

68th Meeting of the International Whaling Commission

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON WHALE KILLING METHODS AND WELFARE ISSUES

14.00-15.30 Hrs Friday 14 October 2022 at the Grand Hotel Bernardin, Portorož, Slovenia

Issue and Agenda Item	Main Outcomes
Data provided on whales killed, Item 3	The Chair thanked the Kingdom of Denmark on behalf of Greenland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, St Vincent and the Grenadines, UK, USA and Norway for submitting reports on whales killed.
Information on improving the humaneness of whaling operations, Item 4	The Chair thanked the Kingdom of Denmark on behalf of Greenland, the Russian Federation, St Vincent and the Grenadines, USA and Norway for submitting information on improving the humaneness of whaling operations.
Whale welfare, Item 5	The WG-WKM&WI endorsed the recommendation for a further workshop on euthanasia and mass strandings to be funded from the Voluntary Welfare Fund. The Working Group recommended that the Commission endorse the Whale Welfare Assessment tool.
Whale welfare issues associated with the entanglement of large whales, Item 6	The WG-WKM&WI expressed its strong support for the Entanglement Initiative and recommended that work continues to build global capacity to respond to entangled whales.
Strandings, Item 7	The WG-WKM&WI supported the work of the Strandings Initiative and endorsed the work and recommendations presented in document WKMWI/68/7.1/01 including to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - note the intersessional progress made by the Strandings Initiative (SI) - endorse the new Strategic objectives and SI structure (SC/68C/E/15) - adopt the proposed workplan for 2021-2024 (SC/68C/E/17) - support funding application for in-person Strandings Expert Panel (SEP) workshop in Spring 2023 (Annex 4) - endorse the continuation of the Strandings Coordinator position for the next two years to IWC69 - supply details of strandings network contact details to the Secretariat

Funding, Item 9	The WG-WKM&WI noted the report of the Voluntary Welfare Fund. The WG-WKM&WI recommended that the F&A Committee endorse the evaluation criteria and the proposed allocation processes outlined in document WKMWI/68/9.2/01 and support the proposal to add an appendix in the Rules of Procedure and Financial Regulations to reflect the process of the Voluntary Welfare Fund.
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1. INTRODUCTORY ITEMS

1.1 Appointment of Chair

Jan Henderson (New Zealand) was appointed Chair.

1.2 Appointment of Rapporteurs

Sarah Ferriss and Frances Davis were appointed as rapporteurs.

1.3 Review of Documents

The Chair drew attention to the documents to be discussed under each agenda item. A list of meeting documents is given in Appendix 1.

1.4 Observer Participation

The Chair noted that, in accordance with Rules of Procedure, observers would be invited to speak after Contracting Governments. Rules of Procedure for Observers for this meeting are given at the end of Appendix 2. A list of all participants, including Observers, is given in Appendix 3.

2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

The adopted agenda is given in Appendix 2 and included a presentation from Anik Boileau Director of the Sept-Îles Research and Education Centre (CERSI) as an AOB item.

3. DATA PROVIDED ON WHALES KILLED

The Chair introduced this item noting that it allows Contracting Governments to provide the information specified in Resolutions 1999-1 and 2001-2. Resolution 1999-1 encourages reporting of data on whales killed including the number killed by each method, the number killed instantaneously, times to death, number of whales targeted and missed, number of whales struck and lost, calibre of rifle where used, number of bullets used and methods to determine unconsciousness/time to death. Resolution 2001-2 encourages Contracting Governments to submit information on variance data on times to death (to the extent possible) and comparative data from the killing of other large mammals. This item also allows reporting of data relevant to the administration of euthanasia.

3.1 Reports from Contracting Governments

Reports received on whales killed and whale killing methods/euthanasia from the Kingdom of Denmark on behalf of Greenland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, St Vincent and the Grenadines, UK and USA were compiled in document WKMWI/68/3.1/01/REV1 (*Summary of Activities Related to the Action Plan on Whale Killing Methods*). Information from Norway was included in document WKMWI/68/3.1/02/REV1 (*Norwegian minke whaling 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021*).

