Antarctic Whaling Case at the International Court of Justice



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Overview

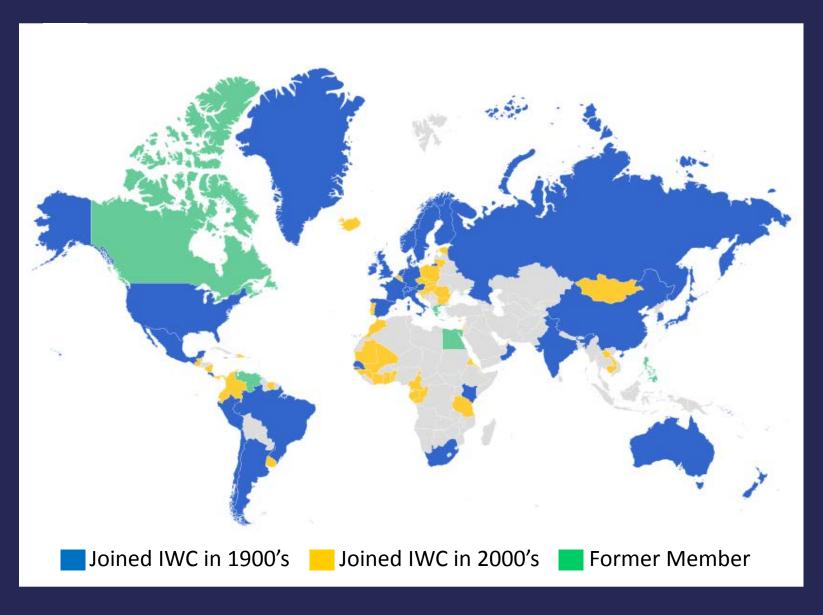
- International Whaling Commission (IWC)
- Japan's Antarctic Whaling
- International Court of Justice Proceedings Australia v. Japan: New Zealand intervening
- Arguments science on trial?

International Whaling Commission

- International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling – 1946
- Whale conservation and management of whaling
- The Convention includes a Schedule of catch limits, etc.



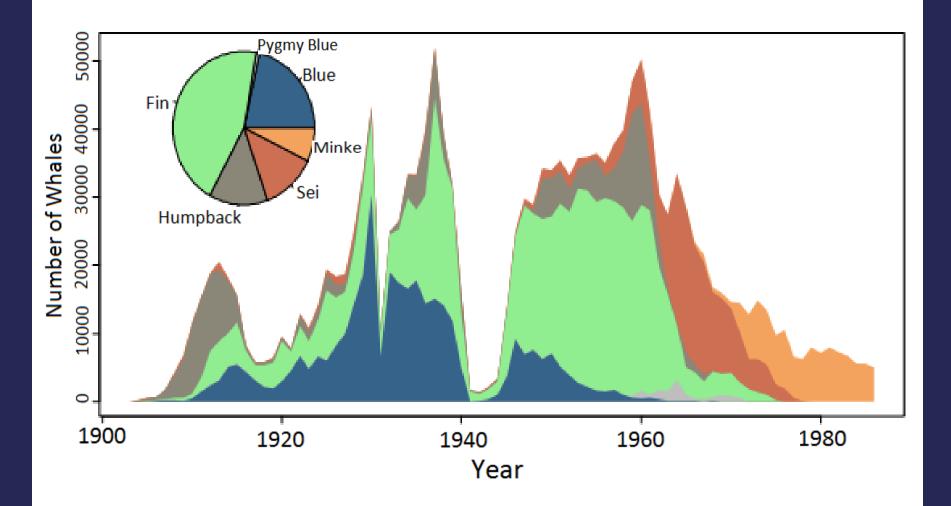
88 IWC Members



Scientific or "Special Permit" Whaling

- Article VIII of the Whaling Convention
- Whaling "for purposes of scientific research" is exempt from the Convention
- Broadly worded
- What does this mean???

