

# TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

---

JAARGANG 1982 Nr. 90

---

A. TITEL

*Verdrag tot regeling van de walvisvangst, met Reglement;  
Washington, 2 december 1946*

B. TEKST

De tekst van Verdrag en Reglement is bekendgemaakt bij Koninklijk besluit van 1 december 1948 in *Stb.* I 534.

De tekst is gewijzigd bij het op 19 november 1956 te Washington tot stand gekomen Protocol, waarvan de tekst is geplaatst in *Trb.* 1957, 38; zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1982, 31.

Voor de gewijzigde tekst van het Reglement zie rubriek J hieronder.

C. VERTALING

Zie *Stb.* I 534.

D. PARLEMENT

Zie *Trb.* 1951, 26, *Trb.* 1953, 13, *Trb.* 1959, 156, *Trb.* 1962, 93, *Trb.* 1963, 55, *Trb.* 1964, 116, *Trb.* 1970, 17, *Trb.* 1977, 102 en *Trb.* 1982, 30.

E. BEKRACHTIGING

Zie *Trb.* 1951, 26, *Trb.* 1962, 93 en *Trb.* 1979, 162.

F. TOETREDING

Zie *Trb.* 1951, 26, *Trb.* 1953, 13, *Trb.* 1962, 93, *Trb.* 1977, 64 en 102, *Trb.* 1979, 162 en *Trb.* 1982, 30.

Behalve de aldaar genoemde Staten is in overeenstemming met artikel X, tweede lid, nog de volgende Staat tot het Verdrag toegetreden:

Monaco . . . . . 15 maart 1982

#### G. INWERKINGTREDING

Zie *Trb.* 1951, 26, *Trb.* 1962, 93, *Trb.* 1966, 181, *Trb.* 1970, 17, *Trb.* 1977, 64 en 102 en *Trb.* 1982, 30.

#### H. TOEPASSELIJKVERKLARING

Zie *Trb.* 1982, 30.

#### I. OPZEGGING

Zie *Trb.* 1959, 156, *Trb.* 1962, 93, *Trb.* 1966, 181, *Trb.* 1970, 17, *Trb.* 1977, 64, *Trb.* 1979, 162 en *Trb.* 1982, 30.

#### J. GEGEVENS

Zie *Trb.* 1951, 26, *Trb.* 1953, 13, *Trb.* 1954, 62, *Trb.* 1956, 15, *Trb.* 1959, 156, *Trb.* 1962, 93 en 133, *Trb.* 1963, 55, *Trb.* 1964, 116, *Trb.* 1966, 181, *Trb.* 1968, 64, *Trb.* 1977, 64 en 102, *Trb.* 1979, 162 en *Trb.* 1982, 30.

De tekst van het Reglement bij het Verdrag is laatstelijk gewijzigd tijdens de 33e zitting van de Internationale Walviscommissie, gehouden te Brighton in juli 1981.

Hierna volgt de tekst van het Reglement zoals deze sinds 10 november 1981 <sup>1)</sup> luidt:

### **Schedule**

#### **I. INTERPRETATION**

1. The following expressions have the meanings respectively assigned to them, that is to say:

##### **A. Baleen whales**

“baleen whale” means any whale which has baleen or whale bone in the mouth, i.e. any whale other than a toothed whale.

<sup>1)</sup> De tweede zin van punt 6 is op 8 maart 1982 in werking getreden, echter niet voor de Staten die binnen de voorgeschreven termijn bezwaar tegen de zin hebben aangetekend. Deze Staten zijn: Brazilië, Japan, Noorwegen, de Sowjet-Unie en IJsland.

Noot 1 bij Tabel 3 is op 8 februari 1982 in werking getreden, echter niet voor de Staat die binnen de voorgeschreven termijn bezwaar tegen de noot heeft aangetekend. Deze staat is: Japan.

"blue whale" (*Balaenoptera musculus*) means any whale known as blue whale, Sibbald's rorqual, or sulphur bottom, and including pygmy blue whale.

"bowhead whale" (*Balaena mysticetus*) means any whale known as bowhead, Arctic right whale, great polar whale, Greenland right whale, Greenland whale.

"Bryde's whale" (*Balaenoptera edeni*, *B. brydei*) means any whale known as Bryde's whale.

"fin whale" (*Balaenoptera physalus*) means any whale known as common finback, common rorqual, fin whale, herring whale, or true fin whale.

"gray whale" (*Eschrichtius robustus*) means any whale known as gray whale, California gray, devil fish, hard head, mussel digger, gray back, or rip sack.

"humpback whale" (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) means any whale known as bunch, humpback, humpback whale, humpbacked whale, hump whale or hunchbacked whale.

"minke whale" (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*, *B. bonaerensis*) means any whale known as lesser rorqual, little piked whale, minke whale, pike-headed whale or sharp headed finner.

"pygmy right whale" (*Caperea marginata*) means any whale known as southern pygmy right whale or pygmy right whale.

"right whale" (*Eubalaena glacialis*, *E. australis*) means any whale known as Atlantic right whale, Arctic right whale, Biscayan right whale, Nordkaper, North Atlantic right whale, North Cape whale, Pacific right whale, or southern right whale.

"sei whale" (*Balaenoptera borealis*) means any whale known as sei whale, Rudolphi's rorqual, pollack whale, or coalfish whale.

#### B. *Toothed whales*

"toothed whale" means any whale which has teeth in the jaws.

"beaked whale" means any whale belonging to the genus *Mesoplodon*, or any whale known as Cuvier's beaked whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*), or Shepherd's beaked whale (*Tasmacetus shepherdii*).