3.1.1 Kingdom of Denmark

Denmark (Greenland) noted that the data for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 were available in document WKMWI/68/3.1/01/REV1.

3.1.2 The Netherlands

The Netherlands presented their report in document WKMWI/68/3.1/01/REV1, which described the method used for the euthanasia of large stranded cetaceans, and outlined the “go and no go” criteria and arguments considered for applying this method. The Netherlands noted that the “guidelines for stranded large whales” had been updated in 2020 and euthanasia was an option in circumstances where it was in the best interest of the animal to end suffering. Euthanasia was performed in a manner which considered animal welfare and public safety as the main priorities but that also reconciled the emotions of the general public. Historically, the largest whales to strand alive on the Dutch coast measured less than 16 m in length and a method to euthanise whales between 6 and 15 m length had been devised based on scientific publications, guidelines developed in other countries and trials performed in the Netherlands.

3.1.3 New Zealand

New Zealand presented their report with data for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 in document WKMWI/68/3.1/01/REV1, noting that all killings were related to euthanasia and had been carried out to minimise suffering. New Zealand emphasised that they took animal welfare issues seriously and noted that all euthanasia in the country was undertaken by trained personnel employed by the Department of Conservation.

3.1.4 Norway

Norway noted that the data for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 were available in document WKMWI/68/3.1/02/REV1.

3.1.8 USA

The USA presented the data for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 in document WKMWI/68/3.1/01/REV1. The primary methods used were the penthrite grenade, penthrite projectile with a black powder shoulder gun as a backup, or black powder shoulder gun exclusively. Annual efficiency rates averaged 78% over the four years, which was higher than historical rates.

4. INFORMATION ON IMPROVING THE HUMANENESS OF WHALING OPERATIONS

The Chair introduced this item and noted that it allows Contracting Governments to provide information specified in Resolution 1997-1 and supported by Resolution 2001-2. Resolution 1997-1 concerns steps being taken to improve the humaneness of aboriginal whaling operations. Resolution 2001-2 encourages all Contracting Governments to provide appropriate technical assistance to reduce time to unconsciousness and death in all whaling operations.

4.1 Reports from Contracting Governments

Relevant information received from the Kingdom of Denmark on behalf of Greenland, the Russian Federation, St Vincent and the Grenadines and USA were compiled in document WKMWI/68/3.1/01/REV1. Information from Norway was included in document WKMWI/68/3.1/02/REV1.

4.2 Presentation by North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO) on training videos

The Deputy Secretary for NAMMCO presented its work, which was focused around three pillars – hunter safety, animal welfare and efficiency. Several workshops and meetings have been held and 124 recommendations made, of which 87% had been acted upon by the member countries, and with significant improvements to time to death and instant death rate. The remaining recommendations largely revolved around training and the transfer of knowledge between hunters, and three instruction manuals have been produced. In 2021, NAMMCO agreed to produce a series of short instructional videos to supplement these manuals and the first video, focused on hunter safety has

been made and is freely available on the NAMMCO website. In September 2022, it was decided to continue the video series, and production of the next video, focusing on target location and shooting angle in the large whale harpoon grenade hunts, was underway.

The UK thanked NAMMCO for the information provided and emphasised the importance of reporting the data to IWC. Recognising that fin whaling was conducted by Iceland in 2022 for the first time in the last four years, the UK remarked that it would welcome the provision of data, noting that welfare concerns were raised during the season. The UK welcomed the new monitoring, inspections and data collection rules issued by the Icelandic Fisheries Minister to ensure compliance with domestic animal welfare laws and encouraged Iceland to analyse and publish all data and footage obtained during the official monitoring of the 2022 whaling system and to report it to the IWC. The UK also encouraged Norway to report relevant welfare data to the WG-WKM&WI.

