

Whaling nations

Although global commercial whaling was banned in 1982, Japan continues to hunt under regulations permitting whaling for scientific research, while Iceland and Norway lodged formal objections to the moratorium and so undertake openly commercial operations

ICELAND: Resumed commercial whaling in 2006. Caught 125 fin and 81 minke whales in 2009 – huge expansion on previous three years – with plan to export 1,500 tonnes of whale meat to Japan



NORWAY: Resumed commercial whaling in 1993. Opponents say quotas – set at 1,286 minke whales this year – are rarely fully met because demand for meat has fallen in recent years



JAPAN: Abandoned commercial whaling in 1986 after agreeing to moratorium but issues permits to take whales for scientific research. Conservationists say programme is cover for sale and consumption of meat

Export is legal as Iceland and Japan are exempt from global ban on trade in whale meat

Under terms of moratorium, IWC permits whaling by aboriginal groups on subsistence basis

Bering-Chukchi-Beaufort Seas: 140 grey, 67 bowhead per year

St Vincent & Grenadines: 4 humpback

Greenland: 212 minke, 2 bowhead, 19 fin

Every year Japan targets 935 minke and 50 fin whales in Southern Ocean Sanctuary and up to 220 minke, 100 sei and 10 sperm whales in North Pacific

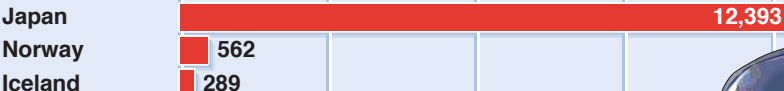
MOST HUNTED WHALES



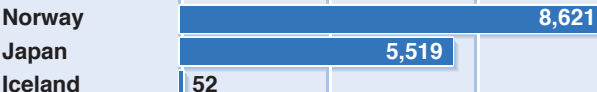
Minke Status: Least Concern

WHALE CATCHES UNDER MORATORIUM (1985-2009)

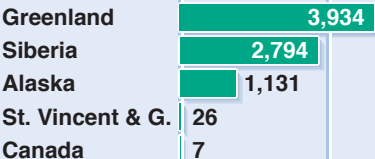
UNDER SCIENTIFIC PERMIT



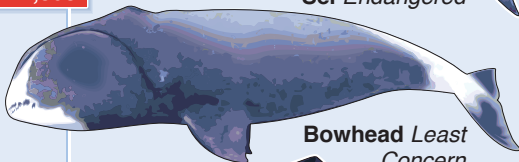
CATCHES UNDER OBJECTION



ABORIGINAL SUBSISTENCE CATCHES



Sei Endangered



Bowhead Least Concern



Sperm Vulnerable



Fin Endangered

