

CHAPTER II

INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

In this second chapter, the author would provide a further explanation about the profile of International Whaling Commission (IWC). Which includes: background, purposes and principles, organization structure, the enforcement of IWC, the effect of IWC in the international world, and member states.

A. Establishment of IWC

The beginning of whaling industry has been started by the Basques back in the 11th century. It was considered as hunting and selling the products of whales. The story was continued by the Dutch and British then later followed by Americans, Norwegians and so on. The products that popularly made from whales was oil used for lighting. The steam-powered ships was a new step further in whaling industry to catch blue and fin whales way faster in the late of the nineteenth century. Then, an explosive harpoon was also invented to increase the accuracy and the target area.³⁹

The rising demand of feeding whale and the new technology in whaling were impacting to the decline of whales. Many countries trying to expand their hunting territory to the Antarctica to get the even larger scale of whaling obviously threatened whales extinction. British and Norwegians produced the glycerin oil taken from baleen whale in the Antarctic. On the other side, Japanese has been developed their coastal industry mainly for humpback, right and gray whales.⁴⁰

³⁹ WWF, *A History of the International Whaling Commission (IWC)*. Retrieved from http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/endangered_species/cetaceans/cetaceans/iwc/history/ on October 1, 2017.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

Over the years, the League of Nations started to realize in 1925 that whales were overexploited and there was a need to regulate the whaling activities for all countries. Since whales migrated in the coastal area and the open oceans worldwide meaning that there was no institution that had right to supervise the whaling by any nations yet. Then, in 1930 the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics was set up to control the catches.⁴¹

The super high production of whale oil led to the oversupply and downfall price of whale oil around 1920-1931. Moreover, 1931 was the year when the whaling was the highest that has ever been recorded, about 43,129 whales. The unstable market price and the failure of whaling activity management by the governments brought up an idea on self-regulating among whaling companies. In 1932, the whaling companies formed a cartel and harvest quotas to manage oil stocks in the market. Then, it has succeeded to reduce the oil stocks but the price of oil was not responding and the cartel suddenly stopped within two years.⁴²

The very first trial of whaling regulation was held in 1931 by the twenty-one whaling nations who have signed a limited agreement entitled “Convention for the Regulation of Whaling”.⁴³ However, there are no definite results because they did not arrange the catch limits either the ban area for whaling or even any consideration to reduce the whaling season. Finally, in 1937, the previous Convention has been replaced after the United States and other whaling nations agreed to hold a more substantive convention. The convention determined the size limits, prohibited the killing of gray, bowhead, and right whales and set up the specific whaling

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Gare Smith, *The International Whaling Commission: An Analysis of the Past and reflections on the Future*. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40922570>, Natural Resources Lawyer, 16(4), 543-567 on October 1, 2017.

⁴³ Ibid.

season. Even though this era was marked as the first trial of whaling regulation, but in fact, this era was also known as the great whale's exploitation.⁴⁴

On November 20, 1946, the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW) was held in Washington D.C., attended by the fifteen major whaling nations.⁴⁵ The purpose of conserving whales and also managing the whaling industry all over the world becomes a major concern of this convention. Some regulations aiming to protect whales are made by the ICRW such as open and closed seasons even the waters (area) for hunting. The International Whaling Commission (IWC) was established as decision-making body of the Convention. The IWC meets annually to make sure that the member states are carrying out the regulations within the Convention on catch limits, whaling methods, and protected areas. All of these points would have been voted by the three-quarters of the majority members.

In the last few years, IWC has found out new threats impacting on whale's existence. There are some incidental cases like whales stuck in the fishing gear, hunted by the indigenous people called "aboriginal subsistence" whaling, and the climate change nowadays. It has become a new attention for the IWC besides the commercial whaling.

Overall, the convention was bound legally by the "Schedule". The Schedule has decided collectively by the IWC member states to measure the specific limitation to control whaling activity and to conserve whale stocks. These measures are explained as the catch limits (should be zero in case of commercial whaling) determined by the species and area, designating specified areas as whale sanctuaries, protection of calves and females accompanied by calves, and restrictions on hunting methods. Unlike the Convention, the Schedule is possibly amended and updated in accordance with the new information from Scientific Committee including

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

variations in the requirements of aboriginal subsistence whalers. This change requires a three-quarters agreement of total members.⁴⁶

