

68th Meeting of the International Whaling Commission

REPORT OF THE INFRACTIONS SUB-COMMITTEE

Sunday 16 October 2022, Portorož, Slovenia

SUMMARY OF MAIN OUTCOMES

<i>Issue and Agenda item</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>
Catch Reports for 2018-2021 <i>Item 3.1</i>	A summary of catches received by the Commission for 2018-2021 was reviewed.
Infractions Reports for 2018-2021 <i>Item 3.1</i>	A summary of infraction reports received by the Commission for 2018-2021 was reviewed.
Other Information <i>Items 4-6</i>	Information on the surveillance of whaling operations in 2018-2021 was summarised. The information provided as required or requested under Section VI of the Schedule was summarised. A summary of national legislation supplied to the Commission was given.

1. INTRODUCTORY ITEMS

The Infractions Sub-committee considers matters and documents relating to the International Observer Scheme and Infractions insofar as they involve monitoring of compliance with the Schedule and penalties for infractions thereof (*Rep. int. Whal. Commn.* 29: 22).

A list of participants is given in Appendix 1.

1.1 Appointment of Chair

M. Amadou Telivel Diallo was appointed Chair. He welcomed participants to the meeting.

1.2 Appointment of Rapporteur

Isidora Katara (Secretariat) was appointed rapporteur with assistance from Zineb Agherrabi and Patricia Cremona.

1.3 Review of Documents

The following documents were available to the Sub-Committee:

INF/68/02/01 Annotated Draft Agenda.

INF/68/3.1/01 Summary of Reported Catches for the 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 Seasons

INF/68/3.1/02/REV1 Summary of infractions reports received by the commission for the period 2018-2021

INF/68/06/01/REV1 National Legislation Details Supplied to the Commission

1.4 Observer Participation

Following the Commission's Rules of Procedure change at IWC65 in 2016, the Chair welcomed observers to the Infractions Sub-Committee. He explained that, so long as time permitted, he would call observers to speak at the end of discussions on each agenda item.

2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

The agenda was adopted unchanged, see Appendix 2.

3. INFRACTIONS REPORTS FROM CONTRACTING GOVERNMENTS

The Secretariat circulated forms for annual reporting of current and unresolved infractions on 25 April 2019 (IWC.CCG.1358), 28 February 2020 (IWC.CCG.1390), 18 March 2021 (IWC.CCG.1445), and 02 March 2022 (IWC.CCG.1497). While the use of the form is not compulsory, Contracting Governments do have to fulfil reporting obligations under Article IX.4 of the Convention.

3.1 Reports for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021

The Sub-Committee reviewed INF/68/3.1/01, the draft summary of reported catches for 2018-2021 and INF/68/3.1/02/REV1, the draft summary of infractions reports received by the commission for the period 2018-2021; the two reports are given as Appendices 3 and 4, respectively, to this report.

3.2 Follow-up on earlier reports

No information on unresolved infractions from previous seasons was reported.

4. SURVEILLANCE OF WHALING OPERATIONS

The Infractions Report submitted by the USA and St Vincent and the Grenadines stated that 100% of their ASW catches are under direct national inspection. Catches by Denmark (Greenland) are subject to a random check (1%) for all years apart from 2021 when inspections are reported as sporadic, due to COVID-19. For Iceland, 11% of the catch was under inspection in 2018. Norwegian catches were monitored at sea using the Norwegian Electronic Trip Recorder System (Blue Box); periodic checks were carried out by inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries.

5. CHECKLIST OF INFORMATION REQUIRED OR REQUESTED UNDER SECTION VI OF THE SCHEDULE

The Secretariat circulated a checklist to facilitate reporting information required or requested under Section VI of the Schedule on 25 April 2019 (IWC.CCG.1358), 28 February 2020 (IWC.CCG.1390), 18 March 2021 (IWC.CCG.1445), 02 March 2022 (IWC.CCG.1497).

