http://www.delfini.ro/pages/show/materiale-promotionale> - -

Product name : Newsletter - **Description** : Mare Nostrum has a monthly newsletter which is send via email and also published on the Mare Nostrum NGO blog. - **Url** : <https://ongmarenostrum.wordpress.com/> - -

Product name : video tutorials - **Description** :

A tutorial prepared for the observers of the Stranding Network is available only in Romanian language.

On the same channel there are other video materials related to cetaceans (rescue of the entangled bottlenose dolphin).

- **Url** : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oODTNpXJrWw&t=219s> - -

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

Formation name : Cetacean necropsy and sampling - **Description** :

There is a need for improving colaboration between the National Institute for Marine Research and Development "Grigore Antipa", veterinary institutes, the University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Bucharest, the University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca, faculties of biology and the Ministry of Research and Innovation, for cetacean necropsy, analyzing the samples, studies and reseach,

- -

Formation name : Spatial Modeling - **Description** : For the appropriate measures, advanced tools are to be used. The spatial modelling is one of the most powerful tools that give a more clear view related to cetacean habitat and needs, over an area which supports other species. - -

Formation name : Accoustic monitoring - **Description** : Due to the weather conditions in the Black Sea area, using the acoustic methods and drones could be more efficient in data collection. The experience and expertise is low in this moment in Romania. - -

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

Conference name : Training "ACCOBAMS Higly Qalified MMOs/PAM operators" - **Description** :

During the period 12-16 September 2018, the ACCOBAMS Secretariat organized in Constanta, Romania, in collaboration with the NGO Mare Nostrum, the first training to become an ACCOBAMS Highly Qualified MMOs/PAM operators". Twelve participants for 5 Black Sea Parties to ACCOBAMS were selected to be trained on their knowledge and background. The first 12 operators for the ACCOBAMS region have successfully graduated, 4 of them being Romanian.

- -

Conference name : Training - Aerial Survey techniques for data collection on biodiversity and anthropogenic activities" - **Description** :

During the period 13-15 June 2019, the NGO Mare Nostrum in collaboration with the ACCOBAMS Secretariat organized in Tulcea, Romania, the training "Aerial Survey techniques for data collection on biodiversity and anthropogenic activities" and Mr. Simone Panigada - the President of ACCOBAMS Scientific Council, scientific coordinator of CeNoBS project, Mr. Lea David - expert EcoOcean – specialist software in data collection SAMMOA and Mr. Marian Paiu - ecologist from NGO Mare Nostrum – scientific coordinator of CeNoBS project and team leader in the aerial survey ASI/ACCOBAMS/2018 participated as trainers.

Eleven specialists from 6 Black Sea countries and a photo-video specialist participated to this workshop.

The workshop had two parts: a theoretical one, in which were presented the methods used in the aerial monitoring and their principles in the study of biodiversity, the working protocols regarding the species such as dolphins, seabirds, birds, hardware equipment and data collection software , as well as the problems that may occur in the field.

The practical part was carried out during four training flights over the Black Sea for testing the equipment and setting information under real conditions.

- -

2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

There were tens of lectures done by Mare Nostrum in the kindergartens, primary schools, high schools based on cetaceans with topics related to the ecology, behavior, human pressure, how to help and rescue a dolphin, and so on.

Scientific materials/presentations were done in the universities, in order to present the results of the cetacean research and to attract the students in this field.

SLOVENIA

National Report Slovenia

The PARTY :

SLOVENIA

Date of the last modification of the report :

12/09/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

Email * :

andrej.bibic@gov.si

Telephone * :

+386 14787471

Address :

M. Andrej BIBIC Sector for Nature Conservation Directorate for the Environment Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning Dunajska 47 SI-1000 Ljubljana - SLOVENIA

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

In 2006 and 2007, the National Focal Point was Mr Andrej ARIH

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2007- 2013 - 2016

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer or fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

- To help countries that don't have a national stranding network to put it in place with necropsy training for veterinarians
- Evaluate the functioning of the stranding network for improvement
- To help countries to set up a tissue bank
- Passive acoustic training, MMO-PAM

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

- There has been no major special problem for cetaceans during the last two years in the region

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and competent authority. :

Date entry into force :

17/08/2006

Competent authority :

Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

None

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

Transposition at national level :

☐ No ☒ Yes

Legislative text :

Driftnets are forbidden as Slovenia is an EU Member State.

Competent authority :

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

Deposit of the tool: 09/06/2016

Competent authority :

Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site: www.marineregions.org

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

Organization Type : National Authorities, Administrations - **Comments** :

- Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning / Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor/
- Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia / Agencija Republike Slovenije za okolje/
- Environmental Protection Council

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Organization Type : Research Institute or University - **Comments** :

- National Biology Institute, Marine Biology Station
- The Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation / Zavod Republike Slovenije za varstvo narave

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Organization Type : Non-Governmental Organization - **Comments** :

Morigenos - Slovenian Marine Mammal Society / Morigenos - slovensko društvo za morske sesalce

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List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

Ratifications of Conventions, agreements and protocols:

Act of 24/09/ 19xx Ratifying the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Ministry in charge of Environment)

Act of xx/xx/xxxx, ratifying the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (Ministry in charge of Environment)

Act of 21.12.19xx, Ratifying the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Amendment to the Convention and Amendments I, II, III, and IV to the Convention (Ministry in charge of Environment)

Act of 15.06.19xx, on Ratification of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Ministry in charge of Environment)

Act of 25.10.20 Ratifying the Protocol on Special Protected Areas and Mediterranean Biodiversity (Ministry in charge of Environment)

Act of 16.05.19xx, Ratifying the Convention on Biological Diversity (Ministry in charge of Environment)

Act of 23.06.20xx, ratifying the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and the Protocol to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, signed at Washington under date December 2, 1946 (Ministry in charge of Environment)

Act of 29.09.20xx, Ratifying the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and xx)

Act of 04/03/2016 Ratifying the Amendments to the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (Parliament)

Nature conservation Act 23/15 amended 46/14

Decree on important ecological areas 33/13 amended 99/13

Decree determining Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000) 8/12 amended 33/13, 3345/13 and 3/14

Rules on designation and protection of natural assets 23/15

Transfer of European Union Council Directives and regulations

Enacting on 12/02/1982 the Council Regulation (EEC) No 348/81 of 20 January 1981 on common rules for imports of whales or other cetacean products (Ministry in charge of Environment)

Enacting on 22/07/1992 the Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Ministry in charge of Environment)

Enacting on 03/03/1997 the Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein (Ministry in charge of Environment)

Enacting on 09/04/1999 the Council Directive 1999/22/EC of 29 March 1999 relating to the keeping of wild animals in zoos (Ministry in charge of Environment)

Enacting on 31/12/2002 the Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 of 20 December 2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the Common Fisheries Policy Authority (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and xx)

Enacting on 12/07/2007 the Council Regulation (EC) No 809/2007 of 28 June 2007 amending Regulations (EC) No 894/97, (EC) No 812/2004 and (EC) No 2187/2005 as concerns drift nets Authority. (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and xx)

Enacting on 12/05/2007 the Council Regulation (EC) No 520/2007 of 7 May 2007 laying down technical measures for the conservation of certain stocks of highly migratory species and repealing Regulation (EC) No 973/2001 Authority: (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and xx)

Enacting on 08/02/2007 the Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea, amending Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1626/94 Authority: (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and xx)

National legislation

Nature Conservation Act, Official Gazette of RS No 56/99, 31/00-corr., 110/02, 119/02, 22/03, 41/04) (Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning)

Decree on Protected Wild Animal Species (Official Gazette of RS No 46/04, 109/04, 84/05) (Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning)

Decree on the Course of Conduct and Protection Measures in the Trade in Animal and Plant Species Official Gazette of RS No 52/04) (Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning)

Order on the Living Conditions for and care of Wild Animals in Captivity (Official Gazette of RS No 90/01) (Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning)

Rules on the Assessment of Risk to Nature and on the Authorization Official Gazette of RS No 43/02) (Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning)

Decree on the Rescue Centre for Animals of Wild Species (Official Gazette of RS No 98/02) (Official Gazette of RS No 98/02) (Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning)

Decree on Zoos and Similar Facilities (Official Gazette of RS No, 98/02 (Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning)

Rules on the Marking of Animals of Wild Species Kept in Captivity (Official Gazette of RS No 58/04) (Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning)

Rules on the Inclusion of Endangered Plant and Animal Species in the Red List Official Gazette of RS No 82/02) (Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning)

Marine Fisheries Act (Official Gazette of RS No 115/06) (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food)

Decree on designation of the sea fishing area of the Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of RS No 2/06) (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and xx)

Rules concerning marine sports fishing and submarine sports and recreational fishing Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food)

27/10/2012 Decree on the implementation of the Regulation (EC) establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Official Gazette of RS No 69/03) (Ministry responsible for fisheries)

The Nature Conservation Act (Uradni list RS, 119/02, 22/03, 41/04, 96/04) is the framework act regulating nature protection in Slovenia. According to its provisions, animals and plants are under special state protection and extermination of any species or reducing their populations, reducing or intentionally damaging habitats or worsen their living conditions is prohibited. It is mandatory to notify the captive keeping of large mammals, birds and reptiles of all species listed in the ratified international treaties, including cetaceans. An authorisation is required for keeping non-indigenous or indigenous species in captivity for the purposes of public exhibition or breeding. The import, export and transit of species to which ratified international treaties or EU regulations apply are also subject to the authorisation of the Ministry. Since 1 May 2004, international trade in wildlife species and their trade within EU territory have been directly regulated by Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and Commission Regulations adopted on its basis. The implementation of the provisions of the Act and regulations issued pursuant to it is supervised by customs and the nature conservation inspectors and inspectors of other sectors, sanctions are laid down in Articles 161 and 162.

The Decree on the course of conduct and protection measures in the trade in animal and plant species fully implements CR (EC) No 338/97 in Slovenia. This Decree also lays down the course of conduct and protection measures in the trade in specimens of animal and plant species protected under regulations governing the protection of wild animal and plant species, and the conditions for breeding specimens of wild animal species and artificially propagating specimens of wild plant species. Furthermore, the Decree governs the registration of scientists and scientific institutions (transposition of CITES Res. Conf. 11.15), the disposal of seized and confiscated specimens (transposition of CITES Res. Conf. 9.10), the competencies of authorities (CITES Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities), and lays down penalties.

In Slovenia, main objectives of Bird and Habitat Directives relating to the animals of wildlife species are transposed into domestic legislation with The Decree on Protected Wild Animal Species. It protects wild animal species listed in corresponding Annexes and it lays down protection regimes and measures to maintain their favourable conservation status. All cetacean species are under strict protection of the Decree. The provisions of the Decree apply to live and dead animals, parts and derivatives and

also different animal structures (e.g. nests). The Decree prohibits harming, poisoning, killing, taking from the wild, hunting, capturing or disturbing animals of protected species or deliberate destructing their structures. It also prohibits wild taken animals to be kept in captivity and their parts or derivatives or structures to be possessed. According to the Decree, it is not allowed to transport, move, sell, exchange or offer for sale live or dead animals taken from the wild. The ministry can also temporarily prohibit activities that threaten the existence of protected animal species, their lives or habitats.

The Order on the living conditions for and care of wild animals kept in captivity prescribes minimal standards of proper living conditions and care for keeping animals of wild species in captivity. Article 8 also requires that anyone who possesses an animal of species listed in Annex 2 must notify the ministry in 30 days after the specimen has been acquired.

The Rules on the assessment of risk to nature and on the authorisation prescribe conditions and methods for the assessment of risk to nature prior to the introduction or repopulation of non-native wild species in the wild or the breeding of non-native wild animal species. Also the conditions for legal or natural persons to obtain an authorization for carrying out such assessments are laid down in the Rules.

Rescue centres for wild animals are established in accordance with provisions of the Decree on the rescue centre for animals of wild species. The Decree prescribes the duties of such facilities, procedure for the selection of qualified persons and the conditions, the method of financing animal protection and supervision. A rescue centre is intended only for temporary care or treatment of sick or injured animals, abandoned young animals and seized animals due to violations of nature conservation legislation. Temporary care should not exceed 3 months after admittance in the rescue centre, except for the seized animals, where temporary care is assured until final decision by the competent authority.

Slovenia fully transposed the provisions of the Council Directive 1999/22/EC of 29 March 1999 relating to the keeping of wild animals in zoos into domestic legislation with the Decree on zoos and similar facilities. The Decree lays down rules for the keeping of wild animals in captivity for exhibition to the public. If the animals are kept during public gatherings, for the purpose of breeding or décor, or are kept in pet shops, they are not considered to be exhibited to the public.

The Rules on the Marking of Animals of Wild Species Kept in Captivity regulates unique and permanent marking of all live mammals, birds and reptiles kept in captivity belonging to species strictly protected by the Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 or by domestic legislation. The Rules also lay down the exact methods of marking, the types of marks, the manner of supplying and ordering marks and the control of animal marking.

The Rules on the inclusion of endangered plant and animal species in the Red List define if the animals or plants of wild species are considered to be endangered and assign them one of the IUCN threat categories. According to Rules, all cetacean species native to Slovenia are listed in the Red List as endangered (E).

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

ca. 60.000 EUR

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force
Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)		04/04/2006		15/06/2006
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)				
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)				
Barcelona Convention for the				

protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)				15/03/1994
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)		16/05/1996		09/10/1996
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)		21/12/1999		23/04/2000
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)			24/10/1998	01/02/1999
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)		15/06/1999		01/01/2000
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)				
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean	25/05/2000	27/02/2004		27/03/2004
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean	01/05/1992			
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)				
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic				
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)				29/11/2002
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)		18/05/1995	06/06/1995	04/04/2006

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

ICCAT :

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

Act Ratifying the Treaty on Marine Fisheries Between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia (Official Gazette of RS-MP, No 3/1996)

Date of acceptance by the Parliament: 30.01.1996

Date of publishing in OJ: 16.02.1996

Date when Act entered into force: 17.02.1996

Countries concerned: Slovenia, Croatia

Responsible authorities: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sea birds		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Reduce human pressures on cetaceans
[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☐ No ☒ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☐ No ☒ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

Slovenia has unformal stranding network, as there was no case of a stranding of a cetacean in Slovenia in last 10 years. Establishing a formal national stranding network requires formal inclusion in working programmes of public institutions or contracts with non-public institutions (NGOs included), all having budgetary consequences. With no cases of stranding all this effort would not be rational and cost efficient.

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

[Morigenos – Slovenian Marine Mammal Society](#) -

Tissu Bank :

Comments :

In Slovenia there is no tissue bank for cetaceans, there was no collection of samples for tissue banks.

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

There is a SSC at IUCN - Cetacean Specialist Group with members from the Adriatic region and a member from Slovenia. Sea under Slovenian jurisdiction is too small for a meaningful national Red List of cetaceans, there are regional efforts for an updated regional Red List.

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

Slovenia is funding an extensive boat based survey (based on the photo ID method) in waters under its jurisdiction, which has potential to note mortality and bycatch.

For Slovenia it does not make sense to prepare and implement a national action plan, it is meaningful to prepare a regional action plan.

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

Activities, required for the implementation of the EU legislation are undertaken.

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

No ship strike recorded.

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

Slovenia is participating in the project QuietMed and QuietMed2.

There is underwater noise recorded at one site, to establish continuous underwater sound level noise.

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

There is no potential for regular cetacean watching in Slovenia, therefore there are no operators.

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

There are efforts to reduce single use products. On the EU level there was directive adopted on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, that is being transposed into Slovenian legislation.

There is a prohibition of disposing waste in canalisation systems, and now all the coastal region (and very large part of Slovenia) are included in canalisation and leading into the sewage treatment plants. They retain certain amount of debris.

For solid waste there is a legal requirement to protect them so, that wind can not blow away light fractions (e.g. plastic bags).

There was a succesful education and information campaign for schools on preventing use of plastic because of its negative effects on birds and marine life (http://mop.arhiv-spletisc.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/odpadki/akcije_ozavescanja_javnosti/index.html).

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

National legislation prohibits establishment of dolphinarium in Slovenia.

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation measures (OECM-CBD) :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

According to RAC/SPA and MedPAN, in 2016, the Database on marine protected areas MAPAMED includes for 13 sites, some of them with multiple denominations.