B. Purpose and Principles

Under the Convention, IWC was formed in order to manage whaling activity and conservation of whales worldwide. In decades after IWC has taken its role as an intergovernmental organization, thousands of whales are still killed and it endangers the whale's population even more. Underreporting of hunts and kills was known at that time. The scientists' method lack to measure the whale's population in the ocean also become another factor in this case. In fact, this organization still seeks the best-fitting action to handle this case in a way of biennial meetings.⁴⁷

On the other hand, based on the 1946 Convention, ICRW has formulated some principles to be followed by the member states to achieve its goals as follows:

1. Recognizing the interest of the nations of the world in safeguarding for future generations of the great natural resources represented by the whale stocks;
2. Considering that the history of whaling has seen overfishing of one area after another and of one species of whale after another to such a degree that it is essential to protect all species of whales from further over-fishing;
3. Recognizing that the whale stocks are susceptible of natural increases if whaling is properly regulated and the increases in the size of whale stocks will permit

⁴⁶ Humane Society International, *About the International Whaling Commission*. Retrieved from http://www.hsi.org/about/how_we_work/policy/treaties/IWC_overview.html?referrer=https://www.google.co.id/ on October 1, 2017.

⁴⁷ International Whaling Commission, *History and Purpose*, Retrieved from <https://iwc.int/history-and-purpose> on October 1, 2017.

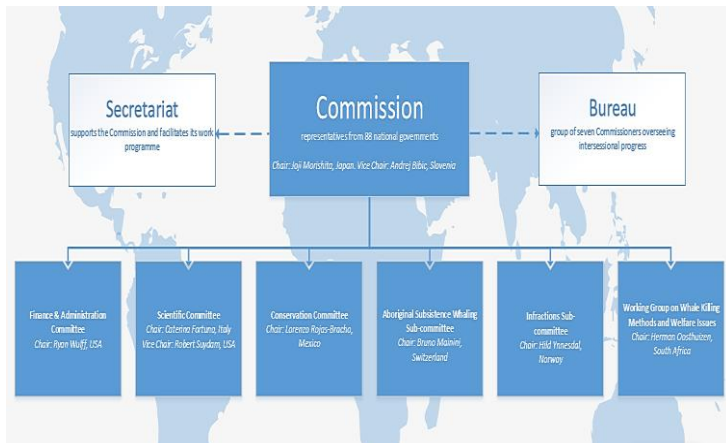
- increases in the number of whales which may be captured without endangering these natural resources;
4. Recognizing that it is in the common interest to achieve the optimum level of whale stocks as rapidly as possible without causing widespread economic and nutritional distress;
 5. Recognizing that in the course of achieving these objectives, whaling operations should be confined to those species best able to sustain exploitation in order to give an interval for recovery to certain species of whales now depleted in numbers;
 6. Desiring to establish a system of international regulation for the whale fisheries to ensure proper and effective conservation and development of whale stocks on the basis of the principles embodied in the provisions of the International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling, signed in London on 8th June, 1937, and the protocols to that Agreement signed in London on 24th June, 1938, and 26th November, 1945; and
 7. Having decided to conclude a convention to provide for the proper conservation of whale stocks and thus making possible the orderly development of the whaling industry.⁴⁸

C. Organization Structures

The IWC has been divided into six committees based on its every specific function. Some of these sub-groups are long-term, standing committees and others were formed to complete a specific piece of work.

⁴⁸ *International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling*, Washington, December 2, 2017.

Figure 2.1. IWC's Committees



Source: International Whaling Commission, *Structure and Organization of IWC*. Retrieved from the IWC database at https://iwc.int/private/downloads/kd1D4xxQ5LuVbBVJYdT CIw/_combined_linked_updated_2.pdf on October 1, 2017.

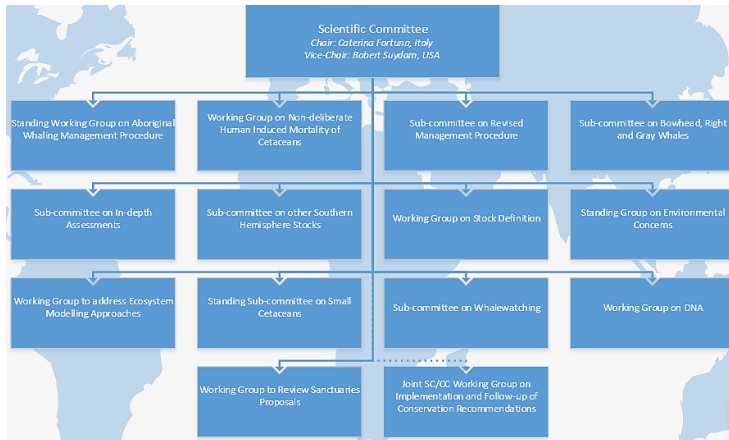
C.1. Committees

In order to optimize its roles, the Commission is divided into several numbers of Committees, Sub-committees, and Working Groups. The representatives come from 88 governments within the Commission who possibly join to some of these groups. Each session, the groups use some combinations of correspondence, workshops, and meetings. Biennially, the Commission holds a meeting to report the progress and makes some sort of recommendations.