"bottlenose whale" means any whale known as Baird's beaked whale (*Berardius bairdii*), Arnoux's whale (*Berardius arnuxii*), southern bottlenose whale (*Hyperoodon planifrons*), or northern bottlenose whale (*Hyperoodon ampullatus*).

"killer whale" (*Orcinus orca*) means any whale known as killer whale or orca.

"pilot whale" means any whale known as long-finned pilot whale

(Globicephala melaena) or short-finned pilot whale (G. macrorhynchus).

“sperm whale” (Physeter macrocephalus) means any whale known as sperm whale, spermacet whale, cachalot or pot whale.

### *C. General*

“strike” means to penetrate with a weapon used for whaling.

“land” means to retrieve to a factory ship, land station, or other place where a whale can be treated.

“take” means to flag, buoy or make fast to a whale catcher.

“lose” means to either strike or take but not to land.

“dauhval” means any unclaimed dead whale found floating.

“lactating whale” means (a) with respect to baleen whales – a female which has any milk present in a mammary gland, (b) with respect to sperm whales – a female which has milk present in a mammary gland the maximum thickness (depth) of which is 10 cm or more. This measurement shall be at the mid ventral point of the mammary gland perpendicular to the body axis, and shall be logged to the nearest centimetre; that is to say, any gland between 9.5 cm and 10.5 cm shall be logged as 10 cm. The measurement of any gland which falls on an exact 0.5 centimetre shall be logged at the next 0.5 centimetre, eg 10.5 cm shall be logged as 11.0 cm.

However, notwithstanding these criteria, a whale shall not be considered a lactating whale if scientific (histological or other biological) evidence is presented to the appropriate national authority establishing that the whale could not at that point in its physical cycle have had a calf dependent on it for milk.

“small-type whaling” means catching operations using powered vessels with mounted harpoon guns hunting exclusively for minke, bottlenose, beaked, pilot or killer whales.

## II. SEASONS

### *Factory Ship Operations*

2. – (a) It is forbidden to use a factory ship or whale catcher attached thereto for the purpose of taking or treating baleen whales except minke whales, in any waters south of 40° South Latitude, except during the period from 12th December to 7th April following, both days inclusive.

(b) It is forbidden to use a factory ship or whale catcher attached thereto for the purpose of taking or treating sperm or minke whales, except as permitted by the Contracting Governments in accordance with sub-paragraphs (c) and (d) of this paragraph, and paragraph 5.

(c) Each Contracting Government shall declare for all factory ships

and whale catchers attached thereto under its jurisdiction, an open season or seasons not to exceed eight months out of any period of twelve months during which the taking or killing of sperm whales by whale catchers may be permitted; provided that a separate open season may be declared for each factory ship and the whale catchers attached thereto.

(d) Each Contracting Government shall declare for all factory ships and whale catchers attached thereto under its jurisdiction one continuous open season not to exceed six months out of any period of twelve months during which the taking or killing of minke whales by the whale catchers may be permitted provided that:

(1) a separate open season may be declared for each factory ship and the whale catchers attached thereto;

(2) the open season need not necessarily include the whole or any part of the period declared for other baleen whales pursuant to sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph.

3. It is forbidden to use a factory ship which has been used during a season in any waters south of 40° South Latitude for the purpose of treating baleen whales, except minke whales, in any other area except the North Pacific Ocean and its dependent waters north of the Equator for the same purpose within a period of one year from the termination of that season; provided that catch limits in the North Pacific Ocean and dependent waters are established as provided in paragraphs 12 and 16 of this Schedule and provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a ship which has been used during the season solely for freezing or salting the meat and entrails of whales intended for human food or feeding animals.

#### *Land Station Operations*

4. - (a) It is forbidden to use a whale catcher attached to a land station for the purpose of killing or attempting to kill baleen and sperm whales except as permitted by the Contracting Government in accordance with sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this paragraph.

(b) Each Contracting Government shall declare for all land stations under its jurisdiction, and whale catchers attached to such land stations, one open season during which the taking or killing of baleen whales, except minke whales, by the whale catchers shall be permitted. Such open season shall be for a period of not more than six consecutive months in any period of twelve months and shall apply to all land stations under the jurisdiction of the Contracting Government: provided that a separate open season may be declared for any land station used for the taking or treating of baleen whales, except minke whales, which is more than 1,000 miles from the nearest land station used for the taking or treating of baleen whales, except minke whales, under the jurisdiction of the same Contracting Government.

(c) Each Contracting Government shall declare for all land stations under its jurisdiction and for whale catchers attached to such land stations, one open season not to exceed eight continuous months in any one period of twelve months, during which the taking or killing of sperm whales by the whale catchers shall be permitted, provided that a separate open season may be declared for any land station used for the taking or treating of sperm whales which is more than 1,000 miles from the nearest land station used for the taking or treating of sperm whales under the jurisdiction of the same Contracting Government.

(d) Each Contracting Government shall declare for all land stations under its jurisdiction and for whale catchers attached to such land stations one open season not to exceed six continuous months in any period of twelve months during which the taking or killing of minke whales by the whale catchers shall be permitted (such period not being necessarily concurrent with the period declared for other baleen whales, as provided for in sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph); provided that a separate open season may be declared for any land station used for the taking or treating of minke whales which is more than 1,000 miles from the nearest land station used for the taking or treating of minke whales under the jurisdiction of the same Contracting Government.