The United States thanked the NAMMCO Secretariat for the helpful presentation and noted that the AEWC had been working for years on its successful weapons improvement program, using a variety of outreach and training tools, with the goal of improved hunter safety, increased efficiency of the hunt, and ensuring humane harvest of the bowhead whale. The United States also supported the comments of the UK related to fin whaling conducted in Iceland in 2022. The United States indicated that it would anticipate Iceland reporting relevant data and information on the implementation of its new monitoring and inspection rules to NAMMCO next year, and would encourage Iceland to report that information to the IWC as well.

Whale and Dolphin Conservation (WDC), speaking also on behalf of Animal Welfare Institute, Pro Wildlife, Humane Society International (HSI), Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) and Cetacean Society International, summarised catches in Iceland's 2022 fin whaling season and noted that it had resulted in at least five cases of inaccurately fired harpoons, malfunctioning equipment (in the form of undetonated penthrite grenades) and the use of multiple harpoon shots to kill whales. In response to the documented irregularities in the 2022 hunt, a new regulation on the control of Icelandic whaling had been issued. The new regulation requires regular monitoring of whaling vessels to ensure compliance with the Icelandic Law on Animal Welfare during whaling. Hunting inspectors will be on board during all whaling trips and all data must be submitted to a supervising veterinarian at the end of each inspection. The group of organisations asked 1) whether Iceland intended to report killing methods, times to death, struck and lost whales, number of strikes, number of unexploded harpoons and body lengths for all whales killed in Iceland since 2006 and for which data had not already been submitted; 2) whether it was going to publicise data and footage obtained during the official monitoring of the 2022 whaling season; 3) any plans to investigate and address the reasons for so many harpoon grenades failing to detonate this season?

Iceland noted that the improvement of hunting methods and animal welfare issues were taken very seriously, with regular reviews of methods. Moreover, Iceland is an active member of the NAMMCO. The new regulation issued by Iceland came into effect 10 August 2022, and since 24 August 2022 inspectors have been present on all whaling trips. The data gathered was still under assessment, but Iceland assured the findings would be disclosed once this assessment was done.

5. WHALE WELFARE

The Chair introduced this item and recalled that, at IWC65 in 2014, the Commission agreed to reflect the full scope of the IWC's consideration of welfare within the Terms of Reference of the Working Group on Whale Killing Methods and Welfare Issues and agreed an updated Action Plan for the WG-WKM&WI (See Report of the 65th Meeting of the International Whaling Commission 2014, Annex H, Appendix 4). An intersessional working group was established to progress the Action Plan.

At IWC66 the Commission endorsed the recommendations from an IWC Expert Workshop to Support the Consideration of Non-Hunting Related Aspects of Cetacean Welfare held in Kruger National Park, South Africa, 3-4 May 2016 including the development and application of a proposed cetacean welfare assessment framework that could help to further strengthen the consideration of welfare within existing IWC programmes. A Whale Welfare Assessment Framework developed by the UK was first presented at IWC67. The latest version of the Whale Welfare Assessment Framework was discussed and endorsed by the Working Group.

5.1 Report from the intersessional working group

The UK introduced document WKMI/68/5.1/01 (*Progress on the Welfare Action Plan*) and thanked members of the Working Group on Whale Killing Methods and Welfare Issues and its sub-committees for their efforts in past years. The UK noted that there is now a Data Manager role within the Secretariat who is responsible for overseeing the Ship Strikes Database and will hopefully scope out a potential strandings/entanglement database with the possible inclusion of marine debris reporting. It noted the many disentanglement training workshops that have been delivered (see item 6), outlined work with Strandings Regional coordinators (see item 7) and highlighted completion of the Cetacean Welfare Assessment Tool (see 5.2). Communications and outreach continue to be a high priority, with external experts being engaged to promote the IWC's welfare agenda more widely. The UK noted that the FAO are assisting in developing marine mammal release and bycatch mitigation guidelines. These guidelines will focus on education and mitigating bycatch with various partners.

With respect to future work, the Intersessional Working Group on Welfare recommended further workshops on developments in euthanasia techniques and approaches to responding to mass strandings, potentially combined into a single workshop. It recommended that an application is made to the Voluntary Welfare Fund to support this work. It also asked for support to identify any additional organisations to engage with on welfare issues, including on euthanasia.