The Scientific Committee is the largest, most developed and oldest sub-groups of the IWC. It consists of 200 leading cetacean scientists from many countries including the one within the Commission or the invited experts. The Scientific Committee manages the catch data and makes recommendations towards the IWC research needs, yield quotas and the decreasing rate of the whale population. All of these issues are discussed in each session of workshops every

two years. The scientific Committee is still divided into some sub-groups as follows.⁴⁹

Figure 2.3. Scientific Committee's Sub-groups



Source: International Whaling Commission, *Structure and Organization of IWC*. Retrieved from the IWC database at https://iwc.int/private/downloads/kd1D4xxQ5LuVbBVJYdT CIw/_combined_linked_updated_2.pdf on October 1, 2017.

Conservation Committee is now chaired by Lorenzo Rojas-Bracho from the delegation of Mexico. The main function of this committee is to consider conservation issues toward the cetacean. It works successively with Scientific Committee to figure out the factors that are threatening whale existence and their habitats. In 2016 IWC's meeting, a new Strategic Plan has been adopted for the Conservation Committee. It aims at preparing the long-term vision for healthy, well-managed populations and recovery of all cetacean worldwide. This plan tries to discover the main

⁴⁹ International Whaling Commission, *Scientific Committee*. Retrieved from https://iwc.int/index.php?cID=html_524 on October 2, 2017.

threats, actions or solutions, measures of success, key partnership and resourcing.⁵⁰

The latest varied work program is explained as:

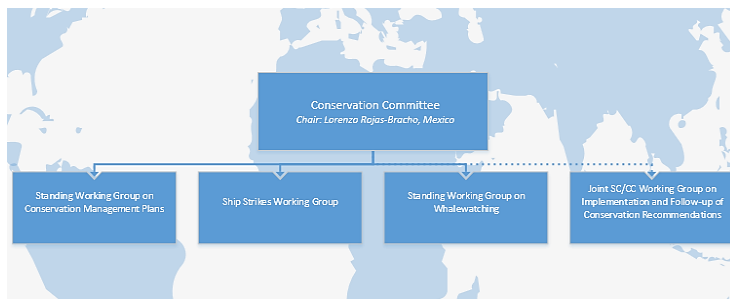
1. Bycatch Mitigation Initiative. This new work program was proposed in 2016 meeting, consisting formation of an expert panel and appointment of a coordinator.
2. A strategy to trigger international attention to support the whale watching industry, including the development of an online Whale Watching Handbook.
3. Development and management of Conservation Management Plans. It aims at making a good connection and coordination of conservation work among local, national, regional and international stakeholders.
4. A joint program with the Scientific Committee to find out the impact of marine debris on cetaceans.
5. Ship Strikes Strategy established to make a coordination with other international and trade organizations, aiming at preventing and minimizing the threat of collisions between whales and vessels.
6. Work in a wider network with other inter-governmental and regional organizations. It is expected as a platform to share knowledge, to identify synergies and to maximize effectiveness.⁵¹

⁵⁰ International Whaling Commission, *Conservation Committee*. Retrieved from <https://iwc.int/conservation-committee> on October 2, 2017.

⁵¹ Ibid.

The Conservation Committee is still divided into some sub-groups such as:

Figure 2.4. Conservation Committee's Sub-groups



Source: International Whaling Commission, *Structure and Organization of IWC*. Retrieved from the IWC database at https://iwc.int/private/downloads/kd1D4xxQ5LuVbBVJYdT CIw/_combined_linked_updated_2.pdf on October 1, 2017.