Except that a separate open season may be declared for any land station used for the taking or treating of minke whales which is located in an area having oceanographic conditions clearly distinguishable from those of the area in which are located the other land stations used for the taking or treating of minke whales under the jurisdiction of the same Contracting Government; but the declaration of a separate open season by virtue of the provisions of this sub-paragraph shall not cause thereby the period of time covering the open seasons declared by the same Contracting Government to exceed nine continuous months of any twelve months.

(e) The prohibitions contained in this paragraph shall apply to all land stations as defined in Article II of the Whaling Convention of 1946.

#### *Other Operations*

5. Each Contracting Government shall declare for all whale catchers under its jurisdiction not operating in conjunction with a factory ship or land station one continuous open season not to exceed six months out of any period of twelve months during which the taking or killing of minke whales by such whale catchers may be permitted. Notwithstanding this paragraph one continuous open season not to exceed nine months may be implemented so far as Greenland is concerned.

### III. CAPTURE

6. The killing for commercial purposes of whales, except minke

whales, using the cold grenade harpoon shall be forbidden from the beginning of the 1980/81 pelagic and 1981 coastal seasons.

The killing for commercial purposes of minke whales using the cold grenade harpoon shall be forbidden from the beginning of the 1982/83 pelagic and the 1983 coastal seasons.

#### *Area Limits for Factory Ships*

7. In accordance with Article V(I) (c) of the Convention, commercial whaling, whether by pelagic operations or from land stations, is prohibited in a region designated as the Indian Ocean Sanctuary. This comprises the waters of the Northern Hemisphere from the coast of Africa to 100°E, including the Red and Arabian Seas and the Gulf of Oman; and the waters of the Southern Hemisphere in the sector from 20°E to 130°E, with the Southern boundary set at 55°S. This prohibition applies irrespective of the classifications of baleen or toothed whale stocks in the Sanctuary, as may from time to time be determined by the Commission. This prohibition will apply for ten years from 24 October 1979 with the provision for a general review after five years, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

8. It is forbidden to use a factory ship or whale catcher attached thereto, for the purpose of taking or treating baleen whales, except minke whales, in any of the following areas:

(a) in the waters north of 66° N, except that from 150° E eastwards as far as 140° W, the taking or killing of baleen whales by a factory ship or whale catcher shall be permitted between 66° N and 72° N;

(b) in the Atlantic Ocean and its dependent waters north of 40° S;

(c) in the Pacific Ocean and its dependent waters east of 150° W between 40° S and 35° N;

(d) in the Pacific Ocean and its dependent waters west of 150° W between 40° S and 20° N;

(e) in the Indian Ocean and its dependent waters north of 40° S.

#### *Classification of Areas and Divisions*

##### 9. – (a) Classification of Areas

Areas relating to Southern Hemisphere baleen whales except Bryde's whales are those waters between the ice-edge and the equator and between the meridians of longitude listed in Tables 1 and 2.

##### (b) Classification of Divisions

Divisions relating to Southern Hemisphere sperm whales are those waters between the ice-edge and the equator and between the meridians of longitude listed in Table 3.

##### (c) Geographical boundaries in the North Atlantic

The geographical boundaries for the fin, minke and sei whale stocks in the North Atlantic are:

#### Fin whale stocks

##### Nova Scotia

South and West of a line through:

47° N 54° W, 46° N 54° 30' W,  
46° N 42° W, 20° N 42° W.

##### Newfoundland—Labrador

West of a line through:

75° N 73° 30' W, 69° N 59° W,  
61° N 59° W, 52° 20' N 42° W,  
46° N 42° W and

North of a line through:

46° N 42° W, 46° N 54° 30' W,  
47° N 54° W.

##### West Greenland

East of a line through:

75° N 73° 30' W, 69° N 59° W,  
61° N 59° W, 52° 20' N 42° W,  
and West of a line through:  
52° 20' N 42° W, 59° N 42° W,  
59° N 44° W, Kap Farvel.

##### East Greenland—Iceland

East of a line through:

Kap Farvel (South Greenland),  
59° N 44° W, 59° N 42° W, 20° N 42° W  
and West of a line through:  
20° N 18° W, 60° N 18° W, 68° N 3° E,  
74° N 3° E, and South of 74° N.

##### North Norway

North and East of a line through:

74° N 22° W, 74° N 3° E, 68° N 3° E,  
67° N 0°, 67° N 14° E.

##### West Norway and Faroe Islands

South of a line through:

67° N 14° E, 67° N 0°, 60° N 18° W,  
and North of a line through:  
61° N 16° W, 61° N 0°, Thyborøn  
(western entrance to Limfjorden,  
Denmark).

##### British Isles—Spain and Portugal

South of a line through:

Thyborøn (Denmark), 61° N 0°,  
61° N 16° W, and East of a line through:  
63° N 11° W, 60° N 18° W, 22° N 18° W.

#### Minke whale stocks

##### Canadian East Coast

West of a line through:

75° N 73° 30' W, 69° N 59° W,  
61° N 59° W, 52° 20' N 42° W,  
20° N 42° W.

##### West Greenland

East of a line through:

75° N 73° 30' W, 69° N 59° W,  
61° N 59° W, 52° 20' N 42° W, and  
West of a line through:  
52° 20' N 42° W, 59° N 42° W,  
59° N 44° W, Kap Farvel.

##### Central

East of a line through:

Kap Farvel (South Greenland),  
59° N 44° W, 59° N 42° W, 20° N 42° W,  
and West of a line through:  
20° N 18° W, 60° N 18° W, 68° N 3° E,  
74° N 3° E, and South of 74° N.

##### Northeastern

East of a line through:

20° N 18° W, 60° N 18° W, 68° N 3° E,  
74° N 3° E, and North of a line through:  
74° N 3° E, 74° N 22° W.