1-Strunjan Landscape Park, 1990

- 1-Strunjan Nature Reserve, marine part, 2004
 - 1-Strunjan -Stjuza Nature Reserve, coastal lagoon and saltworks, 2004
 - 1-Strunjan, N2000-SPA, 2013
 - 2-Cape Madona, Natural Monument, 1990
 - 3-Debeli Rtic, Natural Monument, 1991
 - 4-Skocjanski Zatok Nature Reserve, coastal lagoon, 1998
 - 5-Kanal Sv. Jerneja, N2000-SCI, 2004
 - 6-Sečoveljske Soline, Ramsar site, 1993
 - 6-Sečoveljske Soline in Estuary Dragonje, N2000-SCI and SPA, 2004
 - 7-Žusterna RastiščePozejdonke, N2000-SCI, 2004
 - 8-Piranski klif, N2000 SAC, 2004
 - 9- Škocjanskizatok, N2000-SAC, 2004
 - 9- Škocjanskizatok, N2000-SPA, 2004
 - 10-Ankaran-Sv Nikolaj, N2000-SAC, 2004
 - 11-Debeli Rtic, N2000-SAC, 2004
 - 11-Debeli Rtic, N2000-SPA, 2013
 - 12-Med Izolo in Strunjanom-klif, N2000-SCI, 2012
 - 13-Med Strunjanom in Fieso, N2000-SCI, 2013
- The marine coverage represents 1,92 km².

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

SPAIN

National report Spain

The PARTY :

SPAIN

Date of the last modification of the report :

24/10/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

Email * :

EMGBellido@miteco.es

Telephone * :

+34 915976579

Address :

Mrs. Elvira GARCÍA-BELLIDO CAPDEVILA SG para la Protección del Mar Directorate General of Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea Ministry for Ecological Transition Pl. San Juan de la Cruz, s/n E-28071-Madrid (Spain)

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

From 2015 to 2018 the National focal point was Mr. Jorge Alonso Rodriguez From 2012 to 2014 the National focal point was Mr. Javier Pantoja Trigueros From 2009 to 2011, the National focal point was Mr. José Luis Buceta Miller From the beginning to 2008, the National focal point was Sr. D. Miguel Aymerich Huyghues

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2004- 2007- 2010- 2013- 2016

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer or fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

Recommendations expressed by the different partners include two fairly specific topics.

Sighting survey from platform of opportunity, such as ferry lines, should be developed in countries with less opportunity to make dedicated surveys on a regular basis. The existing network and common standard protocols ensure reliability of data and compatibility for analyses at the Mediterranean scale.

The MMO/PAM certification should be used and promoted by all Parties to the Agreement. Furthermore, the mitigation measure of noise impact on cetaceans should go forward with a systematic Impact Assessment Study before every noise generating human activity at sea, and the possibility for a cetacean expert to postpone the activity in order to avoid areas or periods of cetacean higher encounter rates, and associated exposure risk.

More generally, every initiative that could contribute to reduce the bias between the northern and southern parts of the sub-region in terms of cetacean research, monitoring and conservation should be promoted. They can be large co-operative projects providing opportunities to put hands on by actively participating to the project (e.g. the ASI) or smaller sized initiatives like training workshops or North-South or South-South transboundary actions. In both cases, external funding would be needed.

In Spain, since December 2013, with the promulgation of the Law 21/2013 on Environmental Assessment, it is compulsory that seismic surveys to be developed within Spanish marine waters are subject to a formal environmental impact assessment.

In this context, even though we do not have a specific legislation that obliges vessels to have MMO and PAM operative onboard, they may be required to be on the project as a result of the environmental assessment process in order to mitigate the impact to marine mammals from seismic surveys and thus, observers should be trained, dedicated and/or experienced.

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

No major issues reported in the Report on the conservation status of cetaceans and relevant activities in the Western Mediterranean and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS-SC12/2018/Doc04)

Ship-strikes is quite an important issue for Spain; it is an special threaten regarding Sperm whales along the Balearic Island waters and the Gibraltar Strait

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and compete authority. :

Date entry into force :

01/06/2001

Competent authority :

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

None

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

Transposition at national level :

☐ No ☒ Yes

Legislative text :

- Order of 22/10/1990 banning the use of drift nets (National and Regional Governments)

Competent authority :

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

Deposit of the tool: 10/01/2013

Competent authority :

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site: www.marineregions.org

Spanish Mediterranean and Iberian Atlantic waters, including the external limit of marine waters covered by Spanish sovereignty or jurisdiction (including the Exclusive Economic Zone y Atlantic and Mediterranean) established by Spain

- Territorial waters of the Mediterranean Sea, from the French boundary to Punta Negra - Cape of Gata (SE Spain). Twelve-mile-width in territorial waters measured with reference to the base lines.

- Territorial waters from Punta Negra - Cape of Gata to Gibraltar Straits. Width measured from the low tide level (12 miles).

- Spanish territorial waters of the Gibraltar Straits. An equidistant line marks the width of territorial waters for each country from the base lines, if they had been established, otherwise from the low tide level.

- Spanish territorial waters of the Contiguous Atlantic Area, both South and North of the Portuguese boundaries

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete

the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

Organization Type : National Authorities, Administrations - **Comments** :

- Regional Governments (Environment and Fisheries authorities)
- Directorate General of Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea (Ministry for Ecological Transition)
- Directorate General of Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food)

- -

Organization Type : Research Institute or University - **Comments** :

- CSIC-EBD - Doñana Biological Estation, Spanish National Research Council (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)
- IEO - Spanish Institute of Oceanography (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)
- University of Vigo
- University of Valencia. Cavanilles Institute of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Biology
- University of Barcelona. Department of Biology
- University Autónoma of Madrid
- University of Cádiz
- University of Islas Baleares
- University of Sevilla
- University Complutense of Madrid. Group for the Study of Animal and Human Behaviour (GECAH)
- University of Oviedo
- University of País Vasco
- University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria. Animal Health and Food Safety R+D+i Institute
- Azti Foundation

- -

Organization Type : Non-Governmental Organization - **Comments** :

- ALNITAK (Marine Environment Research and Education Centre)
- SEC Sociedad española de cetáceos (Spanish Cetacean Society)
- GREENPEACE Spain
- WWF Spain
- CRAM Fundación para la Conservación y Recuperación de Animales Marinos (CRAM Foundation, Conservation and Recovery of Marine Animals Foundation)
- AULA DEL MAR Málaga –Andalucía (The voice of the sea, Sea Lecture Room)
- OCEANA (Regional Office for Europe)
- MUSEO DEL MAR DE CEUTA (Sea Museum of Ceuta)
- SOC Cádiz (Oceanic Cetacean Society)
- SUBMON (Conservation, study and awareness of the marine environment)
- ESPARTE Sociedad Andaluza para la Conservación y el Estudio de los Cetáceos (Andalusian Society for the Study of Cetaceans)
- ANSE Asociación de Naturalistas de Sureste (Association of Southeastern Naturalists, Región de Murcia)
- ECOLOGISTAS EN ACCIÓN (Ecologists into Action)
- BALAENA (Association for the study, conservation and research)
- CIRCE Conservación, Información y Estudio sobre Cetáceos (Conservation, Information and Research on Cetaceans)
- LA ISLA DE LOS DELFINES, Comunidad Valenciana (The Isle of Dolphins)
- CEPESMA Coordinadora para el Estudio y la Protección de las Especies Marinas (Coordinating Committee for the Study and Protection of Marine Species)
- ALNILAM (Research and Conservation Ltd.)
- AMBAR Sociedad para el Estudio y la Conservación de la Fauna Marina (Society for the Study and Conservation of Marine Fauna)
- EIBE Euskal Izurde eta Balezaleen Elkartea- Asociación Vasca de Amigos de los Delfines y Ballenas (Basque Association of Friends of Dolphins and Whales)

- CEMMA Coordinadora para o Estudo dos Mamíferos Mariños (Coordinating Committee for the Study of Marine Mammals)
- SECAC Sociedad para el Estudio de los Cetáceos en el Archipiélago Canario (Society for the Study of Cetaceans in the Canary Archipelago)
- Asociacion Tursiops
- Asociacion EDMAKTUB

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Organization Type : Rescue centres - **Comments** :

- VALENCIA: Recovery Centres of Santa Faz (Alicante), La Granja (Valencia) and Forn del Vidre (Castellón) (Environmental Department of the Government of Valencia)
- VALENCIA: ARCA del Mar, Oceanogràfic (Rehabilitation and Conservation Area of Marine Species, City of Arts and Sciences)
- ALMERIA: Asociación para la protección y rescate de fauna Equinac
- ANDALUCIA: CEGMA del Estrecho (Centre for the Management of the Andalusian Marine Environment of the Strait of Gibraltar)
- ANDALUCIA: CREA-CEGMA del Odiel (Centre for the Management of the Andalusian Marine Environment of Odiel)
- ISLAS BALEARES: Fundación Aspro Natura (Aspro Natura Foundation)
- CANTABRIA: Centro de Recuperación de Fauna Silvestre de Cantabria - Recovery Centre for Wildlife of Cantabria (Regional Government of Cantabria)
- CATALUÑA: Fundación CRAM, Fundación para la Conservación y Recuperación de Animales Marinos - CRAM Foundation, Foundation for the Conservation and Recovery of Marine Animals
- MURCIA: Centro de Recuperación de Fauna Silvestre "El Valle" - Recovery Centre for Wildlife "El Valle"

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Organization Type : Non-Governmental Organization - **Comments** :

- WWF Spain (Madrid)
- IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation (Malaga)
- OCEANA (Madrid)

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List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

- Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. All cetacean species are included in, and protected by, the Royal Decree. Article 10 of the Royal Decree 1997/1995 provides that, all species included in Annex IV (i.e., all species of cetaceans) should be granted the measures of protection set forth in the Law 4/1989 and in the Royal Decree 439/1990.

- Royal Decree 1997/1995 of 07/12/1995, concerning the conservation of natural habitats and of the wild Fauna and Flora. (National and Regional Governments)

- Law 42/2007 of 13/12/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity (National and Regional Governments)
https://boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2007-21490

- Law 33/2015 of 22/09/2015 amending Law 42/2007 of 13/12/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity (National Government)
https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2015-10142

- Royal Decree 139/2011 of 04/02/2011 for the development of the List of Wildlife Species under a Special Protection Regime and the Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species (National and Regional Governments)

<https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2011-3582>

- Law 21/2013 of 11/12/2013, on Environmental Assessment (National Government)

https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2013-12913

- Royal Decree 1727/2007 of 21/12/2007, for the conservation of cetaceans (National Governments)

<https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2008/01/12/pdfs/A02292-02296.pdf>

- Order APM / 427/2017, of 4/5/2017, that approves the protection measures, and the Conservation Plan of the Killer Whale of the Strait and Gulf of Cádiz.

<https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2017/05/17/pdfs/BOE-A-2017-5474.pdf>

- Law 41/2010 of 29/12/2010, on the protection of the marine environment (National and Regional Governments)

- Law 31/2003 of 27/10/2003, on the conservation of wild fauna in zoological parks (National Government)

- Royal Decree 1599/2011 of 04/11/2011, establishing the criteria for inclusion of marine protected areas in the Marine Protected Areas Network in Spain (National and Regional Governments)

- Royal Decree 1620/2012 of 30/11/2012, on the declaration of the Site of Community Importance Estrecho Oriental ES6120032 of the Mediterranean Biogeographical Region of the Natura 2000 Network as Special Area of Conservation, and on the adoption of its correspondent conservation measures (National and Regional Governments)

- Order AAA/1299/2014 of 21/07/2014, that approved the proposal of inclusion in the List of Sites of Community Importance of the Natura 2000 Network the marine areas (ESZZ16001 Sistema de cañones submarinos occidentales del Golfo de León, ESZZ16002 Canal de Menorca, ESZZ12002 Volcanes de fango del Golfo de Cádiz and ESZZ12001 Banco de Galicia) (National Government)

- Order AAA/2280/2014 of 4/12/2014, that approved the proposal of inclusion in the List of Sites of Community Importance of the Natura 2000 Network the marine areas (ESZZ12003 Sistema de Cañones Submarinos de Avilés, ESZZ16003 Sur de Almería-Seco de los Olivos, ESZZ16005 Espacio Marino de Alborán, ESZZ16004 Espacio Marino de Illes Columbretes y ESZZ) (National Government)

- Royal Decree 699/2018, of June 29, declaring the Cetacean Migration Corridor as a Marine Protected Area, a preventive protection regime is approved and it is proposed to be included in the List of Specially Protected Areas of Importance for the Mediterranean (ZEPIM List) under the Barcelona Convention.

- Order of 22/10/1990 banning the use of drift nets (National and Regional Governments)

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

- National General Budget from the Ministry for Ecological Transition

- Project funding from the Life and FEMP through the Biodiversity Foundation

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force
Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)		19/12/2003		
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)				
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)	23/07/1998	08/12/1999		30/08/1999

Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)	16/02/1976	17/12/1976		
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)	13/06/1992	21/12/1993		29/12/1993
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)	16/05/1986			28/08/1986
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)	19/09/1979	13/05/1986		01/10/1986
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)		22/01/1985		01/05/1985
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)				
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean		19/10/1953		
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean				
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)	06/07/1979			
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic	22/09/1992	25/01/1994		25/03/1998
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)	10/06/1995	23/12/1998		
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)	04/12/1984	15/01/1997		

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

19/10/1953

ICCAT :

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	It is common on the North-Atlantic Demarcation. It is genetically different from the harbour porpoise of the rest of Europe. The 60% stranded animals have no get the sexual maturation. Its principal threat is the by catch.
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin				

		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is Common to be seen in spring and summer in the Strait of Gibraltar
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	It is considered "Common" in Alboran Sea In the rest of Spanish waters it would be "occasional"
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The deep-water shelf and slope areas of the eastern Balearic archipelago contain a high density of Mediterranean sperm whales (Physeter macrocephalus). Both social units and mature males are consistently observed here. It's considered a reproductive area.
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is known to be present along the Spanish

					coast in the called Migration Corridor of cetaceans
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Caretta caretta (C) Dermochelys coriacea (C) Chelonia mydas (O) Lepidochelys kempii (O)
Sea birds		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii Hydrobates pelagicus melitensis Calonectris diomedea Puffinus mauretanicus Puffinus yelkouan Ichthyophaga ichthyaethus audouinii Ichthyophaga melanocephalus Chroicocephalus ridibundus Chroicocephalus genei Larus michahellis Larus fuscus Sterna hirundo Sterna sandvicensis Sternula albifrons

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national,

bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

Types : Reduce human pressures on cetaceans - **Subtype** : - : Tramuntana dolphins: involving the fishing sector in the conservation of the bottlenose dolphin. - : 2018-2020 - : - : - : http://www.submon.org/es/ - : The project aims to promote the conservation and improvement of marine ecosystems in the area of the Creus Canyon and the Western Underwater Canyons System of the Gulf of León, in collaboration with the fishing sector, and through dissemination, awareness and participation, with the objective of conserving the population of bottlenose dolphins, improving the fishing activity of the area while revaluing a territory, which has unique natural, cultural and landscape values. - -

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Reduce human pressures on cetaceans

[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -

[MEDSEALITTER](#) -

[FLT Mediterranean Monitoring Network - Marine species and threats](#) -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☐ No ☒ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☐ No ☒ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

Regional governments have developed their own stranding networks, which follow strict protocols established by experts.

Spain has established a national stranding network, which gathers the information that all these regional stranding networks provide regularly.