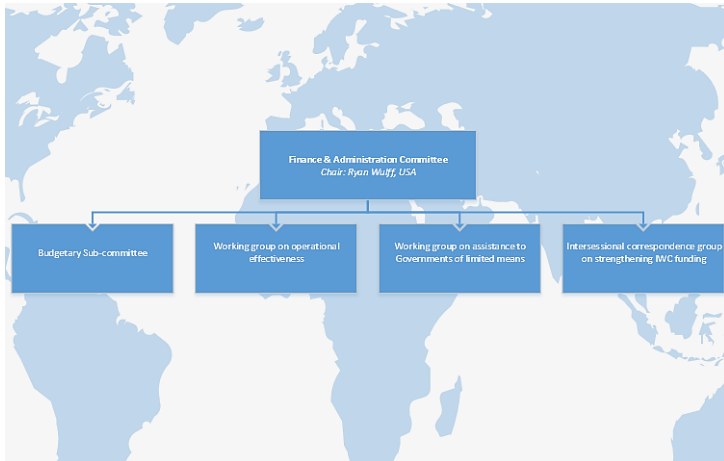
The Finance and Administration Committee (F&A) is responsible for expenditure, budgets, the scale of contributions, financial regulations, staffing and governance of the organization. To run its roles the F&A Committee is working with sub-groups within including the one that is permanent or ongoing such as Budgetary Sub-Committee. The other sub-groups were made to resolve the particular issue or progress only in a certain period of time. For example, they are Working Group to Support Governments of Limited Means, and the Intersessional Group on Strengthening IWC Financing.⁵²

Recently after a few meetings, F&A Committee has brought some changes to efficiently maximize the work of the Commission. For example, IWC has changed its annual meeting to the new biennial meeting, a new bureau has been

⁵² International Whaling Commission, *Finance and Administration Committee (F&A)*. Retrieved from <https://iwc.int/finance-and-administration-committee> on October 2, 2017.

formed to oversee both the longer intersessional period and the broadening intersessional work program and a sort of measures that has been changed to make IWC more transparent. An online archiving program could easily accessed by anyone in the IWC official website. It contains IWC's historic and scientific archive. The sub-groups of Finance and Administration Committee (F&A) has been described in the image below.

Figure 2.5. Finance & Administration Committee's Sub-groups



Source: International Whaling Commission, *Structure and Organization of IWC*. Retrieved from the IWC database at https://iwc.int/private/downloads/kd1D4xxQ5LuVbBVJYdT CIw/_combined_linked_updated_2.pdf on October 1, 2017.

The Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling Sub-committee is a Committee which is assigned to deal with the regulation and management of Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling (ASW). The important aspect of ASW Sub-committee has received advice from the Scientific Committee regarding the request of hunting from member states that are sustainable. To provide this advice the Scientific Committee uses advanced computer

modelling with data collected on the existing cetacean, and they also create population structure to develop a preventive measure to set the sustainable levels for each hunt.

ASW Sub-committee also works independently. They made a connection with the hunters themselves and government representatives. As the requirement process, the government ought to submit the documentation related to the cultural and subsistence need for the hunt. In every meeting, this type of hunt always brings up the controversy because it was had different factors to deal with.

The catch limit or known as strike limits are set up every six years blocks. The latest quota will be updated in the 2018 meeting. To ease its works, the AWS Sub-committee has established a new working group, to prepare a review of the previous meeting in 2016 and in order to improve consideration of ASW quotas for the next IWC meeting. The group will improve the aspects of present information on need and clear process for reviewing need statements to help to clarify the decision-making and reduce controversy.⁵³

⁵³ International Whaling Commission, *Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling Sub-committee*. Retrieved from <https://iwc.int/aboriginal-subsistence-whaling-sub-committee> on October 2, 2017.

Figure 2.6. The Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling Sub-committee



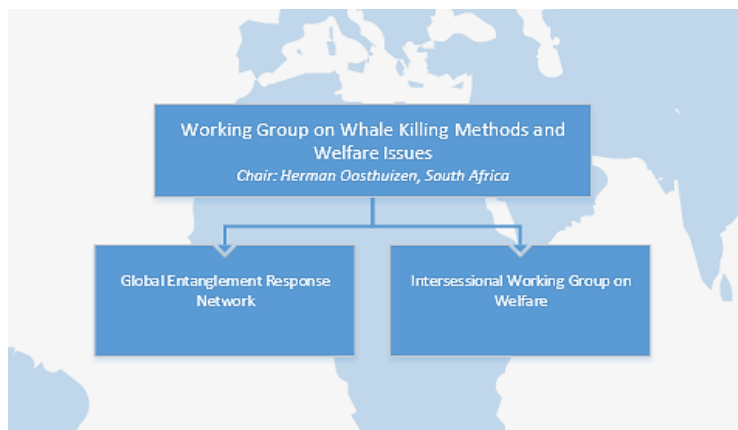
Source: International Whaling Commission, *Structure and Organization of IWC*. Retrieved from the IWC database at https://iwc.int/private/downloads/kd1D4xxQ5LuVbBVJYdT CIw/_combined_linked_updated_2.pdf on October 1, 2017.