This checklist was developed as an administrative aid to the Sub-Committee in helping it to determine whether obligations under Section VI of the Schedule were being met. It is not compulsory for Contracting Governments to complete the checklist although they do have to fulfil their obligations under this Section of the Schedule.

The available information reported by member countries is summarised below:

Denmark: Information on the date, species, length, sex, length and sex of the foetus, killing method and the number of struck and lost were collected for 90-100% of the catch. GRT, length, and HP of each catcher were recorded for 100% of larger boats (the percentage was not specified for 2021). In 2018, the position was collected for 56% of the catch (82% for larger boats) and 84% of females were inspected for lactation. In 2019, the position was collected for 61% of the catch (72% for larger boats) and 65% of females were inspected for lactation. In 2020, the position was collected for 98% of the catch and 90% of the females were inspected for lactation. In 2021, the position was collected for 97% of the catch and 83% of females were inspected for lactation. Individual information is recorded.

Iceland: In 2018, information on the date, location, sex, length, and foetus (sex, length) of all caught whales was reported. In 2021 information on the date, location, sex, and length of all caught whales was reported. There were no catches in 2019 and 2020.

Japan: In 2018, information on the date, species, length, sex, length and sex of the foetus was reported. Japan has been reporting catch data on catches as a non-member for 2019-2021.

Norway: Information on date, position, length, sex, the length and sex of any foetus if present, and the number of struck and lost were collected for 100% of the minke whale catch for the period 2018-2021.

Republic of Korea: A full explanation of infractions was reported for the period 2018-2021.

Russian Federation: In 2018, 2019, and 2021, information on the date, time, species, position, length, sex, presence of foetus or lactation, the killing method (including time to death) and numbers struck and lost was collected for 100% of the catch. Biological samples were taken.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines: In 2019 and 2021, information on the date, time, species, position, length, sex, presence of foetus or lactation, the killing method (harpoon) and numbers struck and lost was collected. Biological samples were taken. There were no catches in 2018 and 2020. In 2022, 1 strike and lost was reported.

USA: Information on date, time, species, position, length, sex, the length, and sex of any foetus if present, killing method and the number of struck and lost are collected for 100% of the catch for the period 2018-2021. A sample of adult females was checked for lactation, a sample of gonads was measured, and samples of ovaries and earplugs/teeth were collected.

6. SUBMISSION OF NATIONAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

A summary of national legislation supplied to the Commission is given in Table 1.

7. OTHER MATTERS

7.1 Reports from Contracting Governments on availability, sources, and trade in whale products

The Commission has adopted a number of Resolutions inviting Contracting Governments to report on the availability, sources and trade in whale products. This agenda item provides the opportunity for Contracting Governments to provide the information specified in these Resolutions.

- 1994-7 on international trade in whale meat and products.
- 1995-7 on improving mechanisms to prevent illegal trade in whale meat.
- 1996-3 on improving mechanisms to restrict trade and prevent illegal trade in whale meat.
- 1997-2 on improved monitoring of whale product stockpiles.
- 1998-8 inter alia reaffirmed the need for Contracting Governments to fully observe the above Resolutions addressing trade questions, particularly regarding the problem of illegal trade in whale products and urged all governments to provide the information specified in previous resolutions.

No reports were received by the Secretariat on these resolutions.

The UK noted that because this agenda item provides for Contracting Governments to submit information on the availability, sources and trade in whale products and given that over 2000 tonnes of whale meat have been traded internationally since IWC67, the UK strongly encourages those Contracting Governments that have been involved in this trade to report.

7.2 Other

No other matters were raised.

8. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

The report was adopted by correspondence on xxxx.