S. Hemisphere Whale Catches

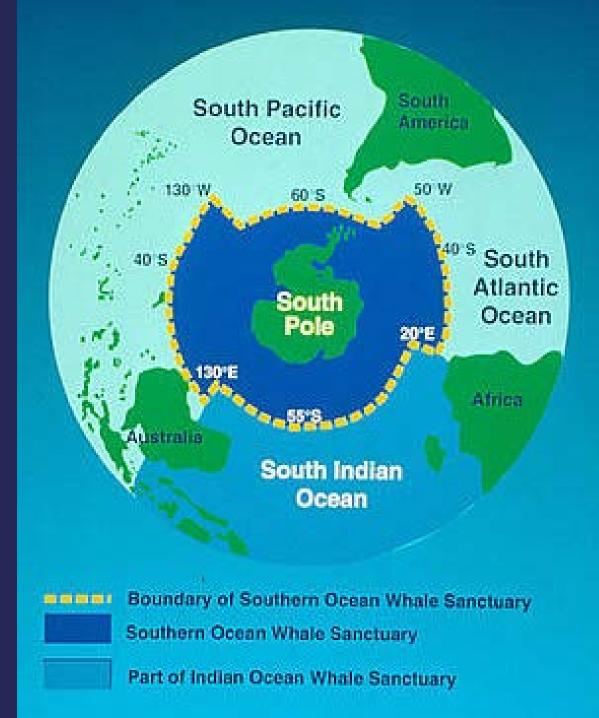


Commercial Whaling Moratorium

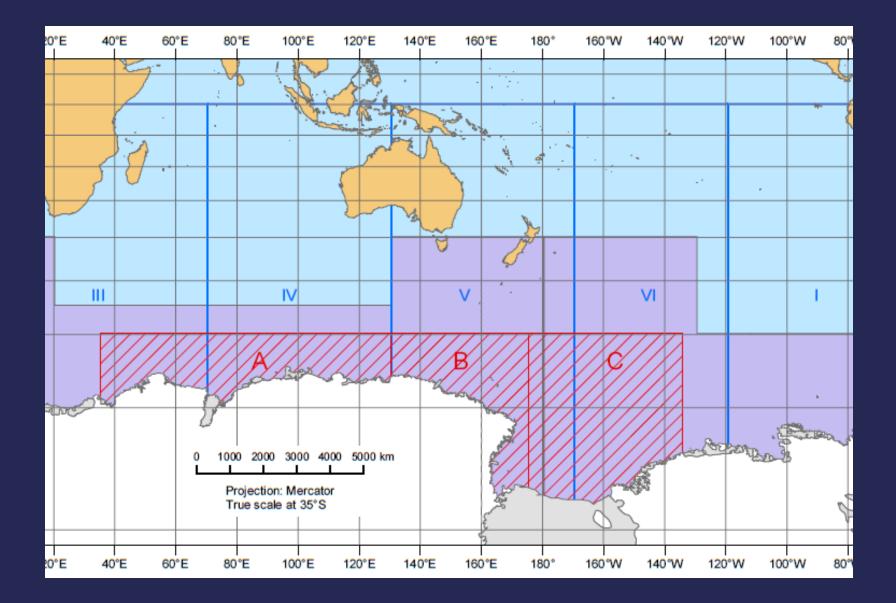
- Passed in 1982 Japan (and others) objected
- Effective 1986
- In 1987/1988 Japan withdrew its objection to the moratorium
- There is also a moratorium on the use of factory ships