Whale Killing Methods and Welfare Issues (WK-WI) is chaired by Herman Oosthuizen from South Africa. This committee has a responsibility to ensure the process of whaling that is humane for the whale and as safe as possible for the hunters. In the past few years, this committee has broadened the remit and now works on a comprehensive range of welfare issues. The issue, as an example are, whale trapped in the fishing gear or debris and euthanasia of terminally stranded whales.

The committee also creates a wider collaboration among hunting communities to share information, improving the accuracy of the hunt which is considered as making whaling more efficient and effective with less risk. The member states obey to IWC by providing WK-WI Working Group with data on killing methods and time to death for whales that are

hunted. Another important program is to educate the aboriginal hunters by holding a training and providing safe equipment. This program aims at minimizing the suffering of the whales to be hunted.⁵⁴

Figure 2.7. Working Group on Whale Killing Methods and Welfare Issues



Source: International Whaling Commission, *Structure and Organization of IWC*. Retrieved from the IWC database at https://iwc.int/private/downloads/kd1D4xxQ5LuVbBVJYdTClw/_combined_linked_updated_2.pdf on October 1, 2017.

Infractions Sub-committee is led by a Norwegian, Hild Ynnesdal. The Schedule of International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling has stated that are necessary to regulate and to manage to whale in order to recover the whale

⁵⁴ International Whaling Commission, *Whale Killing Methods and Welfare Issues (WK-WI)*. Retrieved from <https://iwc.int/working-group-on-whale-killing-methods-and-welfare-issues> on October 2, 2017.

stocks. Any kind of breaches or infractions has to be reported to the IWC through Infractions Sub-committee.⁵⁵

The regulations of whaling may include the catch limits which can be zero in a certain species and area, the protection for mothers and calves, and the hunting methods. The Schedule also defines the catch data or criteria that have to be submitted to the IWC, for example lengths and sexes. Since the moratorium took effect in 1986, it regulates that any kind of commercial whaling is prohibited and the catch limit is zero.⁵⁶

The governments within the IWC has a responsibility to report any kind of infractions to proceed. The penalties may apply such as financial penalties, confiscation of licenses and/or gear, or imprisonment.

In some cases, the solving problem of infractions within the Commission is hard to be agreed. For examples the catches have been taken while the Commission is not able to agree with the aboriginal quota, and catches under the Special Permit was illegally marked by International Court of Justice.

C.2. Secretariat

The Secretariat of IWC is well-organized and headquartered in Cambridge, United Kingdom. Currently, it consists of eighteen full time and part time of staffs. Dr. Simon Brockington is the Commission's Executive Secretary, basically, there are other senior members that step in as the Secretariat's staff. The Secretariat has established to encourage and to support the Commission's work and its sub-groups and has aimed to implement the IWC's decisions. These are the tasks that has been running by the Secretariat:

1. Supporting the Commission's broad intersessional work program.

⁵⁵ International Whaling Commission, *Infractions Sub-committee*. Retrieved from <https://iwc.int/infractions-sub-committee> on October 2, 2017.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

2. Managing the Commission's financial resources subject to agree budgets.
3. Managing the meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.
4. Gathering, analyzing and publishing scientific information on cetacean conservation and management, and also when necessary promoting and undertaking relevant research.
5. Communicating and distributing information to commissioners, contracting governments, other inter-governmental organizations, observers, the press and the public.⁵⁷

C.3. Bureau

The Bureau was established in 2012, consisting of seven representatives of governments to oversee the intersessional period in IWC. In 2012, in Commission's Meeting, a new decision was also made which is to turn annual meeting to biennial. The Bureau in 2016-2018 is led by Japanese as an IWC's Chair, Slovenian as a Vice-chair and American as a Chair of Finance and Administration Committee. The other members are Argentina, Australia, Ghana, and St. Lucia. In the upcoming session, Brazil will be hosting the meeting.⁵⁸

The Bureau is responsibly handling the process away from biennial Commission meetings. It undertakes the preparation of the meeting and provide increased support to the Chair. Its tasks is to gather the previous information of financial and administrative during the annual Commission meetings.

⁵⁷ International Whaling Commission, *Secretariat*. Retrieved from <https://iwc.int/secretariat> on October 2, 2017.