Table 1

National Legislation details supplied to the IWC¹

Country	Year ³	Country	Year ³
Antigua and Barbuda	None	Kiribati	None
Argentina	2003	Korea, Republic of	2011
Australia	2000	Laos	None
Austria	1998	Lithuania	None
Belgium	2002	Luxembourg	None
Belize	None	Mali	None
Benin	None	Marshall Islands, Republic of	None
Brazil	2008	Mauritania	None
Bulgaria	None	Mexico	2006
Cambodia	None	Monaco	None
Cameroon	None	Mongolia	None
Chile	2011	Morocco	None
China, People's Republic of	1983	Nauru	None
Colombia	None	Netherlands, The	2002
Congo, Republic of	None	New Zealand	1992
Costa Rica	None	Nicaragua	None
Cote D'Ivoire	None	Norway	2000
Croatia, Republic of	None	Oman	1981
Cyprus	None	Palau, Republic of	None
Czech Republic	None	Panama	None
Denmark (including Greenland)	2018	Peru	2019
Dominica	None	Poland	None
Dominican Republic	None	Portugal	2004
Ecuador	2000	Romania	None
Eritrea	None	Russian Federation	1998
Estonia	2008	San Marino	None
Finland	1983	Saint Kitts and Nevis	None
France	1994	Saint Lucia	1984
Gabon	None	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	2003
Gambia	None	Senegal	None
Germany	1982	Slovak Republic	None
Ghana, Republic of	None	Slovenia	None
Grenada	None	Solomon Islands	None
Guatemala	None	South Africa	1998
Guinea-Bissau	None	Spain	2008
Guinea, Republic of	None	Suriname	None
Hungary	None	Sweden	2004
Iceland	1985	Switzerland	1986
India	1981	Tanzania	None
Ireland	2000	Togo	None
Israel	None	Tuvalu	None
Italy	None	UK	1996
Kenya	None	Uruguay	2002
		USA	2004

NOTES:

1. Up to the 1st of September 2022. Dates in the table refer to the date of the material not the date of submission.
2. Member states of the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain and Sweden) are subject also to relevant regulations established by the Commission of the European Union. The date of the most recent EU legislation supplied to the International Whaling Commission is 2005.
3. The Year refers to the year of the most recent reported legislation.

Appendix 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ARGENTINA

Miguel Iñíguez Bessega

AUSTRALIA

Michael Double

Nick Gales

Belinda Jago

Adam Clark

Alexia Wellbelove

AUSTRIA

Michael Stachowitsch

Andrea Nouak

BELGIUM

Stephanie Langerock

Jens Warrie

BENIN

Brito Urbain T. A. Sonagnon

BRAZIL

Pedro Martins Simões

CHILE

Dinson Baack

CHINA

Lindsay Porter

CZECH REPUBLIC

Barbora Chmelova

Jan Plesník

DENMARK

Amalie Jessen

FRANCE

Nabil Medaghri Alaoui

GERMANY

Nicole Hielscher

GUINEA, Rep. of

Balla Moussa Keïta

ICELAND

Gudjon Sigurdsson

Stefan Asmundsson

ITALY

Caterina Fortuna

KOREA, Rep of

Soobin Shim

MEXICO

Lorenzo Rojas-Bracho

NEW ZEALAND

Tom Butler

Jan Henderson

NORWAY

Kathrine A. Ryeng

PANAMA

Lisette Trejos-Lasso

PORTUGAL

Luís Freitas

SWITZERLAND

Bruno Mainini

UNITED KINGDOM

Cat Bell

Mark Peter Simmonds

Murray Fyfe

Lara Turtle

Emma Day

Lucey Babey

Donna Mackay

James Smith

Sue Fisher

USA

Alisha Falberg
Mi Ae Kim
Maddison Harris
Mahvish Madad
David Weller
Robert Suydam
Taryn Kiekow Heimer
Harry Brower, Jr.
Crawford Patkotak
Brian Gruber
Ryan Wulff
Elizabeth Phelps

NON-MEMBER GOVERNMENT

Japan

Takaaki Sakamoto

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission

Geof Givens
George Kaleak, Sr.
John Hopson, Jr.
Nicole Wojciechow
Earl Comstock
Kayla Scheimreif
John Citta
Thomas Napageak, Jr.
Jenny Evans
Taquik Hepa
Nicole Wojciechow