The Netherlands expressed support for holding a workshop on euthanasia and noted that they are interested in participating.

The Czech Republic drew attention to a draft Resolution on Marine Plastic Pollution (IWC/68/8.1/01/EN) to be discussed in Plenary and of relevance to the IWC's work on welfare. Noting that any requests for action are linked to the IWC budget, it hoped that the Resolution will be adopted by consensus.

The WG-WKM&WI recommended that the Commission endorse the recommendation for a further workshop on euthanasia and mass strandings to be funded from the Voluntary Welfare Fund.

5.2 Whale Welfare Assessment Framework

5.2.1 Update of the Whale Welfare Assessment Framework and associated publication

Documents discussed under this item are 'Anthropogenic Threats to Wild Cetacean Welfare and a Tool to Inform Policy in This Area' *Front. Vet. Sci.* 7:57. doi: 10.3389/fvets.2020.00057, and Update on the Cetacean Welfare Assessment Tool (WKMWI/68/5.2.1/01). Rapporteur's Note: this text in yellow was already here.

The UK outlined the development of the Whale Welfare Tool, intended to be used as a framework for decision making and based on the widely used 'five domains animal welfare model'. The draft Tool was presented at the SC in 2018 and refined following feedback. The UK thanked Mark Simmonds,

Christine Nicol and HSI for their hard work on developing the tool and congratulated them on its completion.

Mark Simmonds (UK) described the peer reviewed paper 'Anthropogenic Threats to Wild Cetacean Welfare and a Tool to Inform Policy in This Area' which was published in 2020. The paper includes details of the Tool, how it was developed and how to deploy it. The Tool has already been tested on southern resident killer whales, demonstrating its value to assess real world impacts. It can also be used in instances where data are lacking. The Tool has already been cited in other publications, with growing interest in using this approach to evaluate impacts on welfare.

5.2.2 Review of Scientific Committee recommendations

An extract from the 2020 IWC Scientific Committee Report (SC68B) regarding the Welfare Assessment Tool for Wild Cetaceans (see WKMWI/68/5.2.2/01) was presented.

The SC Chair welcomed the progress made in the tool's development and noted that the assessment of whale watching operations provide further opportunities to use the tool on wild cetacean populations.

Mexico thanked the UK and expressed support for the work on the tool.

The WG-WKM&WI recommended that the Commission endorse the tool.

6. WELFARE ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH THE ENTANGLEMENT OF LARGE WHALES

At IWC64 in 2012 the Commission endorsed recommendations from two workshops (2010, 2011) for responding to welfare concerns caused by entanglement, including recommendations on capacity building. A dedicated technical advisor has been attached to the Secretariat since 2011 to implement these recommendations. Since then, over 1,300 trainees from 36 countries have received IWC entanglement response training.

6.1 Secretariat report on progress

The Secretariat's Technical Advisor introduced document WKMWI/68/6.1/01 (*Overview of the IWC Initiative to Mitigate Non-deliberate, Lethal Impacts to Whales September 2018 to September 2022*) and noted the challenges with in-person training due to COVID-19 during the intersessional period. He noted that he had recently concluded disentanglement training in Italy, and future trainings were planned for El Salvador, Vietnam and La Réunion. He thanked the Dutch Postcode Lottery, the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) and the IWC entanglement fund for the provision of €60,000 for capacity building during the next three years.

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Mexico, USA and IFAW thanked the Technical Advisor for his work, highlighting the great progress in this area. The USA reinforced its support for future entanglement work, noting discussions with Alaskan communities that have seen the impacts of entanglement on bowhead whales, and drawing attention to the suggestion in document WKMWI/68/6.1/01 of the need to better understand and mitigate bowhead whale entanglement in ghost gear in the Arctic. Argentina thanked the USA for financial support of this work and IFAW thanked the Dutch postcode lottery for funding support.

The WG-WKM&WI expressed its strong support for the Entanglement Initiative. The WG-WKM&WI recommended that the Commission endorse the recommendation that work continues to build global capacity to respond to entangled whales.