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

Complete name : Consellería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio de la Xunta de Galicia - **Type of the organization** : National authorities, Administrations - **Country** : SPAIN - **Contact E-mail** : - -

The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

[Zoología Marina. ICBIBE. University of Valencia](#) -
[Juan Jimenez](#) -
[Dirección General de Medio Natural. María José Gens Abujas](#) -
[Asociación "Cemma"](#) -
[Servei de Fauna i Flora](#) -

Tissu Bank :

[Juan Antonio Raga](#) -
[Asociación "Cemma"](#) -
[Dirección General de Medio Natural](#) -
[Fundación Oceanográfica - Universidad Complutense de Madrid](#) -
[Servei de Fauna i Flora](#) -

Comments :

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

Spain evaluates the conservation state of the cetaceans present in its waters following the evaluation criteria establish in the Resolución de 6 de marzo de 2017, de la Dirección General de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental y Medio Natural, por la que se publica el Acuerdo del Consejo de Ministros de 24 de febrero de 2017, por el que se aprueban los criterios orientadores para la inclusión de taxones y poblaciones en el Catálogo Español de Especies Amenazadas (<https://www.boe.es/eli/es/res/2017/03/06>)

Now, we are processing the change of category from Vulnerable to Endangered for the Harbour Porpoise in the Spanish own Catalogue of Endangered Species.

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

- Order APM / 427/2017, of 4/5/2017, that approves the protection measures, and the Conservation Plan of the Killer Whale of the Strait and Gulf of Cádiz.

- The Harbour Porpoise Conservation Plan is being elaborated.

- Spanish Ministry will develop three conservation plans: for mysticetes, deep water cetaceans and small cetaceans in the framework of the Integrated Project LIFE INTEMARES (by 2023).

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

1. Under IMO, and due to the seasonal presence of sperm whales in the Strait of Gibraltar, a conservation zone defined by four points was established. The coordinates of these area are:

a) 36 ° 00.6'N 5 ° 28.8'W

b) 35 ° 55.2'N 5 ° 27.0'W.

c) 35 ° 51.6'N 5 ° 38.4'W

d) 35 ° 57.0'N 5 ° 40.2'W

In order to avoid collision risks, it is recommended to reduce the maximum speed to '13 knots (merchants) in that area, and navigate in a state of maximum surveillance.

2. In the LIFE IP INTEMARES Spanish Ministry is going to develop a several projects to avoid ship strikes. The project is focused on sperm whales and will be developed in both, Balearic and Canary Island with a duration of 3 years in which several actions will be taken:

1) regarding monitoring of high risk areas, both an analysis of maritime traffic and the use of the habitat (active and passive monitoring, photo id and on board monitoring) by sperm whale will be done in order to develop a Collision risk model"

2) Mitigation measures will be defined, which include a proposal to the IMO (speed limitation, restriction areas)

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

1. Since December 2013, with the promulgation of the Law 21/2013 on Environmental Assessment, it is compulsory that seismic surveys to be developed within Spanish marine waters are subject to a formal environmental impact assessment.

In this context, even though we do not have a specific legislation that obliges vessels to have MMO and PAM operative onboard, they may be required to be on the project as a result of the environmental assessment process in order to mitigate the impact to marine mammals from seismic surveys and thus, observers should be trained, dedicated and/or experienced.

2. Order APM / 427/2017, of 4/5/2017, that approves the protection measures, and the Conservation Plan of the Killer Whale of the Strait and Gulf of Cádiz. There are designated two critical areas for this species that are defined on the annex II, “Ensenada de Barbate, Conil y Banco Majuan” and “Estrecho central”.

In the critical area “Ensenada de Barbate, Conil y Banco Majuan” it cannot be used active systems for underwater or underground exploration and it cannot be developed whale watching activity (neither commercial, nor private and no scientific type) during the critical period for the species, which takes place from 1 th March to 31th August.

3. Royal Decree 699/2018, of June 29, declaring the Cetacean Migration Corridor as a Marine Protected Area, a preventive protection regime is approved and it is proposed to be included in the List of Specially Protected Areas of Importance for the Mediterranean (ZEPIM List) under the Barcelona Convention.

Article 2 establishes that the use of active systems for underground geological research will not be allowed, both by means of probes, compressed air or controlled explosions such as by underground drilling, in the area covered by article 1, except those related to research or exploitation permits in force. Any type of extractive activity of hydrocarbons shall be prohibited, except those related to research or exploitation permits in force.

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

1. Whale watching activity is regulated by Royal Decree 1727/2007 of 21/12/2007, for the conservation of cetaceans.

2. Order APM / 427/2017, of 4/5/2017, that approves the protection measures, and the Conservation Plan of the Killer Whale of the Strait and Gulf of Cádiz.

There are designated two critical areas for this species that are defined on the annex II, “Ensenada de Barbate, Conil y Banco Majuan” and “Estrecho central”.

In the critical area “Ensenada de Barbate, Conil y Banco Majuan” it cannot be used active systems for underwater or underground exploration and it cannot be developed whale watching activity (neither commercial, nor private and no scientific type) during the critical period for the species, which takes place from 1 th March to 31th August.

3. Regarding the detection of potential adverse impacts on individual cetaceans and on populations, in the framework of Intemares project will implement a carrying capacity of the activity in the Strait of Gibraltar. This assessment will includes data collection of the WW vessels, noise generated, visual and acoustic assessment of the response of individuals to the activity , stress assessments.

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

The national stranding network constitutes the national warning system that enables the country to proceed properly in case of unusual events like mass stranding. Monitoring provides valuable information about the possible increase in strandings as a result of the occurrence of epizootics caused by Morbillivirus sp. On the other hand, the trend analysis of stranding incidents increases the responsiveness of public administration by providing, if necessary, quick and effective planning of emergency measures.

Regional governments have developed their own emergency plans or at least working protocols to avoid animal suffering and to prevent citizens' damage and social alarm.

A national advisory panel for rescue activities (roster of contact persons and experts from the scientific and conservation communities and from governmental environment and natural resource administrations) exists in order to contribute to a coordinated cetacean stranding response and the ACCOBAMS task force for marine mammal mortality and special events.

Besides, and regarding pollution, Spain has adopted and implements the Ribera Plan

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinaría :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation measures (OECM-CBD). :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

According to RAC/SPA and MedPAN, in 2016, the Database on marine protected areas MAPAMED includes for Spain 190 sites, some of them with multiple denominations. The marine coverage represents 30,459.03 km² or 11.66% of waters under national jurisdiction

TYPE CODE NAME of marine protected areas under Central Government Management:

MPA Corredor de Migración de Cetáceos del Mediterráneo

MPA/SAC ES90ATL01 El Cachucho

Marine Reserve for Fisheries Cabo de Gata-Níjar.

Marine Reserve for Fisheries Cabo de Palos-Islas Hormigas.

Marine Reserve for Fisheries Cala Ratjada-Levante de Mallorca.

Marine Reserve for Fisheries Isla de Alborán.

Marine Reserve for Fisheries Isla de la Graciosa e Islotes del Norte de Lanzarote

Marine Reserve for Fisheries Isla de la Palma

Marine Reserve for Fisheries Isla de Tabarca.

Marine Reserve for Fisheries Islas Columbretes.

Marine Reserve for Fisheries Masía Blanca.

Marine Reserve for Fisheries Punta de la Restinga - Mar de las Calmas

SAC ES7010016 Área Marina de la Isleta

SAC ES5310108 Área marina del cap Martinet

SAC ES6110019 Arrecifes de Roquetas de Mar

SAC ES7010048 Bahía de Gando

SAC ES7010037 Bahía del Confital

SAC ES7011002 Cagafrecho

SAC ES7020124 Costa de Garafía

SAC ES7020125 Costa de los Órganos

SAC ES7020126 Costa de San Juan de la Rambla

SAC ES7010066 Costa de Sardina del Norte

SAC ES7020117 Cueva Marina de San Juan

SAC ES6170037 El Saladillo - Punta de Baños

SAC ES6120032 Estrecho Oriental

SAC ES6170036 Fondos marinos de la Bahía de Estepona

SAC ES6110009 Fondos marinos de Punta Entinas-Sabinar

SAC ES6110010 Fondos marinos Levante Almeriense

SAC ES7020122 Franja Marina de Fuencaliente

SAC ES7010017 Franja Marina de Mogán

SAC ES7020017 Franja Marina de Teno-Rasca

SAC ES7020123 Franja marina Santiago-Valle del Gran Rey

SAC ES7020057 Mar de Las Calmas

SAC ES7010035 Playa de Sotavento de Jandía

SAC ES7010053 Playa del Cabrón

SAC ES7020120 Sebadal de San Andrés

SAC ES7020128 Sebadales de Antequera

SAC ES7010022 Sebadales de Corralejo

SAC ES7010021 Sebadales de Guasimeta

SAC ES7011005 Sebadales de Güigüí

SAC ES7010020 Sebadales de la Graciosa

SAC ES7010056 Sebadales de Playa del Inglés

SAC ES7020116 Sebadales del Sur de Tenerife

SAC ES6200048 Valles submarinos del escarpe de Mazarrón

SAC/SPA ES6300001 Islas Chafarinas

SCI ES5222007 Alguers de Borriana-Nules-Moncofa

SCI ESZZ12001 Banco de Galicia

SCI ESZZ15001 Banco de la Concepción

SCI ESZZ16002 Canal de Menorca

SCI ESZZ16005 Espacio marino de Alborán

SCI ESZZ16006 Espacio marino de Ifac

SCI ESZZ16004 Espacio marino de Illes Columbretes

SCI ESZZ16008 Espacio marino del Cabo de Les Hortes

SCI ESZZ15002 Espacio marino del oriente y sur de Lanzarote-Fuerteventura

SCI ESZZ12003 Sistema de cañones submarinos de Avilés

SCI ESZZ16001 Sistema de cañones submarinos occidentales del Golfo de León

SCI ESZZ16003 Sur de Almería - Seco de los Olivos

SCI ESZZ12002 Volcanes de fango del Golfo de Cádiz

SCI/SPA ES5212005 L'Almadrava

SCI/SPA ESZZ16009 Espacio marino de Cabo Roig

SCI/SPA ESZZ16007 Espacio marino de la Marina Alta

SCI/SPA ES0000447 Espacio marino de Oropesa y Benicàssim

SCI/SPA ES0000214 Espacio marino de Tabarca

SCI/SPA ESZZ16010 Espacio marino del entorno de Illes Columbretes

SPA ES0000506 Bahía de Almería

SPA ES0000504 Bahía de Málaga-Cerro Gordo

SPA ES0000529 Espacio marino de Anaga

SPA ES0000494 Espacio marino de Cabo Peñas

SPA ES0000515 Espacio marino de Formentera y del sur de Ibiza

SPA ES0000514 Espacio marino de l'Empordà

SPA ES0000502 Espacio marino de la Bahía de Cádiz

SPA ES0000531 Espacio marino de La Bocayna

SPA ES0000497 Espacio marino de la Costa da Morte

SPA ES0000496 Espacio marino de la Costa de Ferrolterra-Valdoviño

SPA ES0000526 Espacio marino de La Gomera-Teno

SPA ES0000505 Espacio marino de la Isla de Alborán

SPA ES0000490 Espacio marino de la Ría de Mundaka-Cabo de Ogoño

SPA ES0000523 Espacio marino de la zona occidental de El Hierro

SPA ES0000499 Espacio marino de las Rías Baixas de Galicia

SPA ES0000527 Espacio marino de los Acantilados de Santo Domingo y Roque de Garachico

SPA ES0000532 Espacio marino de los Islotes de Lanzarote

SPA ES0000492 Espacio marino de los Islotes de Portios-Isla Conejera-Isla de Mouro

SPA ES0000507 Espacio marino de los Islotes litorales de Murcia y Almería

SPA ES0000524 Espacio marino de los Roques de Salmor

SPA ES0000530 Espacio marino de Mogán-La Aldea

SPA ES0000495 Espacio marino de Punta de Candelaria-Ría de Ortigueira-Estaca de Bares

SPA ES0000508 Espacio marino de Tabarca-Cabo de Palos

SPA ES0000513 Espacio marino del Baix Llobregat-Garraf

SPA ES0000512 Espacio marino del Delta de l'Ebre-Illes Columbretes

SPA ES0000517 Espacio marino del levante de Ibiza

SPA ES0000525 Espacio marino del norte de La Palma

SPA ES0000520 Espacio marino del norte de Mallorca

SPA ES0000521 Espacio marino del norte y oeste de Menorca

SPA ES0000519 Espacio marino del poniente de Mallorca

SPA ES0000516 Espacio marino del poniente y norte de Ibiza

SPA ES0000528 Espacio marino del Roque de la Playa

SPA ES0000518 Espacio marino del sur de Mallorca y Cabrera

SPA ES0000522 Espacio marino del sureste de Menorca

SPA ES0000501 Espacio marino del Tinto y del Odiel

SPA ES0000500 Golfo de Cádiz

SPA ES0000510 Plataforma-talud marinos del Cabo de la Nao

SPA ES0000498 ZEPA Banco de Galicia

SPA ES0000535 ZEPA Banco de La Concepción

SPA ES0000538 ZEPA Espacio marino de Ifac

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

Event name : World Marine Mammale Conference 2019 - **Date** : 09/12/2019 - **Description** :
Address global threats to marine mammal conservation, enhance international collaboration and improve conservation strategies for regression populations

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Event name : X Cetacean congress - **Date** : 29/09/2017 - -
Event name : XI Cetacean Congress - **Date** : 19/10/2018 - **Description** :
Organized by the Spanish Cetacean Society

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Event name : World's Oceans Day - **Date** : 08/06/2019 - **Description** :
The Ministry celebrates the World's Oceans Day on the 8th of June. Information on the main ongoing or developed activities are usually communicated to the general public, specially through the Ministry Website.

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List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

Event name : Focal Points RAC-SPA - **Date** : 18/06/2019 - **Description** : Meeting of the Focal Points of RAC-SPA - -
Event name : Fifth International Committee on Marine Mammal Protected Areas - **Date** : 08/04/2019 - **Description** :
It addressed about marine mammal science and marine protected area management.

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2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :



2.1.2 LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND RESEARCH PROJECTS RELATED TO CETACEANS.

BIODIVERSITY FOUNDATION PROJECTS 2017

1. Characterization of the presence of cetaceans in the underwater mountains of CAnal de Mallorca:CALMA

Developed by Asociacion Tursiops in 2018-2019.

2. Study of the interaction between cruise tourism and cetaceans present in the protected area of the ZEC ES6200048 of the port of Cartagena and proposal of actions to minimize the acoustic effect of this activity.

Developed by Regional Confederation of Business Organizations of Murcia in 2018-2019.

The project aims to improve knowledge about the impacts of cruise traffic on cetacean species present in the Cartagena port waters and propose guidelines to minimize them.

3. CETAPROT. Towards a harmonization of protocols for research and evaluation of impacts on cetaceans.

Developed by CIRCE in 2018

It aims to develop protocols for research, monitoring and evaluation of impacts of human activities on cetacean populations in Spain.

BIODIVERSITY FOUNDATION PROYECTS 2018

1. Characterization of the presence of cetaceans in the underwater mountains of CAnal de Mallorca II: CALMADOS

Developed by Asociacion Tursiops.

Through passive acoustics techniques it is studied the presence of and temporal evolution of the presence of cetaceans and their possible correlation with underwater noise on Mount Ausiàs March, off the coast of Ibiza and Mallorca.

2. TurGaSur: monitoring and improvement of the knowledge of the Tursiops truncatus-Galicia South Management Unit in RN2000 areas.

Developed by CEMMA 2018-2019

Its main objective is to contribute to the conservation of bottlenose dolphins through the marine areas of the Natura 2000 Network and the social participation of sea users.

As secondary objectives are:

- To improve knowledge about the social structure and habitat use of the Tursiops truncatus - Galicia south management unit.
- Evaluate and promote the marine areas of the Natura 2000 Network as important elements for the conservation of the Tursiops truncatus -Galicia Sur management unit.
- Strengthen social participation as a fundamental tool for the conservation of protected areas and endangered species, through dissemination and social participation in scientific sampling.

3. Organization of the first World Congress of Marine Mammals - WMMC-BCN 2019 Submon

EUROPEAN MARITIME AND FISHERIES FUND (EMFF) 2018

1. CDMAPAMP: Compatibility of Bottlenose Dolphin with fishing activities in marine protected áreas

Developed by ANSE in 2019-2020.

The project seeks to elucidate the possible interactions that may occur between the bottlenose dolphin and artisanal fishing gear (trasmallo and moruna) and purse seine in several protected marine areas of the provinces of Alicante, Murcia, Almeria and Malaga.