#### Sei whale stocks

##### Nova Scotia

South and West of a line through:

47° N 54° W, 46° N 54° 30' W,  
46° N 42° W, 20° N 42° W.

##### Iceland—Denmark Strait

East of a line through:

Kap Farvel (South Greenland),  
59° N 44° W, 59° N 42° W,  
20° N 42° W, and West of a line through:  
20° N 18° W, 60° N 18° W, 68° N 3° E,  
74° N 3° E, and South of 74° N.

##### Eastern

East of a line through:

20° N 18° W, 60° N 18° W, 68° N 3° E,  
74° N 3° E, and North of a line through:  
74° N 3° E, 74° N 22° W.

#### (d) Geographical boundaries in the North Pacific

The geographical boundaries for the sperm and Bryde's whale stocks in the North Pacific are:



## Sperm whale stocks

### Western Division

West of a line from the ice-edge south along the 180° meridian of longitude to 180°, 50°N, then east along the 50°N parallel of latitude to 160°W, 50°N, then south along the 160°W meridian of longitude to 160°W, 40°N, then east along the 40°N parallel of latitude to 150°W, 40°N, then south along the 150°W meridian of longitude to the equator.

### Eastern Division

East of the line described above.

## Bryde's whale stocks

### East China Sea

West of the Ryuku Island chain

### Western

West of 160°W.

(excluding the East China Sea stock area)

### Eastern

East of 160°W.

(excluding the Peruvian stock area)

## (e) Geographical boundaries for Bryde's whale stocks in the Southern Hemisphere

### Southern Indian Ocean

20° E to 130° E

South of the equator

### Solomon Islands

150° E to 170° E

20° S to the equator

### Western South Pacific

130° E to 250° W

South of the equator

(excluding the Solomon Islands stock area)

### South African Inshore

30 nm seawards off the south west coast of South Africa from 25° S down and around the coast to 25° E

### Peruvian

110° W to the South American coast

10° S to 10° N

### Eastern South Pacific

150° W to 70° W

South of the equator

(excluding the Peruvian stock area)

### South Atlantic

70° W to 20° E

South of the equator

(excluding the South African inshore stock area)

## Classification of Stocks

10. All stocks of whales shall be classified in one of three categories according to the advice of the Scientific Committee as follows:

(a) A Sustained Management Stock (SMS) is a stock which is not more than 10 per cent of Maximum Sustainable Yield (hereinafter referred to as MSY) stock level below MSY stock level, and not more

than 20 per cent above that level; MSY being determined on the basis of the number of whales.

When a stock has remained at a stable level for a considerable period under a regime of approximately constant catches, it shall be classified as a Sustained Management Stock in the absence of any positive evidence that it should be otherwise classified.

Commercial whaling shall be permitted on Sustained Management Stocks according to the advice of the Scientific Committee. These stocks are listed in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of this Schedule.

For stocks at or above the MSY stock level, the permitted catch shall not exceed 90 per cent of the MSY. For stocks between the MSY stock level and 10 per cent below that level, the permitted catch shall not exceed the number of whales obtained by taking 90 per cent of the MSY and reducing that number by 10 per cent for every 1 per cent by which the stock falls short of the MSY stock level.

(b) An Initial Management Stock (IMS) is a stock more than 20 per cent of MSY stock level above MSY stock level. Commercial whaling shall be permitted on Initial Management Stocks according to the advice of the Scientific Committee as to measures necessary to bring the stocks to the MSY stock level and then optimum level in an efficient manner and without risk of reducing them below this level. The permitted catch for such stocks will not be more than 90 per cent of MSY as far as this is known, or, where it will be more appropriate, catching effort shall be limited to that which will take 90 per cent of MSY in a stock at MSY stock level.

In the absence of any positive evidence that a continuing higher percentage will not reduce the stock below the MSY stock level no more than 5 per cent of the estimated initial exploitable stock shall be taken in any one year. Exploitation should not commence until an estimate of stock size has been obtained which is satisfactory in the view of the Scientific Committee. Stocks classified as Initial Management Stock are listed in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of this Schedule.

(c) A Protection Stock (PS) is a stock which is below 10 per cent of MSY stock level below MSY stock level.

There shall be no commercial whaling on Protection Stocks. Stocks so classified are listed in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of this Schedule.

(d) Notwithstanding the other provisions of paragraph 10 there shall be a moratorium on the taking, killing, or treating of whales, except minke whales, by factory ships or whale catchers attached to factory ships. This moratorium applies to sperm whales, killer whales and baleen whales, except minke whales.

#### *Baleen Whale Catch Limits*

11. The number of baleen whales taken in the Southern Hemisphere in the 1981/82 pelagic season and the 1982 coastal season shall not exceed

the limits shown in Tables 1 and 2. However, in no circumstances shall the sum of the Area catches exceed the total catch limit for each species.

12. The number of baleen whales taken in the North Pacific Ocean and dependent waters in 1982 and in the North Atlantic Ocean in 1982 shall not exceed the limits shown in Tables 1 and 2.

13. - (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 10

(1) the taking of 10 humpback whales not below 35 feet (10.7 metres) in length, per year is permitted in Greenland waters provided that whale catchers of less than 50 gross register tonnage are used for this purpose,

(2) the taking of bowhead whales from the Bering Sea stock by aborigines is permitted, but only when the meat and products of such whales are to be used exclusively for local consumption by the aborigines and further provided that:

(i) For the years 1981 through 1983, inclusive, the total number of whales landed shall not exceed 45 and the total number of whales struck shall not exceed 65, provided, however, that in any one year the number of whales landed shall not exceed 17.