⁵⁸ International Whaling Commission, *Bureau*. Retrieved from <https://iwc.int/bureau> on October 2, 2017.

D. Enforcement of IWC

The membership of IWC is genuinely voluntary, and all the institutional rules that govern decision-maker need the three-fourths approval of any regulation. It means that supermajority vote is required to force the serious ban on whaling. However, because membership is voluntary, no enforcement mechanism is made into the IWC charter. In case, a particular country violates the regulations, enforcement is only relatively effective to what individual state would impose to the violator. About a half of the IWC's members are small island nations that are lacking power when it comes to the individual enforcement efforts. Meanwhile, the rest members are more industrialized countries that could impose costs for noncompliance.

The United States has helped to support the ICRW in the form of statutes. Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), the US has prohibited any action regarding killing marine mammals such as whales and the others within its fishery conservation zone (the 200 miles exclusive economic zone). Moreover, The US also focusing on the importation of marine mammals and marine mammal products into the US. Under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the US prohibits the importation of the products made from whales on the endangered species list.⁵⁹

Under the Pelly Amendment, US has issued two statutes addressing the Convention. Section 1978(a)(2) states that if any members violating the Convention, the US may impose sanctions: "When the Secretary of Commerce determines that the nationals of a foreign country are diminishing the effectiveness of an international fishery conservation program (including the IWC's program), the Secretary shall certify this

⁵⁹ The American Journal of International Law, *U.S. Sanctions against Japan for Whaling*, (American Society of International Law; Cambridge University Press, 2001), 149-155. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2642050> on December 4, 2017.

fact to the President”.⁶⁰ The sanctions states in the Section 1978(a)(4):

“Upon receipt of any certification made under paragraph (1) or (2), the President may direct the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit the bringing or the importation into the United States of any products from the offending country for any duration as the President determines appropriate [as allowed by the World Trade Organization and other applicable trade law].”⁶¹

Meanwhile, the Packwood-Magnuson Amendment requires denial of access to fishing in waters under U.S. fisheries jurisdiction to states whose actions diminish the effectiveness of the IWC.⁶² The amendment enforces a sanction, when the members are violating the IWC’s decision, so the Secretary of State must reduce the country’s fishing allocation in U.S. waters by at least 50%.⁶³

In 1984, the United States threatened to certify Japanese government under the Pelly and Packwood-Magnuson Amendments as a response for Japanese objection to the IWC’s moratorium.⁶⁴ Finally, Japan agreed to withdraw its objection to the moratorium and halt commercial whaling, only if the US promised not to make those certifications. Japan immediately halted its commercial whaling but announced to continue to take hundreds of minke whales each year for “scientific purposes”.

⁶⁰ David D. Caron, *The International Whaling Commission and the North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission: The Institutional Risks of Coercion in Consensual Structures*, (American Society of International Law, 1995), 154-174

⁶¹ Kristina Alexander, *The International Whaling Convention (IWC) and Legal Issues Related to Aboriginal Rights*, (Congressional Research Service, 2013), 1-13.

⁶² David D. Caron, Loc. Cit.

⁶³ David D. Caron, Loc. Cit.

⁶⁴ The American Journal of International Law, Loc. Cit.

E. Effect of the IWC in International World

The 1946 ICRW issued the schedule that contained some restrictions to the governments including a prohibition to hunt gray, humpback, and right whales and also set a limitation of the seasons in the Antarctic Ocean. During this time, the measure of whales possibly hunted was set including the species and the area banned. The readoption of the blue whale unit (BWU) and a maximum quota of 16,000 BWUs in the Antarctic was set. BWU is a standard measurement of oil production from various whale species. Under this system, one blue whale is equal to three humpbacks or five sci whales.⁶⁵

The failure of IWC happened just like a domino in the next two decades. In the 1949 IWC annual meeting, governments have updated the quota of whale they could kill into 1,250 humpbacks per year in Antarctic. However, in the exact same year, the whaling nations killed 2,117 humpbacks. The identical quota was also applied in 1950-1952 but the impact was simply the same as before in 1949.⁶⁶

In the 1960s the record has been told that the population of the whale was drastically decreasing especially the smaller populations. When there was no quota set up in 1960, IWC asked the Committee of Three scientists to study the damage done to whales in Antarctic. Right after Norway and Netherlands have been returned to IWC, the 15,000 BWU quota was set during 1962-1963. Even though it got a lot of vehement criticism, BWU was still in use and many speculations thought that it was an antiquated and scientifically inaccurate measurement.⁶⁷