Southern Ocean Sanctuary

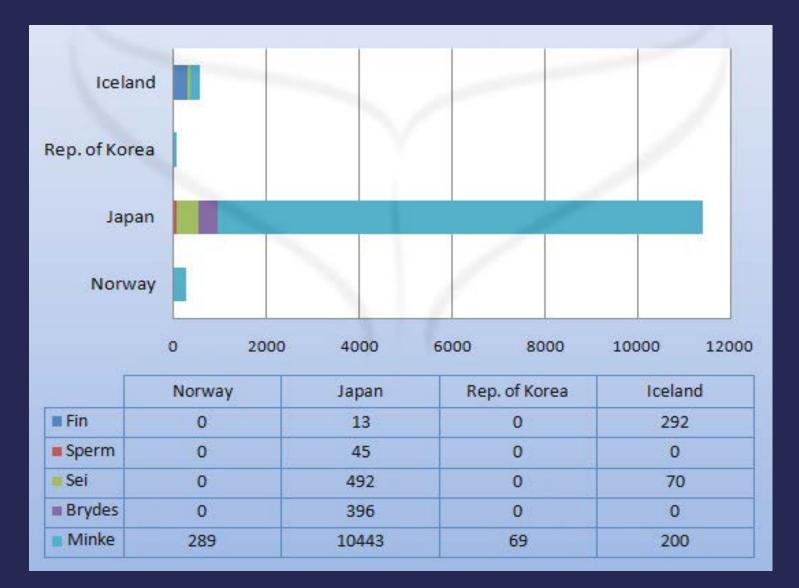
Commercial Whaling Prohibited



Japan's S. Ocean Whaling Area



Scientific Whaling 1985-2007



Japan's Antarctic Catch Limits

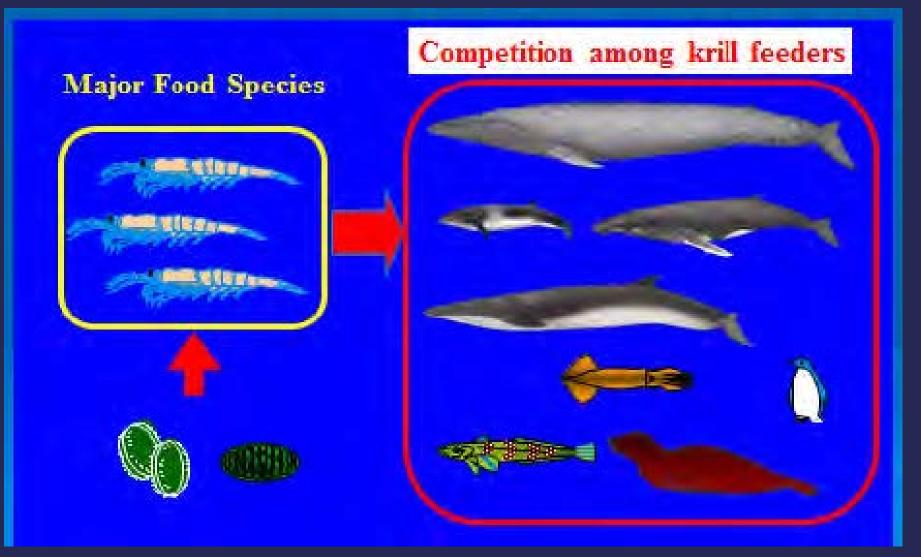
- 1987/1988 2004/2005
 440 Antarctic minke whales
- 2005/2006 present
 - 935 Antarctic minke whales
 - 50 fin whales
 - 50 humpback whales



Japan's Research Purpose

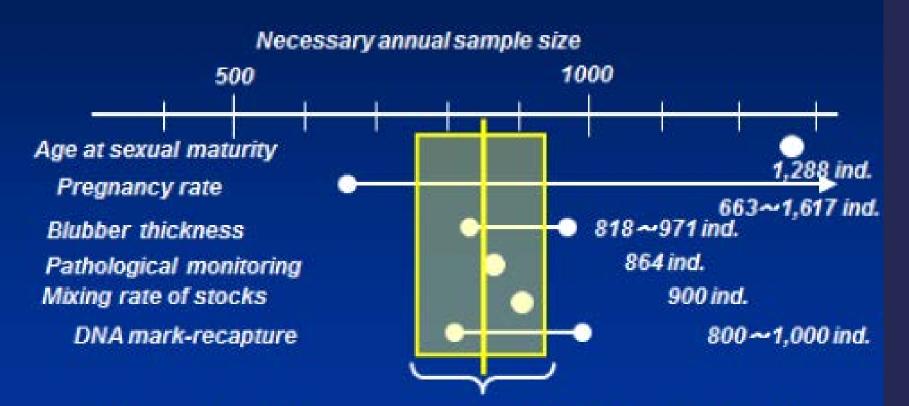
- Monitor the Antarctic ecosystem
- Model competition among whales species and develop future management objectives
- Elucidate temporal and spatial changes in the stock structure
- Improve the mgmt procedure for Antarctic minke whale stocks

Modeling Competition among Whale Species in the Antarctic



Minke Whale Sample Size

Individuals will be sampled at random



Sample size was set at 850 ind. ± 10%

Whale Meat is Sold



IWC Views on Japan's Whaling

- IWC Scientific Committee disagreement
 - Relevance
 - Sample sizes
 - Alternative non-lethal methods
- Several IWC Resolutions asking Japan to refrain from issuing permits

International Court of Justice (ICJ) Proceedings

- Hearings in June and July, 2013
- The U.S. does not have a view on the merits of the arguments



Australia's Perspective

- Japan is violating the Whaling Convention
- The whaling is not "for purposes of scientific research"
- It lacks defined and achievable objectives, appropriate methods, peer review and unnecessarily kills the stock being studied
- It's commercial whaling in disguise

New Zealand's Perspective

- An objective assessment must demonstrate that the killing is only for purposes of scientific research;
- The killing must be necessary for, and proportionate to, the objectives of that research and will have no adverse effect on the conservation of stocks; and
- The Contracting Gov't must have cooperated meaningfully with the Scientific Committee and the IWC.

Japan's Perspective

- Complies with Art. VIII of the Whaling Convention
- The meaning of Art. VIII is clear
- The research provides data necessary for sustainable use of the whales
- The Whaling Convention allows the sale of the whale meat.

What's next?

- Possible court ruling in spring 2014
- International Whaling Commission implications
- Meanwhile, Japan continues its Antarctic whaling program



More Information

• IWC – www.iwc.int/permits

• ICJ - www.icj-cij.org/docket