(ii) it is forbidden to strike, take or kill calves or any bowhead whale accompanied by a calf.

(b) The taking of gray whales from the Eastern stock in the North Pacific is permitted, but only by aborigines or a Contracting Government on behalf of aborigines, and then only when the meat and products of such whales are to be used exclusively for local consumption by the aborigines. The number of gray whales taken in accordance with this sub-paragraph in 1982 shall not exceed the limit shown in Table 1.

14. It is forbidden to take or kill suckling calves or female whales accompanied by calves.

#### *Baleen Whale Size Limits*

15. - (a) It is forbidden to take or kill any sei or Bryde's whales below 40 feet (12.2 metres) in length except that sei and Bryde's whales of not less than 35 feet (10.7 metres) may be taken for delivery to land stations, provided that, the meat of such whales is to be used for local consumption as human or animal food.

(b) It is forbidden to take or kill any fin whales below 57 feet (17.4 metres) in length in the Southern Hemisphere, and it is forbidden to take or kill fin whales below 55 feet (16.8 metres) in the Northern Hemisphere; except that fin whales of not less than 55 feet (16.8 metres) may be taken in the Southern Hemisphere for delivery to land stations and fin whales of not less than 50 feet (15.2 metres) may be taken in the Northern Hemisphere for delivery to land stations, provided that, in each case the meat of such whales is to be used for local consumption as human or animal food.

Table 1. Baleen whale stock classifications and catch limits (excluding Bryde's whales)

		Sei		Minke		Fin		Blue	Hump- back	Right, Bowhead, Pygmy Right	Gray	
		Classi- fication	Catch limit	Classi- fication	Catch limit	Classi- fication	Catch limit	Classi- fication	Classi- fication	Classi- fication	Classi- fication	Catch limit
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE-1981/82												
pelagic season and 1982 coastal season												
Area	Longitudes											
I	120°W- 60°W	PS	0	-	930	PS	0	PS	PS	PS	-	-
II	60°W- 0°W	PS	0	-	1,249	PS	0	PS	PS	PS	-	-
III	0° - 70°E	PS	0	-	2,198	PS	0	PS	PS	PS	-	-
IV	70°E-130°E	PS	0	-	1,625	PS	0	PS	PS	PS	-	-
V	130°E-170°W	PS	0	-	1,187	PS	0	PS	PS	PS	-	-
VI	170°W-120°W	PS	0	-	1,317	PS	0	PS	PS	PS	-	-
Total catch not to exceed:			0		8,102		0	0	0	0		
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE-1982 season												
ARCTIC		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PS	-	-
NORTH PACIFIC												
Whole region		PS	0	-	-	PS	0	PS	PS	PS	-	-
Okhotsk Sea-West Pacific Stock		-	-	SMS	421 <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea of Japan-Yellow Sea- East China Sea Stock		-	-	SMS <sup>2</sup>	940 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder		-	-	IMS	0 <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Stock		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SMS	179 <sup>5</sup>
Western Stock		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PS	0

NORTH ATLANTIC											
Whole region	-	-	-	-	-	-	PS	PS	PS	-	-
West Greenland Stock	-	-	SMS	444 <sup>6</sup>	SMS <sup>2</sup>	6	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland-Labrador											
Stock	-	-	-	-	IMS	90	-	-	-	-	-
Canadian East Coast Stock	-	-	-	0 <sup>7</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia Stock	PS	0	-	-	PS	0	-	-	-	-	-
Central Stock	-	-	SMS	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Greenland-Iceland											
Stock	-	-	-	-	SMS	194	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland-Denmark Strait											
Stock	SMS	100 <sup>8</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain-Portugal-British											
Isles Stock	-	-	-	-	SMS	210	-	-	-	-	-
Northeastern Stock	-	-	SMS	1,790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Norway-Faroe Islands											
Stock	-	-	-	-	PS	0	-	-	-	-	-
North Norway Stock	-	-	-	-	SMS	61	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Stock	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN INDIAN OCEAN											
	-	-	IMS	0	-	-	PS	PS	PS	-	-

<sup>1</sup> The total catch of minke whales shall not exceed 1,678 in the five years 1980 to 1984 inclusive.

<sup>2</sup> Provisionally listed as SMS for 1982.

<sup>3</sup> The total catch of minke whales shall not exceed 3,634 in the five years 1980 to 1984 inclusive.

<sup>4</sup> Pending a satisfactory estimate of stock size.

<sup>5</sup> Available to be taken by aborigines or a Contracting Government on behalf of aborigines pursuant to paragraph 13b.

<sup>6</sup> The total catch of minke whales shall not exceed 1,778 in the five years 1981 to 1985 inclusive.

<sup>7</sup> Pending submission of data leading to an adequate assessment.

<sup>8</sup> The total catch of sei whales shall not exceed 504 in the six years 1980 to 1985 inclusive.

Table 2. Bryde's whale stock classification and catch limits

	Classification	Catch limit
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE—1981/82 pelagic season and 1982 coastal season		
South Atlantic Stock	—	0
Southern Indian Ocean Stock	IMS	197
South African Inshore Stock	—	0
Solomon Islands Stock	IMS	0
Western South Pacific Stock	IMS	237
Eastern South Pacific Stock	IMS	188
Peruvian Stock	SMS	244 <sup>1</sup> (76) <sup>2</sup>
NORTH PACIFIC—1982 season		
Eastern Stock	IMS	0 <sup>3</sup>
Western Stock	IMS	507
East China Sea Stock	SMS <sup>4</sup>	19
NORTH ATLANTIC—1982 season	IMS	0 <sup>3</sup>
NORTHERN INDIAN OCEAN— 1982 season	—	0

<sup>1</sup> Available to be taken in a six months period starting in November 1981.