⁶⁵ Gare Smith, *The International Whaling Commission: An Analysis of the Past and reflections on the Future*, Natural Resources Lawyer, 16(4), 543-567. Retrieved from

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/40922570> on October 1, 2017.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

Finally, in 1971, the IWC stated to abolish the blue whale unit and has voted to adopt a species quota beginning in 1972. Throughout the early 1970s, the pressure came up in countries, the IWC, and in Stockholm at the United Nations Conference the Human Environment. The Stockholm conference focused on improvement of whale population and unanimously adopted a proposal of a ten-year moratorium on commercial whaling.⁶⁸

Since 1972-1974 the proposal was defeated over and over again, caused by the lack of three-fourths majority vote. In 1978, IWC restricted the two most active whaling nations, Japan and the USSR, to the lowest sperm whale quotas in the history of the IWC. Moreover, in 1980 the IWC banned the use of cold harpoon to all whale except minke, and in 1981, it extended the ban to all whaling in the period of the 1983-1984 season. The most historical actions that have been taken by the IWC were on July 23, 1982, of a three years ban on all commercial whaling applied in 1986. Even though this moratorium did not restrict the subsistence whaling by Eskimos and other native hunters. On July 24, Japanese government declared their grave concern over the moratorium. Then, in several months later some countries such as Japan, the USSR, Chile, Norway, and Peru filed an official objection to the moratorium and stated that they would continue their whaling industries after 1986.⁶⁹

F. Member States

Based on the IWC official website, currently, they have 88 members including whaling countries, ex-whaling countries, even the one who never had whaling industries just to participate conserving whales or to support whaling industries.

The membership of IWC is widely open to any country who embraces the 1946 Convention. Each member state is

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

known as Contracting Government represented by the Commissioners. The Commissioners are assisted by the experts and advisers. The election of Chair and Vice-chair was suggested among Commissioners who have to serve for four years, two years as a Vice-chair then two years as a Chair.⁷⁰

Table 2.1. The Member States of IWC

Contracting Government	Adherence	Commissioner	Appointment
Antigua & Barbuda	21/07/82	Ambassador D. Joseph	22/07/14
Argentina	18/05/60	Minister M.J. Oyarzabal	20/10/16
Australia	10/11/48	Dr. N. Gales	14/06/16
Austria	20/05/94	Dr. A. Nouak	09/08/96
Belgium	15/07/04	Ms S Langerock	16/06/15
Belize	17/06/03	Ms. B. Wade	17/05/06
Benin	26/04/02	Dr A.G. Djihinto	12/09/16
Brazil	04/01/74	Ambassador H.T. Ribeiro	06/10/16
Bulgaria	10/08/09	Ms Y Velina	08/01/16
Cambodia	01/06/06	Mr. H.E. N. Thuok	14/09/09
Cameroon	14/06/05	Dr. B. Emma	29/01/14
Chile	06/07/79	Mr. J. Fernandez	28/06/13
People's Republic of China	24/09/80	Mr. Li Jianhua	06/06/00
Colombia	22/03/11	Ms. A. Ramirez Martinez	11/05/15
Republic of the Congo	29/05/08	Mr. J.A. Kolelas-Ntoumi	21/07/08
Costa Rica	24/07/81	H.E. Mr. F. Mora	03/07/14
Côte d'Ivoire	08/07/04	Dr. Z.A. Meite	04/06/15
Republic of Croatia	10/01/07	Mrs. I Jelenic	05/04/16
Cyprus	26/02/07	Ms. M. Hadjichristoforu	13/03/07
Czech Republic	26/01/05	Mr J. Mach	15/12/15
Denmark	23/05/50	Mr P.W.L. Linde	01/08/17
Dominica	18/06/92	Mr. L. Pascal	10/07/01
Dominican Republic	30/07/09	Mr. O.S. Reynoso	02/07/15

⁷⁰ International Whaling Commission, *Membership and Contracting Governments*. Retrieved from <https://iwc.int/members> on October 2, 2017.