7. STRANDINGS

The Chair noted that at its meeting in 2016 (IWC66), the Working Group on WKM&WI endorsed recommendations from the SC to establish an IWC Strandings Initiative and, in 2018 (IWC67), welcomed the progress of this initiative and again endorsed the SC recommendations on strandings, including the proposal to extend the Strandings Coordinator role subject to available funds.

7.1 Secretariat progress report (Strandings Coordinator and Ship Strikes and Strandings Data Manager)

A Progress Report by the IWC Strandings Coordinator April 2022-July 2022 was presented (WKMWI/68/7.1/01). They noted that the Strandings Expert Panel (SEP) had provided remote 'real-time' emergency strandings response assistance and strandings support in many different countries over the past couple of years and in 2022, the Training Sub-Committee and Strandings Steering Group have been re-established.

The Training Sub-Committee is working to develop a comprehensive strandings response training package, which will cover live and dead cetacean stranding responses, animal welfare, basic sampling and necropsy, unusual mortality and mass stranding event responses, capacity building and the establishment of strandings networks. This training will include both remote, online training resources and in-person training from Expert Panel members.

In addition, the SEP has established regional focal point local coordinators within the membership to aid timely and effective emergency responses and training requests. Local coordinators have been appointed for Western Africa, Eastern Africa/Indian Ocean (to Sri Lanka), Eastern Asia, Central Pacific and South America. Work to update and maintain a global list of strandings responders is ongoing, including details of areas of expertise, government agencies and associated laboratories in collaboration with the Global Strandings Network. Contracting Governments are encouraged to send details for inclusion.

Going forward, the Strandings Initiative will continue to implement its 4-year workplan covering 2021-2024, which includes a revised Strandings Initiative structure and strategic objectives. It is hoped that an in-person Expert Panel meeting can be convened at which a costed version of the Strandings Initiative Plan can be developed, as well as developing and finalising the strandings response training package. It is hoped that this will be achieved at an in-person workshop in Spring 2023 possibly alongside other workshops such as a euthanasia workshop.

The Strandings Coordinator thanked Sandro Mazzariol for his work as Chair of the SEP during the past five years and welcomed Andrew Brownlow who has been appointed chair for the next two years.

The Strandings Coordinator drew attention to the requests to the Commission at the beginning of document WKMWI/68/7.1/01.

7.2 Scientific Committee recommendations

The Chair drew attention to two documents covering the Scientific Committee strandings recommendations *Scientific Committee Strandings Update and Recommendations* (SC68A/SC68B/SC68C/SC68D WKMWI/68/7.2/01) and *Progress on Scientific Committee Strandings Recommendations* (WKMWI/68/7.2/02).

The SC Vice-Chair noted that the work of the Strandings Expert Panel has progressed entirely virtually since inception and highlighted the recommendation that an in-person meeting should be held at the earliest opportunity.

The WG-WKM&WI supported the work of the Strandings Initiative and recommended to the Commission that it endorse the work and recommendations presented in document WKMWI/68/7.1/01 including to:

- note the intersessional progress made by the Strandings Initiative (SI)
- endorse the new Strategic objectives and SI structure (SC/68C/E/15)
- adopt the proposed workplan for 2021-2024 (SC/68C/E/17)
- support funding application for in-person SEP workshop in Spring 2023 (Annex 4)
- endorse the continuation of the Strandings Coordinator position for the next two years to IWC69
- supply details of strandings network contact details to the Secretariat

8. WORKING GROUP ON OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

The Chair introduced this item noting that the Working Group on Operational Effectiveness (WGOE) was tasked with making recommendations to the Commission to implement reforms that would improve the institutional and governance arrangements of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies. These recommendations follow the Report of the Panel of Independent Reviewers (IWC/67/18), a workshop held on 17-18 July 2019 in London and extensive consultation since 2019 with Contracting Governments and observers.