2. Development of innovative methodologies to avoid the interaction of marine mammals with purse seines during the fishing activity (AHUYEMAR)

Developed by ARVI (Cooperative of fishing boats of port of Vigo)

EUROPEAN MARITIME AND FISHERIES FUND (EMFF) 2018

1. Bases for reducing catch mortality accidental in fishing gear of the common porpoise (Phocoena phocoena) and the bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus) in Red Natura 2000 areas of Galicia.

Developed by CEMMA 2019-2020

SYRIA

National Report Syria

The PARTY :

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Date of the last modification of the report :

15/09/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

Email * :

ng.shllee@hotmail.com

Telephone * :

+(963-11) 2321305

Address :

Eng. Anga ALSHELLI Syria- Damascus, Yousef AzmehSeq Ministry of local Administration and Environment Biodiversity, Land and Natural Reserves Directorate Damascus, Syria P.O.Box: 3773

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

2015 until this date, the National focal point is Eng. Angie Alshelli In 2013 and 2010, the National focal point was Mr. Mhmmad Mhmmad In 2007, the National focal point was Eng. Buthayana Jrai In 2004, the national foacl point was Dr. Akram Issa DARWISH

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2004 - 2007 - 2010 - 2013 - 2016 - 2019

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer of fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

Activities Follow-up : Interactions between humans and dolphins addressed by Resolution 3.13 (Dolphin interaction programme) - **Comments** : Creation a scientific and field team, aiming to: Observation the cetaceans along the Syrian coast, and follow-up cases of stranded cetacean (alive or dead), identification the causes. Creation a citizen science platform (e.g. social media) to solicit and validate the sightings, photos and other data. implementation many of awareness and educational campaigns targeting teachers, school students, and the general public will be one of the important aims of this team. - -

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

To improve the conservation measures, we need to have the basic scientific background. It is not easy by the present lack of information on species composition of the cetaceans, distribution, and ecology. Information on the cetacean species occurring in or off the Syrian waters is extremely scarce and limited to a handful of stranding and sighting records. Consequently, scientific research, and capacity building, are seen as priorities. Conducting awareness and educational campaigns targeting teachers, school students, and the general public are urgently needs. In addition to, Establishment of fisheries observer schemes is a prerequisite. It will be a great work if we could taking the Measures which reduce the noise in the Levant.

On the other side, we need to encourage the fishermen to report about the lost and abandoned fishing gear.

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

Basicly low willingness of the stakeholders to participate to the projects presented and the shortage on the number of team members who are willing to take the step further.

Several important issues need a lot of attention:

- Noise in the Levant probably became elevated than the others times, due to the increased shipping, and military activities.
- Pollution and other forms of habitat degradation, caused by the unsustainable and growing human activities.
- Interactions between dolphins and purse seines have been recorded in Syrian fisheries, targeting the entangled fish in the nets, damaging the gear, which has a negative economic impact on local fishermen
- It is urgent to start using biodegradable fishing nets and lines.

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and compete authority. :

Date entry into force :

01/06/2002

Competent authority :

Ministry of Local Administration and Environment

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

There are no reservations

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

Transposition at national level :

☐ No ☐ Yes

Legislative text :

Competent authority :

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

Not yet processed

Competent authority :

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

There are no dispensations.

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site: www.marineregions.org

It includes the Syrian marine waters from the Turkish Boarder down to the Lebanese boarder.

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

Organization Type : National Authorities, Administrations - **Comments** :

- Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (General Commission for Fish)
- Ministry of Local Administration and Environment – (Directorate of Biodiversity, Land and Natural reserves)
- Ministry of Transportation (General Directorate of Ports)

- -

Organization Type : Non-Governmental Organization - **Comments** :

- The Syrian Society for Conservation of Wildlife (SSCW)

- -

List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Governmental Institution

[Angi Alshlli](#) -

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

There is no special law for conservation of Cetacean but there is an old law (conservation of Aquatic Organisms Law 1964).

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force
Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)				
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)				
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)				
Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)	25/05/1978	26/12/1978		12/12/1978

Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)				29/12/1993
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)				
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)				
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)				
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)				
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean				
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean				
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)	22/12/2002			
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic				
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)	03/07/2003	10/10/2003		
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)				

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

ICCAT :

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jul 2006 (Jableh), Oct. 2006 (Ibn Hani), April 2007 (Banias), April, 2007 (Tartous), and May 2007 (Ibn Hani)
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Striped dolphins and Short-beaked common dolphins were reported by local fishermen . As identification of small dolphins at sea is sometimes difficult even for the specialist, and these two species may

					be mistaken, undocumented reports should be taken with caution.
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Short-beaked common dolphins and striped dolphins were reported by local fishermen . As identification of small dolphins at sea is sometimes difficult even for the specialist, and these two species may be mistaken, undocumented reports should be taken with caution.
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Jun, 1991 (south of latakia)
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	March,2005 (Al-Basit), April, 2005 (Borj Islam), and March, 2008 (Rmielah)
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	April, 2005(Tartous Beach)
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	April, 2005 (Tartous), and several Reports of occasional sightings of large whales close to shore (fishermen were not sure about the

					species involved - possibly sperm whales).
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	March, 2003 (Tartous (Hosin Al Baher)
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sea birds		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national,

bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

Types : Reduce human pressures on cetaceans, Public awareness - **Subtype** : Marine debris - **Title** : ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE - **Timing from/to** : 24/7/2019 to 8/8/2019 - **Financing** : International - **Responsible** : Administration - **Email** : - **Short Description** : ACCOBAMS Survey Initiative is a regional effort promoted and coordinated by ACCOBAMS aimed to establishing an integrated and coordinated monitoring system for cetaceans in the Mediterranean and Black seas. - -

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Reduce human pressures on cetaceans

[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -

[CSMC4, 11-13 nov 2017](#) -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☒ No ☐ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

Tissu Bank :

Comments :

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

In 2013, the "Action Plan for the conservation of cetaceans in Syria" was under preparation.

Until now there is no National Conservation Plan, but there are some measures introduced as:

- Measures related to the reduction of pollution.
- Measures introduced to strengthen the national capacities.
- Measures introduced to create and maintain a network of specially protected areas to protect Marine biodiversity including cetaceans and its habitats

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

Local professional and amateur fishermen, confirm that there are interactions between dolphins and fisheries along the Syrian coast. These interactions are seen almost daily, where dolphins follow fishing boats returning to harbors. Groups of offshore dolphins could include over 70 animals, where dolphins attack fish and take them from fishing nets (there were many records of these applications in Syrian water between *Tursiops truncatus* and purse seine nets and gill nets), this applications causes a reduce in fishing yields, damages to fishing gear, and an unfriendly relationships between fishermen and dolphins. This offers preliminary insight on the degree of interactions between dolphins and fisheries. Unfortunately, the fishermen have no capacity to classify the species of the dolphins that interact with the fish inside the fishing gear. The most of these interactions are attribute to common bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) as the most regular species in the Syrian coast and the one more frequently in the interactions with the fishing gear. On another side, fishermen reported about interactions between another species of dolphins and the fisheries, unfortunately the fishermen could not classify exactly the species, there are doubts between short-beaked common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) and striped dolphins (*Stenella coeruleoalba*).

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

there is no emergency plans for pollution, stranding and rescue centers

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation measures (OECM-CBD). :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

Generally Syria declared 3 Coastal and Marine Nature reserves. These nature reserves contributes directly or indirectly to conserve the cetaceans.

As in the National Strategy on Biodiversity, there is plan to establish more 4 new coastal and marine nature reserves and to establish a marine and coastal nature reserves network. Which will include all marine and coastal nature reserves.

- The possibility/need of creating nature reserves within the provisions of the Habitats Directive primarily will be under the study.

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

Event name : awareness days about the threats on the cetaceans and the importance of protecting them - **Date** : - -

List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

There are no Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools).

TUNISIA

Rapport National Tunisie

PAYS :

TUNISIE

Date de la dernière modification du rapport :

21/10/2019

Année de début :

01/01/2017

Année de fin :

04/09/2019

A. Détails du point focal national :

Email * :

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Téléphone * :

+216 71 786833

Adresse :

Mrs. Dhekra HAYOUNI EP HABBASSI Ministère de l'agriculture des ressources en eau et de la pêche Direction générale de la pêche et de l'aquaculture 30 rue Alain Savary 1002 Tunis – TUNISIA

B. Énumérer les points focaux nationaux (PFN) successifs et la période couverte :

De 2008 à 2014, le PFN était M. Hamani Mohammed De 2002 à 2008 et 2007, le PFN était M. Chouayakh Ahmed

C. Date de soumission des rapports nationaux (indiquez les années où le rapport a été fourni) :

2007 - 2010 - 2013-2016

D. Questions spécifiques et demandes à examiner :

le Secrétariat, le Bureau, le Comité de suivi, le Comité scientifique ou lors de la prochaine réunion des Parties. Problème(s) majeur(s), besoins spécifiques ou sujets d'actualité: veuillez fournir des détails sur les problèmes émergents, les menaces ou les difficultés rencontrées et indiquer ce qui devrait être mis en œuvre pour répondre aux problèmes soulevés.

1/ Questions spécifiques et demandes à examiner par le Secrétariat, le Bureau, le Comité de suivi, le Comité

scientifique ou lors de la prochaine réunion des Parties :

Suivi des activités : Interactions entre humains et dauphins traités dans la Résolution 3.13 (Programme d'interaction avec les dauphins) - **Commentaire** : [1] Problèmes de prises accidentelles et de déprédation enregistrés dans différents

ports et fermes aquacoles (Tunisie) ; [2] Appui à l'étude des dauphins près des fermes aquacoles : Nouvelles données présence des dauphins autour des fermes aquacoles tout au long du littoral. --> Opportunité pour étudier le matériel biologique du fait de leur présence de manière permanente (groupes résidents ; Benmessaoud & Bejaoui, 2017) --> Attente de développement de méthodologie innovante pour l'étude étho-acoustique pour identifier les populations (données scientifiques de première importance) et comparaison avec les observations visuelles (dynamique des groupes + bilan comportemental) Acquisition des données de bases pour l'utilisation à grande échelle des données acoustiques comme moyen d'estimations de l'abondance des dauphins au voisinage des fermes aquacoles et des pêcheries : Répertoire/Registre acoustique. - -

2/ Recommandations / suggestions pour l'amélioration de la conservation figurant dans le (s) rapport (s) régional (s) du

comité scientifique :

- To help countries that don't have a national stranding network to put it in place with necropsy training for veterinarians
- Evaluate the functioning of the stranding network for improvement
- To help countries to set up a tissue bank
- Passive acoustic training, MMO-PAM

- Renforcement du réseau d'échouage par des formations traitants :

[1] la nécropsie (ciblant les vétérinaires, scientifiques cétozoologues et les associations impliquées dans le monitoring de la mégafaune marine);

[2] le régime alimentaire (composition, réseau trophique et trophodynamique + étude du plastique présent dans le contenu stomacal).

- Modélisation des habitats ;

-Création de base de données photo-identification ;

- Mettre en place une banque de tissus ;

- Formation acoustique passive :

[1] MMO / PAM;

[2] Noise (trafic maritime + Activités sismiques)

[3] Éthologie.

3/ Problème (s) majeur (s) ou principales menaces ou sujets d'actualité :

(1/2 page, maximum 1 page):

(Sujets importants / importants pour les cétacés de la région et nécessitant probablement que le Comité scientifique en prenne en compte et en discutent. Exemple de sujets: Niveaux exceptionnels d'échouages ou de fortes activités sismiques prévues ou nouveaux ferries à grande vitesse opérant dans le secteur menacé de grèves de navires, etc.)

- There has been no major special problem for cetaceans during the last two years in the region

SECTION 1 - GESTION DE L'ACCORD :

1.1. Date d'entrée en vigueur et autorité compétente. :

Date d'entrée en vigueur :

01/04/2002

Autorité compétente :

1.2. Réserves exprimées conformément à l'article XV ou à l'article X de l'Accord :

1.3. Date d'acceptation, signature, ratification des amendements; si en cours de traitement, veuillez indiquer l'autorité compétente, la procédure et les mesures prises. :

a) Amendement de l'annexe 2 de l'Accord sur la conservation des cétacés de la mer Noire, de la Méditerranée et de la zone Atlantique adjacente relative à l'emploi des filets dérivants

Date d'entrée en vigueur :

Transposition au niveau national :

☐ Non ☐ Oui

Texte législatif :

Autorité compétente :

b) Extension de la zone géographique de l'ACCOBAMS

Statut de ratification :

Pas encore ratifié

Autorité compétente :

1.4 Dérogations autorisées conformément à l'art. II, paragraphe 2 de l'Accord et paragraphe 6 de l'annexe 2 :

1.5- Définition de la zone marine sous juridiction nationale incluse dans le champ d'application de l'Accord. Veuillez indiquer si des négociations sont en cours avec les pays voisins pour les limites. :

Pour information, une carte non officielle de l'extension du domaine maritime du pays est disponible sur le site suivant:
www.marineregions.org

Eaux intérieures (Golfe de Tunis et Golfe de Gabès)

Mer territoriale 12 milles marins à partir des lignes de base

Zone de Pêche réservée couvrant les profondeurs allant jusqu'à 50 mètres dans le golfe de Gabès

Deux accords sur l'extension du plateau continental ont été signés :

- *Accord entre la Tunisie et l'Italie* relatif à la délimitation du plateau continental entre les 2 pays (loi n° 72-16 du 10 mars 1972)
- *Accord entre la Tunisie et la Libye* concernant le plateau continental (loi n° 89-10 du 1er février 1989)

1.6- Lister les entités ayant compétence, responsabilité ou intérêt pour la conservation des cétacés. :

Veuillez examiner et compléter la liste fournie et décrire leurs activités. Veuillez préciser les mécanismes d'information / communication / coordination avec d'autres entités nationales.

Type des organisations : Autorités Nationales, Administrations - **Commentaire :**

- Direction générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche
- Commissariats Régionaux du Développement Agricole des gouvernorats côtiers (Ministère de l'Agriculture des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche)
- Marine Nationale (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)
- Garde Nationale (Ministère de l'Intérieur)
- Agence pour la Protection et l'Aménagement du Littoral (APAL)
- Agence Nationale pour la Protection de l'Environnement (ANPE)
- Observatoire Tunisien pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable

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Type des organisations : Institut de recherche ou Université - **Commentaire :**

- Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer (INSTM)
- Institut National Agronomique de Tunisie (INAT)

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Type des organisations : Organisation Non Gouvernementale - **Commentaire :**

- Association Nationale du Développement Durable et de la Conservation de la Vie Sauvage (ANDDCVS)
- Association Tunisienne d'Etudes et de Recherches sur les Cétacés (HOUTIYET)
- Association Tunisienne de Taxonomie (ATUTAX)
- Union Tunisienne de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche

--

Liste des organisations déjà présentes dans NETCCOBAMS :

1.7- Principaux textes législatifs et réglementaires nationaux concernant les cétacés. :

Les textes peuvent concerner l'environnement (espèces ou zones protégées, biodiversité et pollution), la pêche, le transport maritime (collision), le tourisme, l'énergie, la pollution, l'évaluation de l'impact sur l'environnement ou d'autres sujets dans la mesure où ils peuvent concerner les cétacés. Indiquez la date, le titre, l'autorité responsable et le lien. Ajoutez une brève description ou citez les articles ou sections pertinents relatifs aux cétacés.