Ecuador	10/05/07	Dr. D. Ortega-Pacheco	27/01/16
Eritrea	10/10/07	Mr. S. M. Ahmed	02/10/08
Estonia	07/01/09	Mr H. Zingel	19/02/15
Finland	23/02/83	Ms. P. Blankett	03/05/11
France	03/12/48	Mrs. N. Deckert	05/08/15
Gabon	08/05/02	Prof. L. White	14/09/14
The Gambia	17/05/05	Mr. M. Bah	23/06/10
Germany	02/07/82	Mr. W. Duebner	01/02/12
Republic of Ghana	17/07/09	Mr. B. Nutsukpui	09/02/15
Grenada	07/04/93	<i>Not Notified</i>	-
Guatemala	16/05/06	Dr. F. D. Monge	05/11/08
Guinea-Bissau	29/05/07	Mr. I. Barros	03/02/15
Republic of Guinea	21/06/00	Mr. D.A. Telivel	12/02/14
Hungary	01/05/04	Mr. Z. Czirak	11/01/11
Iceland	10/10/02	Mr. J. Guðmundsson	06/06/12
India	09/03/81	Dr. S.C. Gairola	16/03/17
Ireland	02/01/85	Mr. J. Fitzgerald	15/05/07
Israel	07/06/06	Ms R. Oberman	30/06/14
Italy	06/02/98	Mr. R. Rigillo	06/05/14
Japan	21/04/51	Mr. J. Morishita	21/06/13
Kenya	02/12/81	Prof. M.J. Ntiba	23/09/16
Kiribati	28/12/04	Mrs. R. Nikuata-Rimon	07/06/06
Republic of Korea	29/12/78	Ms. S. Hee Cho	10/09/15
Laos	22/05/07	Dr. B. Khambounheuang	01/10/07
Lithuania	25/11/08	Ms. L. Caplikaite	24/02/12
Luxembourg	10/06/05	Mr. C. Origer	10/06/05
Mali	17/08/04	Mr. S. Coulibaly	16/05/08
Republic of the Marshall Islands	01/06/06	Hon. M. Zackhras	19/06/10
Mauritania	23/12/03	Dr. A. M. Jiddou	16/05/11
Mexico	30/06/49	Dr. L. Rojas Bracho	15/07/16
Monaco	15/03/82	Prof. F. Briand	13/06/03
Mongolia	16/05/02	Dr. T. Damdin	02/12/15
Morocco	12/02/01	Mr. Y. Ayouch	28/06/14
Nauru	15/06/05	Hon. C. Buraman	04/09/14
Netherlands	14/06/77	Mr. L.J. van der Heiden	22/03/17
New Zealand	15/06/76	Ms. A. Laurenson	30/08/16

Nicaragua	05/06/03	Mr. E. Jackson Abella	30/09/16
Norway	03/03/48	Mr. O. D. Stenseth	01/06/11
Oman	15/07/80	Dr. A. Al-Mazrouai	22/06/10
Republic of Palau	08/05/02	Mr. V. Uherbelau	19/02/09
Panama	12/06/01	Mr. M. Lopez Cornejo	31/07/14
Peru	18/06/79	Mr. J.P. Bravo	01/07/16
Poland	17/04/09	Mrs. M. Lesz	14/05/09
Portugal	14/05/02	Mr. L.A. de Andrade Freitas	30/07/15
Romania	09/04/08	Dr. S. Nicolae	22/07/08
Russian Federation	10/11/48	Ms. I.B. Fominykh	02/11/15
San Marino	16/04/02	Mr. D. Galassi	10/10/02
St Kitts and Nevis	24/06/92	Hon. E. Hamilton	09/02/16
St Lucia	29/06/81	Mr. H. Walters	25/08/16
St Vincent & The Grenadines	22/07/81	Senator E. Snagg	05/03/03
Senegal	15/07/82	Dr. M Goudiaby	24/05/15
Slovak Republic	22/03/05	Mr. B. Hrabkovsky	22/10/15
Slovenia	20/09/06	Mr. A. Bibič	20/01/10
Solomon Islands	10/05/93	Mr. S. Diake	15/03/04
South Africa	10/11/48	Mr. H. Oosthuizen	10/04/06
Spain	06/07/79	Ms. C Asencio	15/09/15
Suriname	15/07/04	Mr R Ramkisor	11/07/16
Sweden	15/06/79	Dr J. Hagberg	01/12/15
Switzerland	29/05/80	Mr. B. Mainini	03/06/05
Tanzania	23/06/08	Mr Zahor El Kharousy	09/08/14
Togo	15/06/05	Dr. A. Domtani	03/11/09
Tuvalu	30/06/04	Mr. P. Nelesone	13/07/04
UK	10/11/48	Dr. G. Harper	08/11/16
Uruguay	27/09/07	Dr C Rodriguez Brianza	30/06/15
USA	10/11/48	Mr. R.F. Smith III	09/09/14

Source: International Whaling Commission, *Membership and Contracting Governments*, <https://iwc.int/members>, Retrieved October 2, 2017.