In introducing this item, the Chair noted that the WGOE had discussed how the WG-WKM&WI would fit in with the potential structural reforms of the Commission, and this would be discussed substantively in Plenary. The Co-Chair of the WGOE noted that the Working Group had had useful discussions the previous day, and that the proposals would be discussed again at the forthcoming F&A Committee. The Co-Chair drew attention to the papers tabled for discussion at F&A and encouraged delegates to speak to her or to the other Co-Chair if they had any questions.

9. FUNDING

The Chair introduced this item, noting that in 2018 the WG recommended the development of a clear process for allocating resources from the voluntary welfare fund during the intersessional period ([WKM1802](#)).

9.1 Report of funding

The Secretariat presented document WKMWI/68/9.1/01 (*Update on Voluntary Welfare Funds*) including a summary of the position of the Voluntary Welfare Fund, which contained £95k as of July 2022. Expenditure from the fund relates to funding for the part-time Strandings Coordinator, and no funds were received in 2021 or 2022. The Chair thanked those that had contributed to the fund in 2019 and 2020 which were UK, IFAW, WDC, and Fluke Foundation and reminded all that additional funding for Welfare was always welcome.

The WG-WKM&WI noted the report.

9.2 Presentation of process for allocating funds

The UK introduced document [WKMWI/68/9.2/01](#) (*Voluntary Welfare Fund: Process and Roles*) which outlines the process proposed by the intersessional working group for the allocation of voluntary funds for welfare. The purpose of this fund is to help progress the assessment and mitigation of non-hunting threats to cetacean welfare.

The proposed process and evaluation criteria in WKMWI/68/9.1/01 (*Voluntary Welfare Fund: Process and Roles*) mirror those used for the Voluntary Conservation Fund. The first step for the funding allocation would be for project proposals to be submitted to the intersessional group on welfare using costed templates. The intersessional group on welfare would then assess these project proposals, using the evaluation criteria outlined in the document, and provide recommendations on what

projects to fund. As the Welfare Action Plan has already been endorsed by the Commission and the primary evaluation criteria addresses the identified outcomes in this plan, it is proposed that the intersessional group then allocate the funds as recommended. The Secretariat would then draw up contracts and administer funds, as with other Voluntary Funds.

The WG-WKM&WI recommended that the F&A Committee endorse the evaluation criteria and the proposed allocation processes outlined in document [WKMWI/68/9.2/01](#) and support the proposal to add an appendix in the Rules of Procedure and Financial Regulations to reflect the process of the Voluntary Welfare Fund.

10. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

The report was adopted by correspondence on 16 October at 09:00.

Appendix 1

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

WKMWI/68/3.1/01/REV1	Summary of Activities Related to the Action Plan on Whale Killing Methods - Reports from Member Nations
WKMWI/68/3.1/02/REV1	Norwegian Minke Whaling 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021
WKMWI/58/5.1/01	Progress on the Welfare Action Plan
WKMWI/68/5.2.1/01	Update on the Cetacean Welfare Assessment Tool
WKMWI/68/5.2.2/01	Extract from 2020 IWC Scientific Committee Report (SC68B) regarding the Welfare Assessment Tool for Wild Cetaceans
WKMWI/68/6.1/01	Overview of the IWC Initiative to Mitigate Non-deliberate, Lethal Impacts to Whales: September 2018 to September 2022
WKMWI/68/7.1/01	Progress Report by the IWC Strandings Coordinator April 2022-July 2022
WKMWI/68/7.2/01	Scientific Committee Strandings Update and Recommendations – SC68A/SC68B/SC68C/SC68D
WKMWI/68/7.2/02	Progress on Scientific Committee Strandings Recommendations
WKMWI/68/9.1/01	Update on Voluntary Welfare Funds
WKMWI/68/9.2/01	Voluntary Welfare Fund: Process and Roles

Appendix 2

AGENDA

1. INTRODUCTORY ITEMS

- 1.1 Appointment of Chair
- 1.2 Appointment of Rapporteurs
- 1.3 Review of Documents
- 1.4 Observer Participation