Animal Welfare Institute (AWI)

Kate O'Connell
Seren Urwin

Instituto de Conservacion de Ballenas

Roxana Schteinbarg

Cetacean Society International

Heather Rockwell

**Department of Livestock and Fisheries,
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**

Akhane Phomsouvanh

Dolphin & Whale Action Network

Nanami Kurasawa

Environmental Investigation Agency

Clare Perry
Sarah Dolman
Jennifer Lonsdale
Sarah Dolman

Humane Society International

Madison Miketa

**The Fishermen and Hunters Association in
Greenland, KNAPK**

Nikkulaat Jeremiassen
Vitus Qujaukitsoq

Ministry for the Environment

Pedro Martins Simões

**Ministere des Ressources Animales et
Halieutiques**

Kodjo Ahuatchy Alain

**Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food
Quality)**

Eva Varkevisser

**Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy
of the Republic of Guinea**

Ocean Care

Fabienne McLellan
Thomas Schweiger

Pro Wildlife

Sandra Altherr

Rapporteur

Patricia Cremona

Members of the IWC Secretariat

Iain Staniland
Mark Tandy
Kate Wilson
Emma Neave-Webb

Appendix 2

AGENDA

1. INTRODUCTORY ITEMS
 - 1.1 Appointment of Chair
 - 1.2 Appointment of Rapporteur
 - 1.3 Review of Documents
 - 1.4 Observer Participation
2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA
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8. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

Appendix 3

SUMMARY OF REPORTED CATCHES FOR THE 2018, 2019, 2020 AND 2021 SEASONS

Catches are summarised per year in tables 1-4. Apart from aboriginal subsistence catches the tables include commercial and special permit catches. Catch and associated data for commercial and scientific permit catches were submitted to the IWC Secretariat. Note that although lost whales are traditionally reported, they are not intrinsically infractions.

We are grateful to non-member nations for supplying catch data.

Table 11: Summary of catches, including infractions, reported for the 2018 season. The different types of catches reported are C: Commercial; A: Aboriginal subsistence; I: Illegal; S: special permit; Co: Commercial under objection, Cr: Commercial under reservation; U: unofficial; -: no catch.

Ty	Nation	Area	Species	Number	Notes
Member Nations					
A	Denmark	Greenland E	common minke whales	2	
			fin whales	7	
	Greenland W	humpback whales	6	Inc. lost: 1 fin, 4 minke	
		common minke whales	116		
	Russia	Chukotka	gray whales	107	Inc 1 lost gray & 1 whale which was a bit 'stinky' but was utilised.
	United States	Alaska N	gray whales	1	Inc. 21 bowhead struck & lost (estimated survival: 15 poor or died; 2 fair, 1 excellent, 3 unknown). Unauthorized take of 1gray
bowhead whales			68		
Co	Norway	Atlantic N	common minke whales	454	Inc. 2 lost.
Cr	Iceland	Iceland	common minke whales	6	
		Iceland W	fin whales	146	Two whales listed as fin were fin/blue hybrids.

Ty	Nation	Area	Species	Number	Notes
I	Republic of Korea	Korea	common minke whales	2	Illegal catches
		Antarctic	antarctic minke whales	334	Inc 1 lost mi
S	Japan	Japan	common minke whales	128	Inc 1 lost minke;;;
			sei whales	135	
		Pacific NW	common minke whales	43	Inc 1 lost sei
Non-Member Nations					
A	Canada	Canada Hudson Bay	bowhead whales	3	
U	Indonesia	Indonesia	sperm whales	15	Unofficial information

Table 22: Summary of catches, including infractions, reported for the 2019 season. The different types of catches reported are C: Commercial; A: Aboriginal subsistence; I: Illegal; S: special permit; Co: Commercial under objection, Cr: Commercial under reservation; U: unofficial; -: no catch.