<sup>2</sup> Special remainder from 1981 coastal season that may be taken in a six months period starting in November 1981 making a total of 320 whales which may be taken during this period pursuant to this footnote and footnote 1.

<sup>3</sup> Pending a satisfactory estimate of stock size.

<sup>4</sup> Provisionally listed as SMS for 1982.

### *Sperm Whale Catch Limits*

16. Catch limits for sperm whales of both sexes shall be set at zero in the Southern Hemisphere for the 1981/82 pelagic season and 1982 coastal seasons and following seasons, and at zero in the Northern Hemisphere for the 1982 and following coastal seasons; except that the catch limits for the 1982 coastal season and following seasons in the Western Division of the North Pacific shall remain undetermined and subject to decision by the Commission following special or annual meetings of the Scientific Committee. These limits shall remain in force until such time as the Commission, on the basis of the scientific information which will be reviewed annually, decides otherwise in accordance with the procedures followed at that time by the Commission.

17. It is forbidden to take or kill suckling calves or female whales accompanied by calves.

### *Sperm Whale Size Limits*

18. — (a) It is forbidden to take or kill any sperm whales below 30

feet (9.2 metres) in length except in the North Atlantic Ocean where it is forbidden to take or kill any sperm whales below 35 feet (10.7 metres).

(b) It is forbidden to take or kill any sperm whale over 45 feet (13.7 metres) in length in the Southern Hemisphere north of 40° South Latitude during the months of October to January inclusive.

(c) It is forbidden to take or kill any sperm whale over 45 feet (13.7 metres) in length in the North Pacific Ocean and dependent waters south of 40° North Latitude during the months of March to June inclusive.

**Table 3. Toothed whale stock classifications and catch limits**

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 1981/82 pelagic season and 1982 coastal season

Divisions	Longitudes	Sperm		Bottlenose
		Classi- fication	Catch limit	Classi- fication
1	60°W– 30°W	—	0	—
2	30°W– 20°E	—	0	—
3	20°E – 60°E	—	0	—
4	60°E – 90°E	—	0	—
5	90°E –130°E	—	0	—
6	130°E –160°E	—	0	—
7	160°E –170°W	—	0	—
8	170°W–100°W	—	0	—
9	100°W– 60°W	—	0	—

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—1982 season

**NORTH PACIFIC**

Western Division — —<sup>1</sup> —

Eastern Division — 0 —

**NORTH ATLANTIC** — 0<sup>2</sup> PS<sup>3</sup>

**NORTHERN INDIAN OCEAN** — 0 —

<sup>1</sup> No whales may be taken from this stock until catch limits including any limitations on size and sex are established by the Commission.

<sup>2</sup> Provided that the remainder of 130 male sperm whales for the 1981 coastal season may be taken in the 1982 coastal season.

<sup>3</sup> Provisionally listed as PS for 1982 pending the accumulation of sufficient information for classification.

#### IV. TREATMENT

19. – (a) It is forbidden to use a factory ship or a land station for the purpose of treating any whales which are classified as Protection Stocks in paragraph 10 or are taken in contravention of paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16 and 17 of this Schedule, whether or not taken by whale catchers under the jurisdiction of a Contracting Government.

(b) All other whales taken, except minke whales, shall be delivered to the factory ship or land station and all parts of such whales shall be processed by boiling or otherwise, except the internal organs, whale bone and flippers of all whales, the meat of sperm whales and parts of whales intended for human food or feeding animals. A Contracting Government may in less developed regions exceptionally permit treating of whales without use of land stations, provided that such whales are fully utilised in accordance with this paragraph.

(c) Complete treatment of the carcasses of "dauhval" and of whales used as fenders will not be required in cases where the meat or bone of such whales is in bad condition.

20. - (a) The taking of whales for treatment by a factory ship shall be so regulated or restricted by the master or person in charge of the factory ship that no whale carcass (except of a whale used as a fender, which shall be processed as soon as is reasonably practicable) shall remain in the sea for a longer period than thirty-three hours from the time of killing to the time when it is hauled up for treatment.

(b) Whales taken by all whale catchers, whether for factory ships or land stations, shall be clearly marked so as to identify the catcher and to indicate the order of catching.

## V. SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

21. - (a) There shall be maintained on each factory ship at least two inspectors of whaling for the purpose of maintaining twenty-four hour inspection provided that at least one such inspector shall be maintained on each catcher functioning as a factory ship. These inspectors shall be appointed and paid by the Government having jurisdiction over the factory ship; provided that inspectors need not be appointed to ships which, apart from the storage of products, are used during the season solely for freezing or salting the meat and entrails of whales intended for human food or feeding animals.

(b) Adequate inspection shall be maintained at each land station. The inspectors serving at each land station shall be appointed and paid by the Government having jurisdiction over the land station.

(c) There shall be received such observers as the member countries may arrange to place on factory ships and land stations or groups of land stations of other member countries. The observers shall be appointed by the Commission acting through its Secretary and paid by the Government nominating them.

22. Gunners and crews of factory ships, land stations, and whale catchers, shall be engaged on such terms that their remuneration shall depend to a considerable extent upon such factors as the species, size and yield of whales taken and not merely upon the number of the whales



taken. No bonus or other remuneration shall be paid to the gunners or crews of whale catchers in respect of the taking of lactating whales.