2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

3. DATA PROVIDED ON WHALES KILLED

- 3.1 Reports from Contracting Governments

4. INFORMATION ON IMPROVING THE HUMANENESS OF WHALING OPERATIONS

- 4.1 Reports from Contracting Governments
- 4.2 Presentation by North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO) on training videos

5. WHALE WELFARE

- 5.1 Report from the intersessional working group
- 5.2 Whale Welfare Assessment Framework
 - 5.2.1 Update of the Whale Welfare Assessment Framework and associated publication
 - 5.2.2 Review of Scientific Committee recommendations

6. WELFARE ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH THE ENTANGLEMENT OF LARGE WHALES

- 6.1 Secretariat report on progress

7. STRANDINGS

- 7.1 Secretariat progress report (Strandings Coordinator and Ship Strikes and Strandings Data Manager)
- 7.2 Scientific Committee recommendations

8. WORKING GROUP ON OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

9. FUNDING

- 9.1 Report of funding
- 9.2 Presentation of process for allocating funds

10. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

Appendix 3

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ARGENTINA

Miguel Iñíguez Bessega
Lucia Scheinkman

AUSTRALIA

Michael Double
Nick Gales
Belinda Jago
Alexia Wellbelove

AUSTRIA

Andrea Nouak
Michael Stachowitsch

BELGIUM

Jens Warrie

BRAZIL

Pedro Martins Simões

BULGARIA

Yana Velina

CHILE

Barbara Galletti Vernazzani

CZECH REPUBLIC

Tereza Prasilova
Jan Plesník

DENMARK

Mikala Klint
Lars Thostrup

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Jose Ramon Reyes Lopez
Nina Lysenko
Marisol Castillo

GERMANY

Annegret Finke
Nicole Hielscher

FRANCE

Vincent Ridoux
Nabil Medaghri Alaoui

ICELAND

Gudjon Sigurdsson
Stefan Asmundsson
Jón Stefánsson

ITALY

Caterina Fortuna

LUXEMBOURG

Pierre Gallego

MEXICO

Lorenzo Rojas-Bracho

NETHERLANDS

Anne-Marie Svoboda

NEW ZEALAND

Jan Henderson
Tom Butler

NORWAY

Petter Meier
Hermann Pettersen
Kathrine A. Ryeng
Nils Øien
Arne Bjørge
Erik Martin Biuw

PANAMA

Lisette Trejos-Lasso

SAINT LUCIA

Horace Walters

SLOVENIA

Andrej Bibic
Branka Tavzes

SWITZERLAND

Bruno Mainini

UK

Murray Fyfe
Emma Day

Donna Mackay
Lara Turtle
Lucy Babey
Cat Bell
James Smith

USA

Ryan Wulff
Alisha Falberg
Madison Harris
Mi Ae Kim
Mahvish Madad
Timothy J Greene
John Hopson, Jr.
David Weller
Robert Suydam
Taryn Kiekow Heimer

NON-MEMBER GOVERNMENT

Japan

Takaaki Sakamoto
Takeru Iida
Joji Morishita
Masaki Kadota

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission (AEWC)

Harry Brower, Jr.
John Citta
Earl Comstock
Kayla Scheimreif
Nicole Wojciechow
Geof Givens
George Kaleak, Sr.

Animal Welfare Institute (AWI)

Kate O'Connell
Seren Irwin

Cetacean Society International

Heather Rockwell

Environmental Investigation Agency

Jennifer Lonsdale

Fundación Cethus

Carolina Cassani

Global Guardian Trust

Teruaki Aizawa

Humane Society International

Rebecca Regnery
Grettel Delgadillo
Madison Miketa

Pro Wildlife

Sandra Altherr

Robin des Bois

Emilie Courtin

Whale and Dolphin Conservation

Katrin Matthes
Ed Goodall

**Whaleman International, Ltd. DBA as The
Whaleman Foundation**

Jeff Pantukhoff

Whales Alive

Piripi McIntyre Clere

IWC Secretariat

Nikki Bartmeier
Rebecca Lent
David Mattila
Emma Neave-Webb
Cecilia Passadore
Iain Staniland
Imogen Webster
Kate Wilson