Loi 94-13 sur l'exercice de la pêche de 1994, Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche - MARHP)

Arrêté réglementant l'exercice de la pêche en Tunisie du **28/11/1995** (MARHP)

Loi 2009-17 du **16 mars 2009** relative au régime de repos biologique dans le secteur de la pêche et à son financement (MARHP)

Loi 2009-49 relative aux aires marines et côtières protégées (Ministère de l'Environnement et

Loi 2001-68 du **11 juillet 2001** ratifiant ACCOBAMS

Décret 2005-1991 de 2005, sur les Etudes d'Impact sur l'Environnement

Loi n° 94-13 amendé par les lois 97-34, 99-74, 2009-17, 2009-59 et 2010-21 sur les activités de pêche et d'aquaculture

La législation nationale prévoit des mesures pour la conservation des cétacés. les différentes parties opérant dans la surveillance côtière tels que la garde nationale et les gardes-pêche veillent à l'application stricte de cette législation

1.8. Fonds réservés ou affectés à la recherche, au suivi et à la gestion des cétacés (y compris financement national, projets internationaux, régionaux ou sous-régionaux) :

1- ACCOBAMS + MAVA + CAR/ASP : Projet atténuation des interactions négatives entre les espèces marines menacées et les activités de pêche

2- ACCOBAMS : Échouage

3- MAVA+ IUCN + ACCOBAMS + CAR/ASP + Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco + Agence Française pour la biodiversité... : ACCOBAMS Survey Initiative (ASI)

4- ACCOBAMS + MAVA + CAR/ASP : Pescatourisme

5- MAVA + ACCOBAMS + CAR/ASP- Projet Bycatch

6 - MAVA + ACCOBAMS + CAR/ASP- Projet Déprédation

1.9. Conventions, commissions et accords internationaux ou régionaux pertinents auxquels le pays est Partie. :

Conventions/Accords	Signature	Ratification	Acceptation	Entrée en vigueur
Accord la conservation des petits cétacés de la mer Baltique, du nord-est de l'Atlantique et des mers d'Irlande et du Nord (ASCOBANS)				
Accord relatif à conservation et à la gestion des stocks de poissons dont les déplacements s'effectuent tant à l'intérieur qu'au-delà de zones économiques exclusives (stocks chevauchants) et des stocks de poissons grands migrateurs (1995)				
Annexe V à la Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est, relative à la protection et la conservation des écosystèmes et de la diversité biologique de la zone maritime				
Commission Générale des Pêches pour la Méditerranée	25/09/1949			
Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la Méditerranée				
Convention de Barcelone pour la protection de la Méditerranée (1976)		25/05/1997		

Convention des Nations Unies sur le Droit de la Mer (Montego Bay, 1982)				
Convention Internationale pour la réglementation de la chasse à la baleine (Washington, 1946)				
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)	05/05/1992	03/05/1993		
Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est (convention OSPAR)				
Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel de l'Europe (Berne, 1979)		07/08/1995		
Convention sur la Conservation des Espèces Migratoires d'Animaux Sauvages (Bonn, 1979)	23/06/1979	16/07/1986		
Convention sur la Protection de la mer Noire contre la Pollution (Convention de Bucarest)				
Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction (CITES - Washington, 1973)	21/03/1973	11/05/1974		
Protocole relatif aux aires spécialement protégées et à la diversité biologique en Méditerranée (Barcelone, 1995)	10/06/1995	23/02/1998		

1.10. Accords de pêche bilatéraux ou multilatéraux concernant le domaine de l'Accord (tels que CGPM, ICCAT, accords de pêche spécifiques avec l'Union européenne; fournissez les informations pertinentes comme la date de signature, la durée, la zone concernée, les mesures) :

CGPM :

ICCAT :

Accords de pêche spécifiques :

Accords bilatéraux :

Précisez s'il vous plait :

La Commission Internationale pour la Conservation des Thonidés de l’Atlantique (ICCAT) . Cet organe est compétent en matière de conservation des thonidés de l’Atlantique et de la Méditerranée. La majorité des pays méditerranéens sont membres de cette commission. La Tunisie a ratifié l’accord créant l’ICCAT en vertu de la **loi n° 97-66 du 27-10-1997**.

La commission Générale de la Pêche pour la Méditerranée (CGPM) : organe compétent en matière de conservation et d’aménagement des ressources halieutiques méditerranéennes. Tous les pays méditerranéens sont membres de cette commission. La Tunisie a ratifiée l’amendement au statut de la CGPM en vertu de la **loi n° 202-35 du 1-4-2002**

SECTION 2: ACTIONS DE CONSERVATION POUR LES CÉTACÉS :

2.1 RECHERCHE ET SURVEILLANCE :

2.1.1 Liste des cétacés signalés dans la zone de l'Accord sous la juridiction du pays (telle que définie à l'article I, paragraphe 3 f de l'Accord). :

Légende : « C » : Commun, « R » : Rare, « O » : Occasionnel

Nom scientifique	Nom en français	C	R	O	Commentaires
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Marsouin commun	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Sténo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Dauphin de Risso	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Grand dauphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Dauphin bleu et blanc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Dauphin commun	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pseudorca crassidens	Faux épaulard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Orque	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Globicéphale noir	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Baleine à bec de Blainville	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Baleine à bec de Cuvier	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Cachalot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Cachalot nain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Baleine noire du nord	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Petit rorqual	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Baleine de Rudolph	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Rorqual commun	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Baleine à bosse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	La caouanne Caretta caretta est commune en Tunisie La Tortue verte Chelonia mydas un nid vient d'être découvert au centre de la Tunisie
Sea birds		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mouette rieuse, Goéland (railleur, leucophée, gris), Sterne (caugek, naine.), , Puffins, Grand Cormoran

2.1.2 Liste et description des programmes et des projets de recherche concernant les cétacés, en tenant compte des activités nationales, bilatérales et multilatérales. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

Liste des projets déjà présents dans NETCCOBAMS :

Réduire les pressions humaines sur les cétacés

[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -

[CSMC4, 11-13 nov 2017](#) -

[ACCOBAMS-GFCM Project on mitigating interactions between endangered marine species and fishing activities](#) -

[FLT Mediterranean Monitoring Network - Marine species and threats](#) -

2.1.3 Échouage de cétacés. :

Envoyez vous des données à la base de données MEDACES ?

☐ Non ☒ Oui

Le pays a-t-il mis en place un réseau de suivi des échouages?

☐ Non ☒ Oui

Si non, précisez pourquoi ?

Si oui, veuillez indiquer le nom, les contacts et un lien vers la base de données.

Les données suivantes ont été transmises au Secrétariat Permanent de l'ACCOBAMS suite à l'envoi d'un questionnaire sur les réseaux nationaux d'échouage de cétacés en 2017/2018

Banques de données :

[Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer](#) -
[Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer](#) -
[INSTM](#) -

Banque de tissus :

[INSTM](#) -
[INSTM](#) -

Commentaire :

- Officialisation du réseau national d'échouage par une décision ministérielle n° 327 du 29 janvier 2016.
- Création d'un comité présidé par le Directeur Général de l'INSTM et composé des représentants des administrations et des organismes opérant dans le secteur de préservation du milieu marins et des ressources marines.
- Création d'une banque de tissus pour l'étude des causes de mortalité des cétacés
- La publication régulière d'un rapport sur les échouages dans un journal scientifique de l'INSTM
- La transmission régulière des données sur l'échouage à MEDACES
- La mise en place d'un site web sur le réseau national d'échouage

2.1.4 Liste rouge des cétacés au niveau national ou régional utilisant la méthodologie de la liste rouge de l'UICN. :

Votre pays a-t-il développé ou participé à l'évaluation des cétacés dans vos eaux nationales ou au niveau régional? Si oui, veuillez décrire et fournir un résumé des résultats ou des liens vers des rapports et des publications.

Si la loi exige l'utilisation de la méthodologie de la liste rouge de l'UICN, veuillez citer le texte juridique ou les articles pertinents. (faire les deux 2.4 taguer IUCN dans le 1.7).

2.1.5 Existence ou préparation de plans de gestion pour la conservation des cétacés. Veuillez fournir toute information pertinente. :

Le Plan d' Action National a été préparé (en XXX) dans le contexte de la mise en œuvre du plan de conservation de l'ACCOBAMS. Le but de ce plan d'action est d'aider à atteindre un état de conservation favorable des espèces de Cétacés en Tunisie.

Le Plan d'Action National pour la conservation des cétacés s'inspire des engagements prévus par le Plan d'action pour la conservation des cétacés en mer Méditerranée. Sa mise en place fait intervenir la coopération entre des experts nationaux et régionaux.

2.2 MESURES DE GESTION POUR LA CONSERVATION DES CETACÉANS :

Mesures de gestion ou de conservation introduites pour atteindre et maintenir un état de conservation favorable pour les cétacés et réduire les menaces potentielles, conformément aux résolutions d'ACCOBAMS.

2.2.1 Interactions avec les pêcheries. :

Veuillez fournir des informations sur les interactions existantes ou potentielles entre pêcheries et cétacés ou cétacés et pêcheries. En particulier, précisez les interactions avec les techniques suivantes: filets maillants, filets à senne coulissante, filets dérivants, palangres de surface ou autres, en indiquant les espèces et le nombre d'animaux capturés ou qui se prennent dans les filets et en précisant les mesures de gestion existantes ou prévues.

le Grand dauphin *Tursiops truncatus* entre régulièrement en interaction avec les différentes pêcheries.

Ce delphinidé a été observé au Sud de la Tunisie (îles de Kerkennah) interagir avec les différents filets droits à savoir maillant et trémail.

la même espèce interféré avec les sennes ciblant les petits pélagiques de la région Nord-Est (Kélibia) et Zarzis. les répulsifs acoustiques (Aquamark 210, DDD03-H) et le Tube dauphin ont été utiliser pour atténuer la déprédation. des cas de prises accidentelles au niveau des sennes de la région de Kélibia ont été relevé. les spécimens étaient relâchés vivants en abaissant la ralingue supérieure du filet.

2.2.2 Réglementation de la navigation et collision avec des navires :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

2.2.3 Bruits anthropiques (tels que l'exploration ou l'exploitation des ressources minières ou des exercices militaires) et procédures d'évaluation de l'impact sur l'environnement (EIE) :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

2.2.4 Observation des baleines et autres activités commerciales de tourisme :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

2.2.5 Pollution marine, y compris les débris marins :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

2.2.6 Plans d'urgence pour la pollution, les échouages et les centres de sauvetage :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

2.2.7 Problèmes relatifs à la captivité des dauphins et aux delphinariums :

Veuillez fournir des informations significatives relevant des mesures de management

2.2.8 Aires marines protégées (AMP), zones de pêche, réserves de pêche ou autres mesures spatiales de conservation efficaces (OECM-CDB) :

Énumérez-les et indiquez si elles sont pertinentes pour développer des activités pour la conservation et la gestion des cétacés.

According to RAC/SPA and MedPAN, in 2016, the Database on marine protected areas MAPAMED includes for Tunisia 17 sites, some of them with multiple denominations.

1-Zembra biological protection zone, 1973

1-Zembra-Zembretta SPAMI, 2003

2-Galiton Nature reserve, 1980

2-Archipel de la Galite, SPAMI, 2001

3-Iles Kneiss Nature reserve, 1988

3-Iles Kneiss SPAMI, 2001

3-Iles Kneiss Ramsar site, 2007

4-Bahiret El Biban, Ramsar site, 2007

5-Djerba Bin El Ouedian, Ramsar site, 2007

6-Djerba Guellala, Ramsar site, 2007

7-Djerba Ras Rmel, Ramsar site, 2007

8-Ghar el Melh, Delta Madjerda, Ramsar site, 2007

9-Cap Bon Oriental, Ramsar site, 2007

10-Salines Thyna, Ramsar site, 2007

11-Sebkhet Soliman, Ramsar site, 2007

12-El Guetayate-Dhreia-Akarit-Rekhama-Meleh, Ramsar site, 2012

13-Golfe de Boughrara, Ramsar site, 2012

14-Archipel des Kerkennah, Ramsar site, 2012

15- Sebkhet Halk Elmanzel - Oued Essed, Ramsar site, 2012

16-Sebkhet Oum Ez-Zessar - El Grine, Ramsar site, 2013

17-Lac de Tunis, Ramsar site, 2013

The marine coverage represents 1020.24 km² or 1.02% of waters under national jurisdiction.

2.2.9 Autres, s'il vous plaît spécifiez. :

2.3 COMMUNICATION ET SENSIBILISATION SUR LA CONSERVATION DES CÉTACÉS :

2.3.1 Principaux événements (réunion, symposium, activités de sensibilisation, etc.) organisés ou planifiés dans le pays :

Liste des événements déjà présents dans NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Principaux événements à l'étranger (réunions, colloques, activités de sensibilisation, etc.) auxquels ont participé des experts nationaux :

2.3.3 Principaux produits (lettre d'information, brochure, dépliant, affiche, vidéo, autocollant, etc.) :

2.4 RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS POUR LA CONSERVATION DES CÉTACÉS :

2.4.1 Formations / ateliers réalisés (nationaux et internationaux) ou planifiés :

2.4.2 Conférences, programmes éducatifs sur les cétacés (universités, écoles) :

2.4.3 Besoins nationaux en termes de renforcement des capacités, en référence à la stratégie et au programme de travail ACCOBAMS :

TURKEY

National Report Turkey

The PARTY :

TURKEY

Date of the last modification of the report :

09/09/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

Email * :

i.uysal@ormansu.gov.tr

Telephone * :

+90 312 207 59 03

Address :

Dr. Irfan UYSAL The Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry General Directorate of Nature Conservation & National Parks Head of Marine Protected Areas Division Ankara-TURKEY

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

Dr. Irfan UYSAL is the first NFP (since 2018)

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2004 (Turkey was not yet Party to ACCOBAMS)

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer or fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

Main issues: stranding dolphins, population of dolphins, toxic contamination

Main threats: sound pollution, fishing facilities, pollution, deficient food, habitat degradation, toxic contamination, climate change

hot topics: reasons of stranding cetaceans, impacts of climate change on cetaceans, habitat degradation

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and competent authority :

Date entry into force :

01/02/2018

Competent authority :

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

Transposition at national level :

☐ No ☐ Yes

Legislative text :

Competent authority :

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

Competent authority :

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site: www.marineregions.org

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

Organization Type : Non-Governmental Organization - **Comments** :

- Marine Mammals Research Association
- Turkish Marine Research Foundation TUDAV
-
-

List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Non-Governmental Organization

[Marine Mammals Research Association](#) -

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

Environmental Law 2872-

National Parks Law 2873 -1983 amended by Law 5400 in 2005

Natural & Cultural Heritage Law 2863 - 1983 amended 2009 and 2011

Law on Hunting No. 4915 of 01/06/2003

Fisheries Law No. 1380 last consolidation by Law No. 4950 of 22/07/2003

Fisheries Regulation No. 22223 of 1995,

Decree Law 383 for the establishment of the Environment Protection Agency for Special Areas SEPASA

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force
Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)				
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)				
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)				
Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)				06/04/1981
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)				21/11/1996
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)				20/06/1996
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)				20/02/1984
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)				
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)				29/03/1994

General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean				06/04/1954
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean				
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)				
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic				
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)				18/04/2002
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)				

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

06/04/1954

ICCAT :

28/05/2003

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

EUROFISH, TURKEY ratified it on 23.06.2004

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZIPHIIDAE					
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSETERIDAE					
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOGIIDAE					
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENIDAE					
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BALAENOPTERIDAE					
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others marine vertebrates					
Marine turtles		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sea birds		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Reduce human pressures on cetaceans

[ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE](#) -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☒ No ☐ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

There is a network of volunteers, Coast Guard, Istanbul Municipality, who report cetacean strandings to TUDAV, but it is not covering all the Turkish coasts. This network is quite efficient in the western coast of the Turkish Black Sea but the along the Aegean coast and the Mediterranean coast, the effort is not sufficient. In those areas, stranding events are often learned through local media coverage.