Ty	Nation	Area	Species	Number	Notes
Member Nations					
		Greenland E	common minke whales	11	
			fin whales	8	
A	Denmark	Greenland W	humpback whales	4	Inc. lost: 1 fin, 7 minke
			common minke whales	160	
			gray whales	137	
	Russia	Chukotka	gray whales		Inc 2 lost gray & 3 'stinky' gray whales
			bowhead whales	1	

Ty	Nation	Area	Species	Number	Notes
	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	W. Indies	humpback whales	3	
	United States	Alaska N	bowhead whales	36	Inc. 6 bowheads struck & lost (estimated survival: 2 died; 1 excellent, 3 unknown).
Co	Norway	Atlantic N	common minke whales	429	Inc. 2 lost.
I	Republic of Korea	Korea	common minke whales	6	Illegal catches
S	Japan	Japan	common minke whales	79	::
Non-Member Nations					
A	Canada	Canada Hudson Bay	bowhead whales	4	
		Japan	common minke whales	33	Commercial catch taken after Japan left the IWC
C	Japan		sei whales	25	
		Pacific NW	Bryde's whales	187	
			common minke whales	11	
U	Indonesia	Indonesia	sperm whales	18	No information. 2016-18 average used.

Table 33: Summary of catches, including infractions, reported for the 2020 season. The different types of catches reported are C: Commercial; A: Aboriginal subsistence; I: Illegal; S: special permit; Co: Commercial under objection, Cr: Commercial under reservation; U: unofficial; -: no catch.

Ty	Nation	Area	Species	Number	Notes
Member Nations					
A	Denmark	Greenland E	common minke whales	20	
			fin whales	3	Inc. lost: 7 minke

Ty	Nation	Area	Species	Number	Notes
		Greenland W	humpback whales	4	
			common minke whales	162	
	Russia	Chukotka	gray whales	136	Inc 3 lost gray & 2 'stinky' gray whales
	United States	Alaska N	bowhead whales	69	Inc. 15 bowhead struck & lost (estimated survival: 8 died; 5 poor, 1 excellent, 1 fair).
Co	Norway	Atlantic N	common minke whales	503	Inc. 2 lost.
I	Republic of Korea	Korea	common minke whales	2	Illegal catches
Non-Member Nations					
A	Canada	Canada Hudson Bay	bowhead whales	1	
		Japan	common minke whales	95	;;;
C	Japan	Pacific NW	sei whales	25	
			Bryde's whales	187	
U	Indonesia	Indonesia	sperm whales	18	No information. 2016-18 average used.

Table 44: Summary of catches, including infractions, reported for the 2021 season. The different types of catches reported are C: Commercial; A: Aboriginal subsistence; I: Illegal; S: special permit; Co: Commercial under objection, Cr: Commercial under reservation; U: unofficial; -: no catch.

Ty	Nation	Area	Species	Number	Notes
Member Nations					
		Greenland E	common minke whales	21	Includes 1 minke whale of unknown sex.
A	Denmark	Greenland W	fin whales	2	
			humpback whales	5	Inc. lost: 10 minke

Ty	Nation	Area	Species	Number	Notes
			common minke whales	177	
	Russia	Chukotka	gray whales	127	Inc 1 lost gray & 4 'stinky' gray whales
	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	W. Indies	humpback whales	1	
	United States	Alaska N	bowhead whales	70	Inc. 13 bowhead struck & lost (estimated survival: 4 died; 5 poor, 2 fair, 2 good/excellent).
Co	Norway	Atlantic N	common minke whales	577	Inc. 9 lost.
Cr	Iceland	Iceland	common minke whales	1	
I	Republic of Korea	Korea	common minke whales	12	Illegal catches
Non-Member Nations					
A	Canada	Canada Hudson Bay	bowhead whales	2	
		Japan	common minke whales	91	;;;
C	Japan	Pacific NW	sei whales	25	
			Bryde's whales	187	
U	Indonesia	Indonesia	sperm whales	18	No information. 2016-18 average used.