23. Whales must be measured when at rest on deck or platform after the hauling out wire and grasping device have been released, by means of a tape-measure made of a non-stretching material. The zero end of the tape-measure shall be attached to a spike or stable device to be positioned on the deck or platform abreast of one end of the whale. Alternatively the spike may be stuck into the tail fluke abreast of the apex of the notch. The tape-measure shall be held taut in a straight line parallel to the deck and the whale's body, and other than in exceptional circumstances along the whale's back, and read abreast of the other end of the whale. The ends of the whale for measurement purposes shall be the tip of the upper jaw, or in sperm whales the most forward part of the head, and the apex of the notch between the tail flukes.

Measurements shall be logged to the nearest foot or 0.1 metres. That is to say, any whale between 75 feet 6 inches and 76 feet 6 inches shall be logged as 76 feet, and any whale between 76 feet 6 inches and 77 feet 6 inches shall be logged as 77 feet. Similarly, any whale between 10.15 metres and 10.25 metres shall be logged as 10.2 metres, and any whale between 10.25 metres and 10.35 metres shall be logged as 10.3 metres. The measurement of any whale which falls on an exact half foot or 0.05 metre shall be logged at the next half foot or 0.05 metre, e.g. 76 feet 6 inches precisely shall be logged as 77 feet and 10.25 metres precisely shall be logged as 10.3 metres.

## VI. INFORMATION REQUIRED

24. - (a) All whale catchers operating in conjunction with a factory ship shall report by radio to the factory ship:

- (1) The time when each whale is taken
- (2) Its species, and
- (3) Its marking effected pursuant to sub-paragraph 20(b).

(b) The information specified in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph shall be entered immediately by a factory ship in a permanent record which shall be available at all times for examination by the whaling inspectors; and in addition there shall be entered in such permanent record the following information as soon as it becomes available:

- (1) Time of hauling up for treatment
- (2) Length, measured pursuant to paragraph 23
- (3) Sex
- (4) If female, whether lactating
- (5) Length and sex of foetus, if present, and

(6) A full explanation of each infraction.

(c) A record similar to that described in sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph shall be maintained by land stations, and all of the information mentioned in the said sub-paragraph shall be entered therein as soon as available.

(d) A record similar to that described in sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph shall be maintained by "small-type whaling" operations conducted from shore or by pelagic fleets, and all of this information mentioned in the said sub-paragraph shall be entered therein as soon as available.

25. - (a) All Contracting Governments shall report to the Commission for all whale catchers operating in conjunction with factory ships and land stations the following information:

(1) Methods used to kill each whale, other than a harpoon, and in particular compressed air.

(2) Number of whales struck but lost.

(b) A record similar to that described in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph shall be maintained by vessels engaged in "small-type whaling" operations and by native peoples taking species listed in paragraph 1, and all the information mentioned in the said sub-paragraph shall be entered therein as soon as available, and forwarded by Contracting Governments to the Commission.

26. - (a) Notification shall be given in accordance with the provision of Article VII of the Convention, within two days after the end of each calendar week, of data on the number of baleen whales by species taken in any waters south of 40° South Latitude by all factory ships or whale catchers attached thereto under the jurisdiction of each Contracting Government, provided that when the number of each of these species taken is deemed by the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics to have reached 85 per cent of whatever total catch limit is imposed by the Commission notification shall be given as aforesaid at the end of each day of data on the number of each of these species taken.

(b) If it appears that the maximum catches of whales permitted by paragraph 11 may be reached before 7th April of any year, the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics shall determine, on the basis of the data provided, the date on which the maximum catch of each of these species shall be deemed to have been reached and shall notify the master of each factory ship and each Contracting Government of that date not less than four days in advance thereof. The taking or attempting to take baleen whales, so notified, by factory ships or whale catchers attached thereto shall be illegal in any waters south of 40° South Latitude after midnight of the date so determined.

(c) Notification shall be given in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of the Convention of each factory ship intending to engage in whaling operations in any waters south of 40° South Latitude.

27. Notification shall be given in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of the Convention with regard to all factory ships and catcher ships of the following statistical information:

(a) concerning the number of whales of each species taken, the number thereof lost, and the number treated at each factory ship or land station, and

(b) as to the aggregate amounts of oil of each grade and quantities of meal, fertiliser (guano), and other products derived from them, together with

(c) particulars with respect to each whale treated in the factory ship, land station or "small-type whaling" operations as to the date and approximate latitude and longitude of taking, the species and sex of the whale, its length and, if it contains a foetus, the length and sex, if ascertainable, of the foetus.

The data referred to in (a) and (c) above shall be verified at the time of the tally and there shall also be notification to the Commission of any information which may be collected or obtained concerning the calving grounds and migration of whales.

28. - (a) Notification shall be given in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of the Convention with regard to all factory ships and catcher ships of the following statistical information:

(1) The name and gross tonnage of each factory ship

(2) For each catcher ship attached to a factory ship or land station

(i) the dates on which each is commissioned and ceases whaling for the season

(ii) the number of days on which each is at sea on the whaling grounds each season

(iii) the gross tonnage, horsepower, length and other characteristics of each; vessels used only as tow boats should be specified.

(3) A list of the land stations which were in operation during the period concerned, and the number of miles searched per day by aircraft, if any.

(b) The information required under paragraph (a) (2) (iii) should also be recorded together with the following information, in the log book format shown in Appendix A, and forwarded to the Commission:

(1) Where possible the time spent each day on different components of the catching operation.