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

Tissu Bank :

[Istanbul University, Faculty of Aquatic Sciences](#) -

Comments :

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

Publications (incl. conf. presentations)

-RED DATA BOOK BLACK SEA, TURKEY, 2013. TUDAV Publications No:38. Istanbul, Turkey. Pp. 323

- Akkaya Baş, A., Öztürk, B., Öztürk, A.A. (n.d.). Encounter rate, residency pattern and site fidelity of bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) within the Istanbul Strait, Turkey. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, 1-8.
- Aytemiz Danyer, I., Danyer, E., Tonay, A.M., Dede, A. (2017) Severe injuries on dolphins observed in two cases from the Turkish coasts. 31st European Cetacean Society Conference, Middelfart, Denmark. 255p.
- Bas, A.A., Christiansen, F., Amaha (Ozturk), A., Öztürk, B., McIntosh, C. (2017) The effects of marine traffic on the behaviour of Black Sea harbour porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena relicta*) within the Istanbul Strait, Turkey. *PLOS ONE*, vol.12.
- Bas, A.A., Christiansen, F., Öztürk, B., Amaha (Ozturk), A., Erdogan, M.A., Watson, L.J. (2017) Marine vessels alter the behaviour of bottlenose dolphins *Tursiops truncatus* in the Istanbul Strait, Turkey. *ENDANGERED SPECIES RESEARCH*, vol.34, pp.1-14.
- Dede, A., Akamatsu, T., Öztürk, A. A., Kameyama, S., Tonay, M. A., Öztürk, B. (2018) İstanbul boğazında setaselerin pasif akustik izlenmesinde A-tag kullanımı. 1. Uulusal Denizel Biyoakustik Çalıştayı. 11 Haziran 2018, Gökçeada, pp. 4-5.
- Dede, A., Akamatsu, T., Öztürk A.A., Tonay, A.M., Kameyama, S. (2017) Seasonal and yearly fluctuation of cetacean presence in the Istanbul Strait based on passive acoustic monitoring between 2009-2016. 31st European Cetacean Society Conference, Middelfart, Denmark. 249p.
- Öztürk, A.A., Tonay, A.M., Dede, A. Danyer, E., Aytemiz Danyer, I., Popov, D. (2017) Unusual mass mortality of harbour porpoises on the coast of the western Black Sea (Bulgaria and Turkey) in summer 2016. 31st European Cetacean Society Conference, Middelfart, Denmark. 297p.
- Öztürk, A. A., Tonay, A.M., Dede, A., Danyer, E., Danyer Aytemiz, I., Aydinel, A., Deval, C. (2018) Stranding records of Cuvier's beaked whale, *Ziphius cavirostris* on the coast of Turkey and Northern Cyprus, 2016-2017. 32. Conference of European Cetacean Society, 6-10 April 2018, La Spezia, Italy. 122p.
- Öztürk, B., Tonay, A.M., Öz, M.İ., Yılmaz, I.N., Ergül, H.A., Öztürk, A.A. (2017) Sightings of cetaceans in the Western Antarctic Peninsula during the first joint Turkish-Ukrainian Antarctic Research Expedition, 2016. *Turk J Zool* 41: 955-961.
- Tonay, A.M., Dede, A., Öztürk, A.A. (2017) An unusual interaction between bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) and a harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*). *J. Black Sea/Mediterranean Environment* 23 (3): 222-228.
- Tonay, M.A., Dede A., Öztürk, A.A. (2017) Marine Mammals in the Turkish Coast of the Black Sea. In: Sezgin, M., Bat, I., Ürkmez, D., Arıcı, E., Öztürk, B.(eds.) *Black Sea Marine Environment: The Turkish Shelf*. Turkish Marine Research Foundation, 46: 269-288.
- Tonay, M. A., Dede, A., Öztürk, A. A. (2018) Doğu Akdeniz'deki antropojenik sualtı gürültüsü etkisiyle karaya vuran gagalı balina vakaları.1. Uulusal Denizel Biyoakustik Çalıştayı. 11 Haziran 2018, Gökçeada, pp.10-11.
- Tonay, A.M., Uzun, B., Dede, A., Danyer, E., Aytemiz Danyer, I., Öztürk, A.A., Bilgin, R. (2018) Genetic structure of the bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) in the Turkish waters based on mtDNA sequences. 5th Ecology And Evolutionary Biology Symposium 18 -20 July 2018, İzmir TURKEY, 20-21pp.
- Tonay, A.M., Uzun, B., Dede, A., Danyer, E., Aytemiz Danyer, I., Öztürk, A.A., Öztürk, B., Bilgin, R. (2017) Genetic investigation on the short-beaked common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) in the Turkish seas based on mtDNA sequences. 31st European Cetacean Society Conference, Middelfart, Denmark. 181p.
- Tonay, A.M., Yazıcı, Ö., Dede, A., Bilgin, S., Danyer, E., Aytemiz, I., Maracı, Ö., Öztürk, A.A., Öztürk, B., Bilgin, R. (2017) Is there a distinct harbor porpoise subpopulation in the Marmara Sea? *Mitochondrial DNA Part A* 28(4): 558-564.
- Uzun, B., Tonay, A.M., Dede, A., Danyer, E., Aytemiz, I., Bilgin, S., Öztürk, A.A., Öztürk, B., Bilgin, R. (2017) Do we need to conserve the harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) population in the Marmara Sea separately? 31st European Cetacean Society Conference, Middelfart, Denmark. 154p.
- Uzun, B., Tonay, A.M., Dede, A., Danyer, E., Danyer Aytemiz, I., Öztürk, Amaha A., Öztürk, B., Bilgin, R. 2018. Genetic investigation on the population structure of the harbour porpoises living in Turkish waters by double digest restriction associated DNA (ddRAD) sequencing. 32. Conference of European Cetacean Society, 6-10 April 2018, La Spezia, Italy. 79pp.
- Uzun, B., Tonay, A.M., Dede, A., Öztürk, A.A., Öztürk, B., Bilgin, R. (2017) Population genetic structure of harbour porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena*) in the Turkish waters. 4th Ecology and Evolutionary Biology Symposium, Istanbul 11-13 Temmuz 2017. 3pp.

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant information. :

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

-Action plan for Marine debris was published on 10/06/2019 and number 2019/09 by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization of Republic of Turkey.

-Zero waste project was started in 2019 in Turkey by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization of Republic of Turkey. (sifiratik.gov.tr)

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

There are 10 Dolphinarium parks in Turkey.(4 in Antalya, 2 in Muğla, 2 in Aydın, 2 in Istanbul)

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation measures (OECM-CBD). :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

1-Dilek peninsula, National Park, 1966

2-Akyatan lagoon, Wildlife refuge, 1987

2-Akyatan lagoon, Ramsar site, 1998

3- Fethiye - Gocek, SEPA, 1988

4- Gokova, SEPA, 1988

5-Koycegiz-Dalyan, SEPA, 1988

6-Foca, SEPA, 1990

7-Goksu delta, SEPA, 1990

7-Goksu delta, Ramsar site, 1994

8-Datca Bozburum, SEPA, 1990

9-Patara, SEPA, 1990

10-Kas Kekova, SEPA, 1990

11-Ayvalik Island, Nature park, 1995

12-Marmaris National park, 1996

13-Gediz Delta, Ramsar site, 1998

14-Yumurtalik lagoons, Ramsar site, 2005

14-Yumurtalik lagoons, Nature conservation area, 2008

15-Saros Korfezi, SEPA, 2010

16-Finike seamounts, SEPA, 2013

17.Troya National Park, 1996

18-Karaburun-Ildır Bay SEPA, 2019

The marine coverage represents 1,495,513 Ha.

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

CBD EBSAs in the Turkish Black Sea marine waters

1- Cide-Doğanyurt

2- Giresun - Tirebolu -Yılgın Sahili

3- Trabzon / Arsin / Yeşilyalı - Falkoz- Yanbolu Kayalıkları

4- Artvin-Arhavi (Çamburnu - tünel sahili)

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

Event name : ASI was introduced at the celebration of World Ocean Day - **Date** : 08/06/2018 - **Description** :
• ASI was introduced at the celebration of World Ocean Day (8 June 2018) in Istanbul by TUDAV.

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Event name : the first national workshop on underwater acoustics - **Date** : 11/06/2018 - **Description** :
• 11 June 2018, the first national workshop on underwater acoustics was held in Gokceada.

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Event name : the incentive workshop on bycatch projects in the Mediterranean Sea - **Date** : 09/06/2018 - **Description** :
• 9 July 2018, the incentive workshop on bycatch projects in the Mediterranean Sea was held in Istanbul.

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Event name : a presentation on TUDAV's cetacean studies in Veterinarian Students Meeting - **Date** : 04/03/2019 - **Description** :
• Vet. Erdem Danyer made a presentation on TUDAV's cetacean studies in Veterinarian Students Meeting "Vetanka 2019" in March 2019.

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Event name : presentation on First Aid to stranded dolphins in 21st International Veterinary Medicine Students Scientific Research Congress - **Date** : 08/04/2019 - **Description** :
• Vet. Işıl Aytemiz Danyer made a presentation on First Aid to stranded dolphins in 21st International Veterinary Medicine Students Scientific Research Congress in April 2019 in Istanbul.

--

Event name : workshop on cetacean conservation for general public within the scope of CeNoBS - **Date** : 23/09/2019 - **Description** :
• One workshop on cetacean conservation for general public within the scope of CeNoBS is planned in autumn 2019.

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List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

[Title event : Seventh Meeting of the Parties to ACCOBAMS - Date : From 05/11/2019 to 08/11/2019 -](#)

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

Product name : Leaflet, poster - **Description** :

- A short movie on IUU Fishing was made by TUDAV. https://youtu.be/toCk7OsBH_M
The IUU fishing is not only threatening turbot, but also catching the non-target species like dolphins, especially harbour porpoises in the Black Sea.
- CeNoBS Project leaflet
- Poster of Cetacean species in the Black Sea (digital) http://tudav.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/yunus_poster.pdf

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2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

Conference name : ACCOBAMS Cetacean Conservation Module in the Black Sea - **Description** :

ACCOBAMS Cetacean Conservation Module in the Black Sea was carried out on 18-21 March 2019 in Istanbul, TURKEY.. The course on cetacean conservation by a panel of international cetacean experts, was organized jointly by ACCOBAMS (The Agreement on the Conservation on Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean and contiguous Atlantic area) and Istanbul University Faculty of Aquatic Sciences on 18-21 March 2019.

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Conference name : International Science workshop on Cetaceans - **Description** :

International Science workshop on Cetaceans was carried out in Marmaris, Muğla, Turkey during 23-26 July 2019. It was organized by Marine Mammals Research Association (DEMAD). 20 participants from 10 countries attended to the workshop.

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2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

At Faculty of Marine Sciences, Istanbul University, a course on marine mammals is taught by Dr. Ayhan Dede and Dr. Arda Tonay. At the Institute of Science, Istanbul University, a course titled "Cetacean Ecology" is given by Dr. Ayaka Amaha Ozturk for graduate students.

UKRAINE

National Report Ukraine

The PARTY :

UKRAINE

Date of the last modification of the report :

23/09/2019

Year of Start :

01/01/2017

Year of End :

04/09/2019

A. Focal Point details :

Email * :

vdomashlinets@yahoo.com

Telephone * :

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Address :

Ministry of Energy and Protection of Environment of Ukraine Metropolyta Vasylya Lypkivskogo str., 35, Kyiv, 03035

B. List the successive national focal points (NFP) and period covered :

C. Date of submission of national reports (list the years when report were provided) :

2007, 2010, 2013 and 2016 2019

D. Specific questions and requests to be considered by :

the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow up Committee, the Scientific Committee or during the next MOP. Major issue(s), specific needs or "hot" topics: please provide details on emerging issues, threats or difficulties encountered and indicate what should be implemented to answer of fix the points raised.

1/ Specific issues and requests to be considered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, the Follow-up Committee, the Scientific Committee or at the next meeting of the Parties :

Activities Follow-up : Military activities producing underwater noise - **Comments** : According to the Resolution 3.22 "Marine protected areas for cetaceans", among the Areas of special importance for Black Sea cetaceans there is "The Kerch Strait for the bottlenose dolphin and the harbour porpoise". At present, the independent monitors' access to this region is limited. Meanwhile, it is known that the government of the Russian Federation is doing construction works and transformation of marine environment which can be harmful for cetaceans. Therefore, an appropriate measure can be

deployment of the international mission of environmental monitoring in waters of the Kerch Strait, based on international law regulations. - -

2/ Recommendations / suggestions for Improvement of the conservation from the regional report(s) of the scientific committee :

There is a need of research and monitoring programs of noise and development of mitigation actions guides and legislative tools relevant to the conservation of cetaceans in regard with anthropogenic pressure like seismic surveys, drilling, marine traffic, fisheries etc.

Effective, long-term resolution of the conflict would require further detailed research on the frequency of damage suffered by fishermen and the potential impact of repellent devices as a way to mitigate the conflict. Which will be the base for creating financial opportunities for fishermen to implement effective mitigation measures and sustainable use and protection of the Black Sea biodiversity. Having in mind that the main cause of death is represented by bycatch. Filling out the ASI with the Black Sea component for a complete coverage of the ACCOBAMS area, which will achieve a better knowledge and fill out the gaps on the basinal scale.

Encourage and sustain research for the offshore area.

International support for establishing MPAs, including transboundary areas, is desirable.

Mass mortalities events showed a lack in managing the situation at the Parties level, it stresses the need for a databank, analysis, and expertise in pathology at the regional level. Organizing key skills workshops to a wide range of stakeholders will increase research capacities.

A close collaboration with academic and scientific bodies, decision makers and forums or commissions (eg. Black Sea Commission, Black Sea Advisory Council) will increase the research capacities and threat assessment which will correctly target the needed conservation efforts.

3/ Major issue(s) or main threats or "hot" topics :

(1/2 page, max 1 page):

(Subjects that is/was important for cetaceans in the region, and probably need that the Scientific Committee take into account and address. Example of subjects: Exceptional high level of strandings, or high seismic activities planned, or new high speed ferries operating in the region raising the threat of ship-strikes, etc.)

The continuous oil and gas related activities (seismic, drilling) in the region and no concrete legislation at national level in order to assure the monitoring and conservation of cetaceans.

Knowledge gaps, mainly for offshore areas, slows the process for development of conservative measures and tools. Systematic surveys are in urgent need to continue in order to fill the knowledge gaps which are long missing in the area and currently under heavy human pressure.

Unclear reports on illegal capture and trade by captive bottlenose dolphins should be investigated, and the dolphinarium should be strictly monitored (a punctual problem raised by Ukraine).

There is a need of research and monitoring programs of noise and development of mitigation actions guidelines and legislative tools relevant to the conservation of cetaceans in regard with anthropogenic pressure like seismic surveys, drilling, marine traffic, fisheries etc.

Noise monitoring. Of critical importance for noise monitoring is the development and distribution of standardized instruments for measuring underwater noise. It is very important to conduct international trainings and widely disseminate uniform methodological manuals, as well as annual meetings (possibly on the Internet) to discuss monitoring results, as well as methods for improving it.

A separate problem for the Black Sea is the assessment of noise impact on aquatic organisms, including marine mammals, during NATO military training, for example, the study of the effects of underwater explosions (detonations).

Effective, long-term resolution of the conflict would require further detailed research on the frequency of damage suffered by fishermen and the potential impact of repellent devices as a way to mitigate the conflict. Which will be the base for creating financial opportunities for fishermen to implement effective mitigation measures and sustainable use and protection of the Black Sea biodiversity. Having in mind that the main cause of death is represented by bycatch.

Mitigation of the effects of fishing. Deaths of dolphins due to entering into the trawl during fishing are widely known. Moreover, it is known that part of marine mammals specializes in feeding fish leaving the nets during fishing. One of the monitoring tasks may be the photoidentification of dolphins during the trawl fishery to determine the number of animals that have adapted to such way of eating. It is possible that dolphins recognize fishing vessels by the characteristic underwater noise they produce.

When fishing with fixed nets, or more precisely enslaving nets, legislative restriction of fishing rules, for example, introducing restrictions on the mesh size, as was done in Ukraine in 2018 for the Danube area of the sea, can be of great importance for reducing the number of dolphins (first harbor porpoise) killed in nets.

Encourage and sustain research for the offshore area.

Offshore areas. In 2019, Ukraine prepared an application for participation in the third session of the International Conference at UNCLOS (UN Convention on the Sea Law), which addresses to maritime regions in open sea, outside the jurisdiction of states, such as Antarctica waters.

International support for establishing MPAs, including transboundary areas, is desirable.

MPAs for dolphins. During the 4-th regional meeting of ACCOBAMS for the parties from Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea (Tunis, 11-12 May, 2018) Ukraine has proposed creating a reserve for the reproduction of dolphins in the area of Cape Ayia near Balaklava (South Coast of Crimea), as well as expanding the borders Dzharylhach National Nature Park.

Mass mortalities events showed a lack in managing the situation at the Parties level, it stresses the need for a databank, analysis, and expertise in pathology at the regional level. Organizing key skills workshops to a wide range of stakeholders will increase research capacities.

Databank, analysis and expertise in pathology. The poorly studied side of infection of organisms with parasites, as well as pathogens of viral and bacterial diseases, is the complexity of the life cycles of organisms. In this regard, an important aspect in the life of marine mammals is their dependence on food organisms (fish and invertebrates). For human life, early warning of the transfer of pathogenic organisms from dead dolphins to farm animals is extremely important.