Appendix 4

SUMMARY OF INFRACTIONS REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSION FOR THE PERIOD 2018-2021

Under the terms of the Convention, each Contracting Government is required to transmit to the Commission full details of each infraction of the provisions of the Convention committed by persons and vessels under the jurisdiction of the Government.

Table 1 gives a summary of the infractions reported for the period 2018-2021.

Table 2 shows the reported percentage of catch under direct national inspection for 2018-2021.

Tables 3-6 give details of the infractions reported for the period 2018-2021, per year.

There are no known unresolved infractions from previous years.

Table 5: *Percentage of catch under direct national inspection, reported for the period 2018-2021.*

Year	Nation	Percentage of catch under direct national inspection
2018		
2019	Greenland (Denmark)	Random Check (1 %)
2020		
2021		
2018	Iceland	11%
2018		
2019		
2020		
2021	Norway	at-sea monitoring using the Norwegian Electronic Trip Recorder System, periodic checks by inspectors
2019		
2020		
2021		
2019	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	
2018		
2019		United States
2020		
2021		

Table 6: Summary of the total number of individual large whales taken as infractions, reported for the period 2018-2021. Reported 0 infractions are included.

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Croatia				
	0 infractions reported	0 infractions reported	0 infractions reported	
Greenland (Denmark)				
	0 infractions reported	0 infractions reported	0 infractions reported	0 infractions reported
Iceland				
	1 fin whale			
Japan				
	0 infractions reported	0 infractions reported		
Norway				
	0 infractions reported	0 infractions reported	0 infractions reported	0 infractions reported
Peru				
			0 infractions reported	
Republic of Korea				
	2 minke whale	1 finless porpoise, 6 minke whale	11 minke whales, 1 unknown	2 minke whale
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines				
	0 infractions reported	0 infractions reported	0 infractions reported	0 infractions reported
United States				
	1 gray whale	0 infractions reported	0 infractions reported	0 infractions reported
The following small cetaceans catches were reported in the infractions reports: in 2019 Croatia reported 1 common bottlenose dolphin; in 2019 Republic of Korea reported 1 common dolphin; in 2020 Republic of Korea reported 9 common dolphin				

Table 7: Details on reported infractions for the 2018 season. U: unknown.

number	sex	length	infraction	details	penalty
Iceland					
fin whale					
1	M	47 English feet	outside legal-size limits	Under 50 feet limit. 64°20'N and 27°04' W Report from Hvalur hf	none
Republic of Korea					
minke whale					
1	U		Illegal capture, Illegal transportation	<Ulsan Police > The suspects boarded a coastal gill net vessel (9.77t) and at around 04:22 of September 23, 2019, the vessel departed from Port Bangeojin in Ulsan Dong-gu, On the same day from an unknown time until around 15:45, sailing the coastal waters of Ulsan Dong-gu, the suspects illegally captured a Mink whale using harpoons, The whale was hauled onboard, separated into parts and hidden under coastal waters nearby Port Bangeojin attached with a buoy, Afterwards, the whale meat hidden under water was transported to port through a transport vessel.	Forwarded the case to the Prosecutor's Office with the following opinion: 8 suspects, should be prosecuted with confinement'(2019)
1	U		Illegal capture, disposal of carcass(waste discharge), retaining prohibited gear, illegal vessel modification	<Gunsan Police> Through the radar of Gunsan 3013, the gathering and dispersion of suspicious fishing vessels was detected, and inspections were carried out at 2018.5.22 12:14 ~ 12:33, 43.5 pairs of work gloves stained with substance presumed to be blood were found, On the same day at 12:20 ~ 14:46, by a patrol boat affiliated to Gunsan 3013, 5 pieces of whale meat(120kg) adrift at sea was found and recovered. (4 suspects exposed)	Forwarded the case to the Prosecutor's Office with the following opinion:'should not be prosecuted'
United States					
gray whale					

number	sex	length	infraction	details	penalty
1	M	24 feet	prohibited species	Based on an investigation by the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission, it was determined that the Bering Strait communities are struggling with food availability due to the changing environmental conditions. While all AEWC whaling captains are aware that the bowhead is the only whale for which a harvest quota is legally available, this opportunistic take of a gray whale enabled the hunters to provide the residents of Gambell with meat	none