(2) Any modifications of the measures in paragraphs (a)(2)(i)–(iii) or (b)(1) or data from other suitable indicators of fishing effort for “small-type whaling” operations.

29. – (a) Where possible all factory ships and land stations shall collect from each whale taken and report on:

(1) both ovaries or the combined weight of both testes.

(2) at least one ear plug, or one tooth (preferably first mandibular).

(b) Where possible similar collections to those described in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph shall be undertaken and reported by “small-type whaling” operations conducted from shore or by pelagic fleets.

(c) All specimens collected under sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be properly labelled with the platform or other identification number of the whale and be appropriately preserved.

(d) Contracting Governments shall arrange for the analysis as soon as possible of the tissue samples and specimens collected under sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) and report to the Commission on the results of such analyses.

30. A Contracting Government shall provide the Secretariat with proposed scientific permits before they are issued and in sufficient time to allow the Scientific Committee to review and comment on them. The proposed permits should specify:

(a) objectives of the research;

(b) number, sex, size and stock of the animals to be taken;

(c) opportunities for participation in the research by scientists of other nations; and

(d) possible effect on conservation of the stock.

Proposed permits shall be reviewed and commented on by the Scientific Committee at Annual Meetings when possible. When permits would be granted prior to the next Annual Meeting, the Secretary shall send the proposed permits to members of the Scientific Committee by mail for their comment and review. Preliminary results of any research resulting from the permits should be made available at the next Annual Meeting of the Scientific Committee.

31. A Contracting Government shall transmit to the Commission copies of all its official laws and regulations relating to whales and whaling and changes in such laws and regulations.

---

**International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 1946,  
Schedule Appendix A**

**Title page**

(one logbook per catcher per season)

Catcher name. . . . . Year built. . . . .

Attached to expedition/land station . . . . .

Season . . . . .

Overall length . . . . . Wooden/steel hull

Gross tonnage . . . . .

Type of engine . . . . . H.P. . . . .

Maximum speed . . . . . Average searching speed . . . . .

Asdic set, make and model no. . . . .

Date of installation . . . . .

Make and size of cannon . . . . .

Type of first harpoon used . . . . . explosive/electric/non-explosive

Type of killer harpoon used . . . . .

Length and type of forerunner. . . . .

Type of whaleline . . . . .

Height of barrel above sea level . . . . .

Speedboat used, Yes/no

Name of Captain. . . . .

Number of years experience . . . . .

Name of gunner . . . . .

Number of years experience . . . . .

Number of crew . . . . .

---

**International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 1946,  
Schedule Appendix A**

**Table 1. Daily record sheet**

Date . . . . .	Catcher name . . . . .	Sheet No . . . . .				
Searching:	Time started (or resumed) searching					
	* Time whales seen or reported to catcher					
	Whale species					
	Number seen and no. of groups					
	Position found					
	Name of catcher that found whales					
Chasing:	Time started chasing (or confirmed whales)					
	Time whale shot or chasing discontinued					
	Asdic used (Yes/No)					
Handling:	Time whale flagged or alongside for towing					
	Serial No. of catch					
Towing:	Time started picking up					
	Time finished picking up or started towing					
	Date and time delivered to factory					
Resting:	Time stopped (for drifting or resting)					
	Time finished drifting/ resting					
	Time ceased operations					

**Weather conditions**

	Time	Sea state	Wind force and direction	Visibility
Total searching time . . . . .				
Total chasing time . . . . .				
A) with asdic . . . . .				
B) without asdic . . . . .				
Total handling time . . . . .				
Total towing time . . . . .				
Total resting time . . . . .				
Other time (e.g. bunkering, in port) . . . . .				

### Whales Seen (No. and No. of schools)

Blue . . . . .	Bryde's . . . . .
Fin . . . . .	Minke . . . . .
Humpback . . . . .	Sperm . . . . .
Right . . . . .	Others (specify) . . . . .
Sei . . . . .	

Signed . . . . .

\* Time whales reported to catcher means the time when the catcher is told of the position of a school and starts to move towards it to chase it.

### Table 2. Schooling Report

To be completed by pelagic expedition or coastal station for each sperm whale school chased. A separate form to be used each day.

Name of expedition or coastal station . . . . .  
 Date . . . . . Noon position of factory ship . . . . .

Time School Found . . . . .  
 Total Number of Whales in School . . . . .  
 Number of Takeable Whales in School . . . . .  
 Number of Whales Caught from School by each Catcher . . . . .  
 Name of Catcher . . . . .  
 Name of Catcher . . . . .  
 Name of Catcher . . . . .  
 Name of Catcher . . . . .  
 Total Number caught from school . . . . .

Remarks:

### Explanatory Notes

- A. Fill in one column for each school chased with number of whales caught by each catcher taking part in the chase; if catchers chase the school but do not catch any whales from it, enter 0; for catchers in fleet which do not chase that school enter X.

- B. A school on this form means a group of whales which are sufficiently close together that a catcher having completed handling one whale can start chasing another whale almost immediately without spending time searching. A solitary whale should be entered as a school of 1 whale.
  - C. A takeable whale is a whale of a size or kind which the catchers would take if possible. It does not necessarily include all whales above legal size, e.g. if catchers are concentrating on large whales only these would be counted as takeable.
  - D. Information about catchers from other expeditions or companies operating on the same school should be recorded under Remarks.
- 

De wijzigingen van het Reglement behoeften ingevolge artikel 62, eerste lid, letter b, van de Grondwet niet de goedkeuring der Staten-Generaal.

---

Uitgegeven de zesde juli 1982.

*De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken a.i.,*  
J. C. TERLOUW