Creating a bank of biological materials will solve many problems of the population ecology of marine mammals.

In 2019, at the Institute of Marine Biology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, a special room was equipped for preparation of dead dolphins in order to diagnose the causes of their death. For this, a major repair was made in the room with a total area of 26.8 m². Professional table for dissection of animals, the air extractor, and racks for storing samples fixed with formalin and alcohol were purchased and mounted. Storage of biological materials (teeth, tissues, blood smears, parasites) is planned in the same room. Soon it is planned to purchase a freezer. There is a preliminary discussion to sign an agreement with the Institute of Zoology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine on the creation of a joint bank of biological materials for cetaceans, fish and their parasites.

Institute of Marine Biology National of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine has signed the joint agreements on the investigation of marine mammals on the shore with 8 reserves of Ukraine, within the boundaries of which there are marine waters.

A close collaboration with academic and scientific bodies, decision makers and forums or commissions (eg. Black Sea Commission, Black Sea Advisory Council) will increase the research capacities and threat assessment which will correctly target the needed conservation efforts.

Collaboration with academic and scientific bodies, the Black Sea Commission. In recent years, Ukraine has been paying special attention to academic science in solving the main environmental problems of the Black Sea. In particular, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine agreed with draft of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine institutes of a number of important laws: "On Amendments to the Marine Doctrine of Ukraine for the period until 2035" and the Scientific Program "Support for implementation of monitoring of the fauna during investigations of aquatic biological resources of the Azov-Black Sea basin and inland waters within the boundaries of nature reserves for 2019-2023 ", "National Environmental Action Plan for 2020-2025", "About the Emerald network of Ukraine", «On the approval of the procedure for issuing permits for the special use of wildlife objects as natural resources of general state significance".

Two advisory groups of the Secretariat of the International Commission for the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (CBD - Conservation of biological diversity, FOMLR - Environmental aspects of the Management of Fisheries and other Marine Living Resources) regularly discuss the problems of the study and protection of marine mammals, coordinate work with representatives of ACCOBAMS. The Chairman of AG CBD from 2004 to the present is the representative of Ukraine Borys Aleksandrov

Unclear reports on illegal capture and trade by captive bottlenose dolphins should be investigated, and the dolphinarium should be strictly monitored (a punctual problem raised by Ukraine).

In accordance with Decision No. 17.299 of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, when issuing permits for the temporary export of bottlenose dolphins *Tursiops truncatus ponticus* from the dolphinarium of Ukraine, starting from 2018 a mandatory blood test and the issuance of a genetic report for each exported animal are carried out. Genetic examination is carried out at the Department of Genetics and Molecular Biology of the Biological Faculty of I.I. Mechnikov Odessa State University . During the reporting period, 6 dolphins were genetically examined. One of the key difficulties that needs to be addressed first by international scientific organizations is the genetic isolation of bottlenose dolphins in the Black Sea and Atlantic area.

Unfortunately, to date, these subspecies can only be distinguished morphometrically, according to the measurements of the skulls of the studied animals. The achievements of Ukrainian scientists in conducting genetic examinations of animals from dolphinariums were supported at the 4th regional meeting of ACCOBAMS on May 11-12, 2018 (Tunis).

Other difficulties in Ukraine are:

- lack of legal instrument and administrative mechanism for shifting ACCOBAMS provisions and resolutions from decisions, agreed and adopted on the international level, to real day-to-day activities on-site;
- lack of due information about ACCOBAMS as well as relevant guidelines and training for authorities operating at the local level;
- lack of adequate funds to implement the Conservation Plan for Black Sea Cetaceans which is already translated into Ukrainian and available from the ACCOBAMS web site.

SECTION 1 - MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT :

1.1. Date entry into force and competent authority. :

Date entry into force :

09/07/2003

Competent authority :

Ministry of Energy and Protection of Environment of Ukraine

1.2. Reservations expressed in accordance with Article XV or Article X of the Agreement :

None

1.3. Date of acceptance, signature, ratification of amendment(s); if under process, please indicate the competent authority, the procedure and the steps taken. :

b) Amendment to Annex 2 of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Adjacent Atlantic Area on the use of driftnets

Date entry into force :

Transposition at national level :

☐ No ☐ Yes

Legislative text :

Competent authority :

b) Extension of the geographical area of ACCOBAMS

Ratification status :

Ratified 19/10/2012

Competent authority :

1.4. Dispensations allowed in accordance with Art. II, par. 2 of the Agreement and par. 6 of Annex 2 :

1.5. Definition of the marine areas under national jurisdiction included in the Agreement's field of application. Please indicate if negotiations are under way for limits with neighbouring countries. :

For information, an unofficial map of the extension of the maritime domain of the country is available on the following site: www.marineregions.org

Economic zone of Ukraine in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov

1.6. List the entities with competence, responsibility or interest for cetaceans conservation. Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. :

Please review and complete the list provided and describe their activities. Please precise the information/communication/coordination mechanisms with other national entities.

Organization Type : Research Institute or University - **Comments** :

- Biloberezhzhya Sviatoslava National Nature Park, Lotsmanska 18, Ochakiv, Mykolaiv Region, 57008, Ukraine; Phone: +38-05154-3-00-26, +38-099-724-87-18; E-mail: nppbs@ukr.net; Director: Yury KOZLOVSKY
- Tuzlovski Lymany National Nature Park, Armiiska 5, Tatarbunary, Odessa Region, 68100, Ukraine; Phone: +38-04844-321-96, +38-055-375-25-80; Email: tyzlivski_lumanu@ukr.net, rusevivan@ukr.net; Contact person: Ivan RUSEV; Director: Irina VYKHRISTIUK
- Dzharylhach National Nature Park; Oleksandrivska 3, Skadovsk, Kherson Region, 75700, Ukraine; Phone: +38-055-375-25-80; E-mail: dgarilgath@ukr.net, nppd@ukr.net; Director: Vitaliy KOVALENKO
- Priazovsky National Nature Park; 6, Vosmogo berezhnia Str., Melitopol, 72319, Ukraine; Phone: 38-099-057-11-19; E-mail: +38-priazovpark@gmail.com; Director: Dmitro VOLOVIK
- "Meotida" National Nature Park; 53-b, Centralna Str., Urzuf village, Donetsk region, 87455, Ukraine; Phone: 38-067-727-54-48; E-mail: meotida_npp@ukr.net; Director: Nadiya DOLGOVA
- "Azovo-Sivaskiy" National Nature Park; 54, Petrovskogo Str., Genichensk 75500, Khersonska region, Ukraine; Phone: +38-097-451-72-18; E-mail: as.nacpark@gmail.com; Director: Evgen POPOVCHUK
- Ivan Franko Lviv National University, Universytetska 1, Lviv, 79000, Ukraine Phone: (38 032) 274-03-72 E-mail: i.dykyy@gmail.com Contact person: Ihor DYKYY
- Mechnikov Odesa National University; 2, Dvoryanska Str., Odesa 65082, Ukraine; Phone: +38-067-483-06-11; E-mail: science@onu.ed.ua; Contact person: Volodymyr IVANITSA; Rector: Igor KOVAL
- Chernomorsky (Black Sea) Biosphere Reserve; 1, Lermontova Str., Holaya Pristan 75600, Kherson Region, Ukraine; Phone: +38-05539- 264-71; E-mail: scirtopoda@gmail.com; Contact person: Zoya SELYUNINA; Director: Anatolii YURCHENKO
- Dunayskiy (Danube) Biosphere Reserve; 132a, Tatarbunarskoho Povstannia Str., Vylkove 68355, Odesa Region, Ukraine; Phone: +380-4843- 311-95; E-mail: reserve@it.odessa.ua; Director: Alexandr VOLOSHKEVICH
- State Enterprise "Odessa Center of the Southern Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography"; Shevchenko Avenue 12, Odesa 65058, Ukraine; Phone: +38-048-731-04-24; E-mail: jugniro@meta.ua; Director: Yulia KALININA

Scientific research organization "Ukrainian Scientific Centre of Ecology of the Sea", Frantsuzsky Blvd 89, Odessa, 65009, Ukraine, Phone (380-482) 63-66-22 E-mail: karinavishnyakova@gmail.com Director: Viktor KOMORIN, contact person: Karina VISHNYAKOVA

Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, vul. B. Khmelnytskoho Street 15, 01601, Kyiv, Ukraine Phone: (380-44) 2351070, 2342365 E-mail: pavelgoldin412@gmail.com Director: Igor AKIMOV, contact person: Pavel GOL'DIN

Institute of Marine Biology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Pushkinskaya Street 37, Odessa, Ukraine Phone: (380-482) 250918 E-mail: borys.aleksandrov@gmail.com Director: Boris ALEXANDROV, contact person: Yury MIKHALEV

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Organization Type : Intergovernmental Organization - **Comments** :

Black Sea Council for Marine Mammals (BSCMM; international NGO) Office 600, Kirov Avenue 1, Simferopol, 95015, Ukraine Phone: (380-652) 522792 and (380-652) 253503 Fax: (380) 652 522792 E-mail: AlexeiBirkun@home.cris.net Chairman: Alexei BIRKUN

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Organization Type : Governmental institution - **Comments** : Ministry of Energy and Protection of Environment of Ukraine, Department of Biodiversity Protection and Biosafety, Fauna Protection Division. Mytropolyta Vasylya Lypkivskogo str., 35, Tel.: +380 44 206 31 27 / 34; +380 44 206 31 27, e-mail: vdomashlinets@yahoo.com - -

Organization Type : Non-Governmental Organization - **Comments** :

Ukrainian Nature Conservation Group, vul. Hoholya 40, Vasylykiv, Kiev Oblast, 08600, Ukraine Phone: 380971000473 Email: vasyliuk@gmail.com Contact person: Oleksiy VASYLIUK

Environment-People-Law, vul. I. Franka 9/1A, Lviv, 79005, Ukraine Phone: +38 032 2433888 Email:

kateryna.polyanska@gmail.com Contact person: Kateryna POLYANSKA

NGO "BioEcoLinks", vul. Zhemchuzhna 192/2, Lymanka, Ovidiopolsky District, Odesa Oblast, 65497, Ukraine Phone: 380955486553 Email: bioecolinks@gmail.com Director: Karina VISHNYAKOVA

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List of Organizations already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

1.7. Main national legislative and regulatory texts pertinent to cetaceans :

Texts may concern environment (protected species or areas, biodiversity and pollution), fisheries, maritime transport (collision), tourism, energy, pollution, environmental impact assessment or other topics as far as they can concern cetaceans. Provide date, title, responsible authority and link. Add a short description or quote the relevant articles or sections related to cetaceans

Laws

16/10/2012 - Law of Ukraine "On Adoption of Amendments to the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area" (Parliament of Ukraine)

22/02/2007 - Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation Protocol to the Bucharest Convention (Parliament of Ukraine)

21/02/2006 - Law of Ukraine on the Protection of Animals Against Cruelty (Parliament of Ukraine)

24/06/2004 - Law of Ukraine "On Ecological Network of Ukraine" (Parliament of Ukraine)

07/02/2002 - Law of Ukraine "On the Red Data Book of Ukraine (Parliament of Ukraine) 13/12/2001 - Law of Ukraine "On Fauna" (Parliament of Ukraine)

21/09/2000 - Law of Ukraine "On the State Programme on Development of the National Ecological Network of Ukraine for 2000-2015" (Parliament of Ukraine)

16/06/1992 - Law of Ukraine "On Nature Reserve Fund" (Parliament of Ukraine)

25/06/1991 - Law on environmental protection

08/07/2011 - Law of Ukraine "On Fishery, Industrial Fishing and Protection of Water Bioresources"

20/03/2018 - Law of Ukraine "On Strategic Environmental Assessment"

23/05/2017 - Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Impact Assessment"

Decrees

07/11/2012 - Decree No 1030 "On the compensation scale for illegal taking from the wild, destruction or injuring of animal and plant species listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine as well as for destruction or worsening of their habitats" (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine)

16/11/2011 - Decree No. 1402 "On Adoption of Rules for Transportation of Animals (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine)

Orders

06/12/2012 - Order No. 622 "On Adoption of Rules and Norms for Keeping Dolphins in Captivity" (Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources)

20/09/2011 - Order No. 328 "On Temporary Ban of Special Use of Cetacean of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov" (Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources) (extension of previous one, in 2014 became termless)

31/03/2008 - Order No. 165 "On Temporary Ban of Special Use of Cetacean of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov" (Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources)

17/06/2009 - Order No. 313 "On adoption of animal species list included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (animal kingdom) and animal species excluded from the Red Data Book of Ukraine (animal kingdom)" (Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources)

1.8. Funds earmarked for research, monitoring and management of cetaceans (including national funding, international, regional or sub regional projects) :

Funding agency: The European Union (Directorate-General - Environment). Project: CeNoBS: Support MSFD implementation in the Black Sea through establishing a regional monitoring system of cetaceans (D1) and noise monitoring (D11) for achieving GES (2019-20).

Funding agencies: United Nations Development Program and The European Union (Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations of the European Commission). Projects: EMBLAS II "Improving Environmental Monitoring in the Black Sea, Phase II" (2015-18) and EMBLAS-Plus "Improving Environmental Monitoring in the Black Sea - Selected Measures (2018-2021).

Funding agency: Solomon Goldman Foundation. Project: Saving cetaceans in Ukraine (2019-20).

Funding agency: ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat. Projects: Identification and initial assessment of cetacean groupings in coastal waters of the north-western Black Sea, Ukrainian sector (2016-18), Establishing the bank of cetacean tissue samples in Ukraine (2019-20).

Funding agency: Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine. Projects: Assessment of Black Sea mammal populations in 2016; Assessment of Black Sea marine mammal populations in 2017.

Funding agency: National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. Projects: Assessment data for the Red Data Book of Ukraine, Animals, 2018-2019; Bioindicators of animal origin: prospects for use in forecasting and controlling adverse impact of climate change on biotic systems of Ukraine (2017-21).