Table 8: Details on reported infractions for the 2019 season. U: unknown.

number	sex	length	infraction	details	penalty
Republic of Korea					
finless porpoise					
1	U	112 cm	Illegal capture	<Pyeongtaek Police> On May 24, 2019 around 13:30, a Finless porpoise(a protected species) was found near the breakwater at the west dock gate entrance of Pyeongtaek Port, where there are barely any vessel/people entry, and 2 CCTV cameras were operating which were installed by Pyeongtaek Regional Office of Oceans and Fisheries, Because the the CCTV camera did not capture the incident, details of the capture could not be verified through the monitor of the general situation room	Forwarded the case to the Prosecutor's Office with the following opinion: 'prosecution should be suspended'
minke whale					

number	sex	length	infraction	details	penalty
1	U	600 cm	Illegal capture, disposal of carcass, illegal gear loading, illegal vessel modification	<Gunsan Police> On February 27, 2019 at around 07:30, information on a suspicious vessel was delivered from Gunsan Station situation room to central fixed wing B-703, At 11:57, 2 suspicious vessels were confirmed by B-703, From 14:24 to 15:25, aerial evidence search was carried out above the 2 whaling vessels, Around 15:46, through inspections carried out by Buan Coast Guard Vessel 315, several bloodstains were found, From 16:32 to 16:45, 5 pieces of whale meat adrift at sea were recovered by Vessel 315	Forwarded the case to the Prosecutor's Office with the following opinion: '11 suspects, should be prosecuted (4 with confinement, 1 suspension of prosecution, 6 without confinement)'
1	U	500 cm	Illegal capture, disposal of carcass, illegal gear loading, illegal vessel modification	<Gunsan Police> On March 9, 2019 around 12:56, Gunsan 322 detected an illegal capture verified by central fixed wing B-706, Afterwards, inspections were carried out by patrol boats and 8 bloodstains were collected along with 17 pieces of whale meat(200kg), DNA test was requested to the Whale Research Institute in Ulsan and on-site aerial footage evidence was analyzed, Actions were taken according to law	Forwarded the case to the Prosecutor's Office with the following opinion:'11 suspects, should be prosecuted (4 with confinement, 1 suspension of prosecution, 6 without confinement)'
1	U	510 cm	Illegal capture	<Busan Police> On an unknown date of May 2019, an unknown suspect, together with unknown crew members, boarded an unknown fishing vessel and departed to illegally capture a Minke whale at an unknown location, Arriving at southeast sea of Busan Haeundae-gu Songjung-dong, the vessel encountered a Minke whale(approximately 510cm, 900kg), pursued and captured the whale by sticking 3 harpoons(illegal fishing gear which were loaded on the vessel) on the back of the whale	temporarily case closed as "suspect unknown"

number	sex	length	infraction	details	penalty
1	U		Illegal capture, illegal transportation	<Ulsan Police Station> On May 3, 2019 at an unknown time and place, a Yeosu-registered transport vessel(11t) illegally captured a Minke whale, On the same day at around 13:30, tying the illegally captured whale to the vessel by rope, the vessel illegally possessed and stored the whale by towing and transporting the whale to a location 25.6 nautical miles east of Busan Haeundae-gu Songjung-dong	forwarded as '5 suspects, should be prosecuted(without detention)'
1	U	4 to 5 m	capturing, transporting, selling	Vessel D illegally caught 1 Minke whale at around 04:47, August 2, 2019, 15 nautical miles East off the coast of Chooksan, Youngdeok, Korea. Crew on the vessel cut the whale into pieces, transported them to a restaurant for processing and then sold the meat.	The Police (Korea Coast Guard) forwarded the case for 19 persons involved to the Prosecutor's Office with indictment opinion. Four of these persons are now indicted with physical detention and the other fifteen without detention.
1	U	7.2 m	capturing, transporting, selling	Vessel E illegally caught 1 Minke whale at around 04:30, September 3, 2019, 15 nautical miles East off the coast of Chooksan, Youngdeok, Korea. Crew on the vessel cut the whale into pieces, transported them to a restaurant for processing and then sold the meat.	Initial investigation by the Police has been completed but the case is now being handled by the Prosecutor's Office

Table 9: Details on reported infractions for the 2020 season. U: unknown.

number	sex	length	infraction	details	penalty
Republic of Korea					
minke whale					
1	U	5.8 m	capturing	Vessel B and C illegally caught 1 Minke whale each at around 11:15, June 8, 2020, 18.6 nautical miles South East off the coast of Ganjeol Cape of Ulsan, Korea.	The Police (Korea Coast Guard) forwarded the case for 10 persons involved to the Prosecutor's Office with indictment opinion. Five of these persons are now indicted with physical detention and the other five without detention. Initial investigation by the Police has been completed but the case in now being handled by the Prosecutor's Office
1	U	6.95 m	capturing	Vessel B and C illegally caught 1 Minke whale each at around 11:15, June 8, 2020, 18.6 nautical miles South East off the coast of Ganjeol Cape of Ulsan, Korea.	The Police (Korea Coast Guard) forwarded the case for 10 persons involved to the Prosecutor's Office with indictment opinion. Five of these persons are now indicted with physical detention and the other five without detention. Initial investigation by the Police has been completed but the case in now being handled by the Prosecutor's Office. Initial investigation by the Police has been completed but the case in now being handled by the Prosecutor's Office

Table 10: Details on reported infractions for the 2021 season. U: unknown.

number	sex	length	infraction	details	penalty
Republic of Korea					
minke whale					
1	F		Illegal concealment, storing, selling, marketing	<Pohang Police> The suspects are under the charge of illegally transporting meat through January 14, 2021 ~April 20, 2021.	Under Investigation
1	U	696 cm	Fishing without permission, illegal capture	<Pohang Police> The case was reported as one illegally captured Minke Whale adrift at sea was found at 14:41 of February 25, 2021, 42 nautical miles North East of the Guryongpo port of Pohang, Korea.	classified as cold case(Jun 02, 2021)
1	U		illegal transportation	<Pohang Police> 64 sacks filled in whale meat were found at around 20:40 of April 20, 2021, (nautical point 36-08.45N, 129-25.35E), suspects were arrested in the act. (estimated as 1 entity)	Forwarded the case to the Prosecutor's Office (one with confinement, the other one without confinement) on April 29, 2021.
7	U		Illegal transportation, storing	<Pohang Police> The suspects transported and stored 7 Minke Whale (538 sacks) which had been illegally captured and cut 5times through July 11 ~ August 31, 2021.	Forwarded the case to the Prosecutor's Office (one with confinement, two without confinement) on October 8, 2021.
1	U		Illegal concealment, transportation	<Pohang Police> The suspects were inspected as they transported around 40~50 sacks of Minke Whale meat at around 20:00 of October 1, 2021, 1.7 nautical miles North of the Homigot-myeon, Pohang, Korea. They resisted inspection and run off, but eventually arrested in the act.	Forwarded the case to the Prosecutor's Office (one with confinement) on December 10, 2021.
unknown					

number	sex	length	infraction	details	penalty
1	U		Illegal capture	<Pohang Police> The suspects found swimming Minke Whale at Northeast region of Weolpo port, Pohang, Korea at October 1, 2021 (time isn't identified). They threw spear connected with wire and tracked Minke Whale till it died. They connected rope with dead whale`s tale and raised on the deck.	Under Investigation