1.9. Relevant International or Regional Conventions, Commissions and Agreements to which the country is Party. :

Convention/Agreement	Adhesion	Ratification	Acceptance	Entry into force
Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks(1995)		27/02/2003		
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)				
Annex V concerning the protection and conservation of ecosystems				

and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area (OSPAR Convention)				
Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (1976)				
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992)	06/11/1992	24/11/1994		02/07/1995
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES - Washington, 1973)		14/05/1999		29/03/2000
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979)	17/08/1998	29/10/1998		01/05/1999
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)		19/03/1999		01/11/1999
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)	21/04/1992	04/04/1994		14/04/1994
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean				
International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean		12/10/1995		
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 1946)				
OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic				
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)				
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)	10/12/1982	03/06/1999		

1.10. Bilateral or multilateral fishing agreements with regard to the area of the Agreement (such as GFCM, ICCAT, specific fisheries agreements with the European Union, provide relevant information on the date of signature, duration, area concerned, measures) :

GFCM :

ICCAT :

Specific fishing agreements :

Bilateral agreements :

Please specify :

Ukraine is a Cooperating non Contracting Party for the GFCM

SECTION 2: CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CETACEANS :

2.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

2.1.1 List of cetaceans reported in the area under the jurisdiction of the country included in the distribution area (as defined in Article I, paragraph 3 f of the Agreement). :

Legend: "C": Common, "R": Rare, "O": Occasional

Scientific name	English name	C	R	O	Comments
PHOCOENIDAE					
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phocoena relicta
DELPHINIDAE					
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grampus griseus	Risso's dophin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tursiops truncatus	Bottlenose dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tursiops ponticus ponticus
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Delphinus ponticus
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

ZIPHIIDAE			
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PHYSETERIDAE			
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KOGIIDAE			
Kogia simus	Dwarf sperm whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALAENIDAE			
Eubalaena glacialis	Northern right whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALAENOPTERIDAE			
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others marine vertebrates			
Marine turtles		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sea birds		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.1.2 List and description of research programs and research projects related to cetaceans taking into account national, bi-lateral and multi-lateral activities. :

Please provide information on programs and projects regarding cetacean conservation

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Other, Population Structure - **Title** : Support of implementation of European Marine Strategy Framework Directive in the Black Sea by way of establishment of the regional system of cetaceans monitoring (D1) and noise monitoring (D11) to reach GES - CeNoBS - **Timing from/to** : 2019-2020 - **Financing** : Europe - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : pavelgoldin412@gmail.com - **Telephone** : (380-482) 63-66-22 - **Contact Website** : http://www.sea.gov.ua/index.php/2019/02/26/implementation_marine_strategy/ - **Short Description** : A project with several European partners, coordinated by the NGO Mare Nostrum / Romania and aims to improve the implementation of the MSFD for Descriptor 1 - marine mammals / cetaceans and Descriptor 11 - noise in the Black Sea by achieving greater coherence in determining, assessing and achieving Good Environmental Status (GES). The main objectives are: the assessment of the D1 criteria for cetaceans and the setting of threshold values; Evaluating and supporting the development of D11 monitoring in the Black Sea; Strengthening coordination between the Black Sea region by disseminating project activities, outputs and results. -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Other, Population Structure - **Title** : EMLAS II: Improvement of Monitoring of the Black Sea Environment, phase 2 - **Timing from/to** : 2015-2018 - **Financing** : International - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : vkomorin@gmail.com - **Telephone** : (380-482) 63-66-22 - **Contact Website** : <http://emblasproject.org/> - **Short Description** : The overall objective of the project is to improve the protection of the Black Sea environment. Improve availability and quality of data on the chemical and biological status of the Black Sea, in line with expected MSFD and Black Sea Strategic Action Plan needs -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Other, Population Structure - **Title** : EMLAS Plus: Improving Environmental Monitoring in the Black Sea - **Timing from/to** : 2019-2020 - **Financing** : International -

Responsible : Organisation - **Email** : vkomorin@gmail.com - **Telephone** : (380-482) 63-66-22 - **Contact Website** : <http://emblasproject.org/> - **Short Description** : The overall objective of the project is to help improve protection of the Black Sea environment. This objective will be pursued through further technical assistance focused on marine data collection and local small-scale actions targeted at public awareness raising and education. The project includes linear transect survey of cetaceans and photoidentification activities. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Other, Population Structure - **Title** : Identification and preliminary assessment of cetacean communities in coastal waters of the Northern-Western part of the Black Sea, Ukrainian sector - **Timing from/to** : 2016-2018 - **Financing** : International - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : vkomorin@gmail.com - **Telephone** : (380-482) 63-66-22 - **Contact Website** : <http://www.sea.gov.ua/index.php/2017/08/05/accobams/?lang=en> - **Short Description** : The project aimed to increase knowledge about population structure and local distribution of the Black Sea cetaceans. This study was focused on two coastal areas: the waters near the Dzharylgach Island, and waters near the Danube delta. Project activities included photo identification boat cruises, linear transect surveys, observations at sea from the platforms of opportunity, and monitoring of strandings - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Other, Stranding and emergency situation - **Title** : Establishment of cetaceans tissue samples bank in Ukraine - **Timing from/to** : 2019-2020 - **Financing** : International - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : pavelgoldin412@gmail.com - **Telephone** : 380442351070 - **Contact Website** : <http://izan.kiev.ua> - **Short Description** : The project includes establishing the national tissue bank of cetacean samples, the first Ukrainian facility of this type for wild animals, and starting collection and archiving of cetacean tissue samples obtained from strandings, bycatch, environment sampling. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans, Conservation of Cetaceans Critical Habitats, Reduce human pressures on cetaceans - **Subtype** : Other, Ship strikes, Interactions with fisheries / aquaculture - **Title** : Rescue of cetaceans in Ukraine - **Timing from/to** : 2019-2020 - **Financing** : International - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : katernyna.polyanska@gmail.com - **Telephone** : +38 032 2433888 - **Contact Website** : <http://epl.org.ua> - **Short Description** : The expert work includes analyzing key factors contributing to the decrease of the cetacean population in Ukraine; Ukrainian legislation for compliance with Ukraine's international obligations; developing proposals for amendments to fishing and navigation rules in Ukraine to reduce bycatch and ship strikes. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Other, Population Structure, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : Assessment of the Black Sea marine mammals populations status in 2016 and 2017 - **Timing from/to** : 2016-2017 - **Financing** : State - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : vkomorin@gmail.com - **Telephone** : (380-482) 63-66-22 - **Contact Website** : http://www.sea.gov.ua/img/reports/2017/Theme_6.pdf - **Short Description** : The objectives of the project are collection of data from land and vessel based visual observations and data on cetacean strandings. - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Other, Population estimates and distribution - **Title** : Materials for justification of the Red Data Book of Ukraine, fauna, 2018-2019 - **Timing from/to** : 2018-2019 - **Financing** : State - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : iz@izan.kiev.ua - **Telephone** : 380442351070 - **Contact Website** : <http://izan.kiev.ua/> - **Short Description** : Assessment of species conservation status for the new edition of the Red Data Book, compatible with the criteria by the IUCN - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Other, Climate change - **Title** : Bioindicators of animal origin: perspectives of application in prognostication programmes and prevention of negative impact of climate change on biotic systems of Ukraine - **Timing from/to** : 2017-2021 - **Financing** : State - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : igordzeverin@gmail.com - **Telephone** : 380442342365 - **Contact Website** : <http://izan.kiev.ua> - **Short Description** : Assessment of use of cetacean hard tissues and external traits as indicators for life history and ecology - -

Types : Improve Knowledge about status of cetaceans - **Subtype** : Other, Population estimates and distribution, Monitoring cetacean's status - **Title** : ANEMONE - **Timing from/to** : 2018-2020 - **Financing** : Europe - **Responsible** : Organisation - **Email** : vkomorin@gmail.com - **Telephone** : (380-482) 63-66-22 - **Contact Website** : <http://anemoneproject.eu/> - **Short Description** : Enhanced cross-border contacts within the Black Sea Basin: scientists and stakeholders networking; Enhanced knowledge and skills: the exchange of experience and joint research; pilot projects, information and communication technologies shared tools. - -

List of projects already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

Reduce human pressures on cetaceans ACCOBAMS SURVEY INITIATIVE -

2.1.3 Cetacean stranding :

Are you transmitting data to MEDACES database?

☒ No ☐ Yes

Does the country have a stranding network?

☐ No ☒ Yes

If not, please, precise why?

If yes, please provide name, contacts and link to database.

Complete name : Ukrainian Scientific Centre of Ecology of the Sea, supported by the Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology - **Type of the organization** : Research Institute or University - **Address** : Frantsuzsky Blvd 89, Odessa, 65009 - **Country** : UKRAINE - **Contact Name** : Ms. Karina Vishnyakova - **Telephone** : (380-482) 63-66-22 - **Contact E-mail** : karinavishnyakova@gmail.com - **Contact Website** : <http://sea.gov.ua> - **Url of Databases** : Vishnyakova K, Savenko O, Gladilina E, Gol'din P, Neprokin O (2017). Data on cetacean strandings on the Ukrainian coast of the Black Sea (2017). Version 1.5. Ukrainian Scientific Centre of Ecology of the Sea (UkrSCES). Occurrence Dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/qoo7sn> - -

The following data were provided to the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat through a survey on the national cetaceans stranding networks in 2017/2018

Data Bank :

[State Institute of Marine Biology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine \(IMB\)](#) - [Scientific State Institution "Ukrainian Research Center of Ecology of Sea" of the Ministry of Ecology and National Resources of Ukraine \(UkrSCES\)](#) -

Tissu Bank :

[Mechnikov Odesa National University \(ONU\)](#) -

Comments :

2.1.4 Red List of cetaceans at the national or regional level using the IUCN Red List methodology. :

Has your country developed or participated in the evaluation of the cetaceans in your national waters or at the regional level? If yes please describe and provide a summary of the results or links to reports and publications. If the use of the IUCN Red List methodology is required by Law, please quote the legal text or relevant articles.

The fourth edition of the Red Data Book of Ukraine, Animals, is in progress during 2019. The species status is assessed for cetaceans and reported to the National Commission on the Red Data Book (draft conclusions: the harbour porpoise EN, the bottlenose dolphin EN, the common dolphin VU).

2.1.5 Existence or preparation of conservation management plan for cetacean species. Please provide any relevant

information. :

On May 16, 2017, the draft National Action Plan of Research and Conservation of Marine Mammals of the Azov and Black Seas was adopted at the meeting of experts and representatives of the Ministry of Environment (revised on April 27, 2018). At present, the draft plan is waiting for approval by stakeholders, according to the Ukrainian law.

2.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

Management / conservation measures introduced to attain and maintain a favourable state of conservation to cetaceans, and reduce the potential threats, in accordance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions.

2.2.1 Interactions with fisheries. :

Please provide information on existing or potential interaction between fisheries and cetaceans or cetaceans and fisheries. Particularly, the interactions between the following techniques: gill-nets, purse seine nets, drift nets, surface long-lines or others could be documented, indicating the species and number of animals by-caught or depredating in the nets and indicating the existing or planned management measures.

Gillnets cause massive bycatch of harbour porpoises and pose significant threat for populations in several regions, particularly, in the Sea of Azov where at least several hundred porpoises are annually bycaught (Vishnyakova, 2017). Currently, questionnaire survey of fishermen and talks to stakeholders are conducted for assessment of present state and drafting measures for bycatch reduction. Feeding near sprat trawling vessels is recorded for bottlenose dolphins. Mapping of areas of intensive interactions with fisheries was done during the ACCOBAMS workshop in Middlefart, Denmark, in 2017. There is an initiative to limit the mesh size in turbot nets for the Danube region.

2.2.2 Navigation regulations and ship strikes :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

Currently, discussion with stakeholders are conducted for assessment of present state and drafting measures for control. Mapping of areas of strikes was done during the ACCOBAMS workshop (Inputs to the ACCOBAMS ongoing effort to map human threats on cetaceans in the Mediterranean and Black Seas) in Middelfart, Denmark, in 2017.

2.2.3 Anthropogenic noise (such as exploration/exploitation of mineral resources or military exercises) and

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures (EIA) :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.4 Whale watching and other commercial tourism activities :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

2.2.5 Marine pollution, including marine debris :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

Currently, assessment of pollution and description of marine litter distribution are ongoing.

Institute of Marine Biology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine took part in preparation of the “Guidelines on monitoring of marine litter in the Black Sea: vision how to build marine litter monitoring programme (s) for the Black Sea region”, Black Sea Commission, Istanbul, 2018.- 57 pp.

2.2.6 Emergency plans for pollution, strandings and rescue centres :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

Mass stranding emergency plan is under development by the Ukrainian Center of Ecology of the Sea.

2.2.7 Captivity related issues and Dolphinarium :

Please provide relevant information on management / conservation measures introduced

There are several public campaigns controlling dolphinarium. In 2017, the Kyiv dolphinarium “Nemo” was closed according to the decision of the court, for violations of construction rules. According to the Resolution by the Supreme Court of 3.01.2019 (Case No. 910/8122/17 File No. 12-186gs18), dolphinarium activity in Ukraine can be claimed from any physical or juridical person because cetaceans are nationally important, and absence of regulations cannot justify dolphin handling by dolphinarium without permits.

A technique of genetic analysis has been developed, on the basis of which it is possible to identify separate individual of dolphin by analysis of its blood.

2.2.8 Marine protected areas (MPA), fishery zones, fisheries reserves, or other effective area based conservation

measures (OECM-CBD). :

List and indicate if they are relevant or develop activities for conservation and management of cetaceans.

In 2018 CoP of the Convention for Biodiversity approved five Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSA) in Ukrainian waters of the Black Sea, one of them (Balaklava) especially important for cetaceans. This should be the background for

establishing MPAs in these waters.

2.2.9 Others, please specify :

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.3.1 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) organized or planned in the country. :

Event name : Meetings of National Advisory Council on Conservation of Marine Mammals, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine - **Date** : 16/05/2017 - **Description** :
The draft National Action Plan of Research and Conservation of Marine Mammals of the the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov was adopted, recommendations on cooperation with the Border Control Service, Emergency Services, local administrations were developed. Dates of the meetings - 16/05/2017 and 27/04/2018

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Event name : Conference "Mapping Ukrainian Mammals" - **Date** : 27/03/2019 - **Description** :
The concept of mapping observations of marine mammals is presented, with integration of data from land and sea. The dates of the confrence: 27/03/2019-28/03/2019

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Event name : Press conferences on environmental status of the Black Sea and current status of completion EMBLAS II, EMBLAS Plus Projects - **Date** : 01/08/2017 - **Description** :
Results of cetacean monitoring (observations, surveys, mortality events) were presented to media. The dates of the press conferences: 01/08/2017; 29/07/2019

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Event name : Ukraine Without Dolphinarium, street action campaign - **Date** : 01/07/2018 - **Description** :
A campaign by environmental activists against cruel handling of dolphins, conducted after a female gave birth during a show in the Odesa dolphinarium

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Event name : Public consultations on improving regulations on fisheries and navigation for cetacean conservation - **Date** : 01/10/2019 - **Description** :
Meeting of stakeholders for producing the best solutions. A period of consultations - October-November 2019

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List of events already registered in NETCCOBAMS :

2.3.2 Main events (meeting, symposium, awareness activities, etc.) attended by national abroad. :

Event name : test - **Date** : 30/09/2019 - **Description** : test - -

Event name : test jl - **Date** : 02/09/2019 - **Description** : test jl 02/09 - -

2.3.3 Main Products (newsletter, brochure, leaflet, poster, video, sticker, etc.) :

Product name : Posters - **Description** :

Posters: Infographics, in cooperation with the Cousteau Society

- **Url** : <http://emblasproject.org/archives/3195> - -

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS :

2.4.1 National needs in terms of capacity building, in reference to the ACCOBAMS strategy and programme of work :

Formation name : Capacity building - **Description** :

The primary needs are gaining expertise on noise monitoring and bioacoustics; molecular genetics and diagnostics; training on rescue during live strandings; special training on cetacean necropsies for vets. In addition, there is need in organization of transporting and release of animals from captivity

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2.4.2 Training / workshop sessions realised (national and international) or planned :

Conference name : Response to cetacean strandings - **Description** :

For professionals who can face a strandings, action in various situations will be explained

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Conference name : European Integration of Environmental Policy of Ukraine - **Description** :

The international conference was held on May 29-31, 2019, organized by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, Odessa State Ecological University. The goal is to familiarize with the experience of Ukraine in using the modern approaches of the Council of Europe (Water Framework Directive, Marine Strategy to the Water Framework Directive) in organizing and conducting monitoring. One of the reports (Yuri Denga, Ukrainian Scientific Center for Marine Ecology) was devoted to monitoring of marine mammals using the photo-identification method.

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Conference name : Press conference 29.07.2019 in Odesa dedicated the results of UNDP/EC project (EMBLAS) for period 2016-2018 - **Description** :

During the conference the main results of joint international ecological expeditions in the Black Sea (2016, 2017) were discussed. Among the events that aroused the great interest from the press and television was the discussion of the results of biological monitoring during the scientific cruises in the Black Sea (2017 and 2018) including the results of dolphins monitoring, their quantification and photo identification (Ukrainian Scientific Center for Marine Ecology "Assessment of the state of the Black Sea populations of marine mammals (jointly with ACCOBAMS)).

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2.4.3 Lectures, syllabus on cetaceans (universities, schools) :

2018, Autumn term, Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology: a lecture course for PhD students was given, including basics in distance sampling for abundance surveys.

For all 8 reserves of Ukraine, which have marine areas, the lectures have been given explaining the rangers and other staff-members about the importance and necessity of observing dolphins. The following presentations were made: "On the necessity of monitoring dolphins in the marine waters of Ukraine" (B. Aleksandrov), "Black Sea dolphins and methods of their registration in water and on the land" (Yu. Mikhalev), "Epizootic situation among marine mammals of the Azov and Black seas" (S. Mazovskaya), "Impact of fisheries on the cetaceans of the Black and Azov Seas" (S. Bushuev). In addition, materials were provided to identify all three species of Black Sea dolphins, a questionnaire for performing measurements and recording the necessary data from the surveys, as well as contact details for operational communication with the Institute of Marine Biology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.