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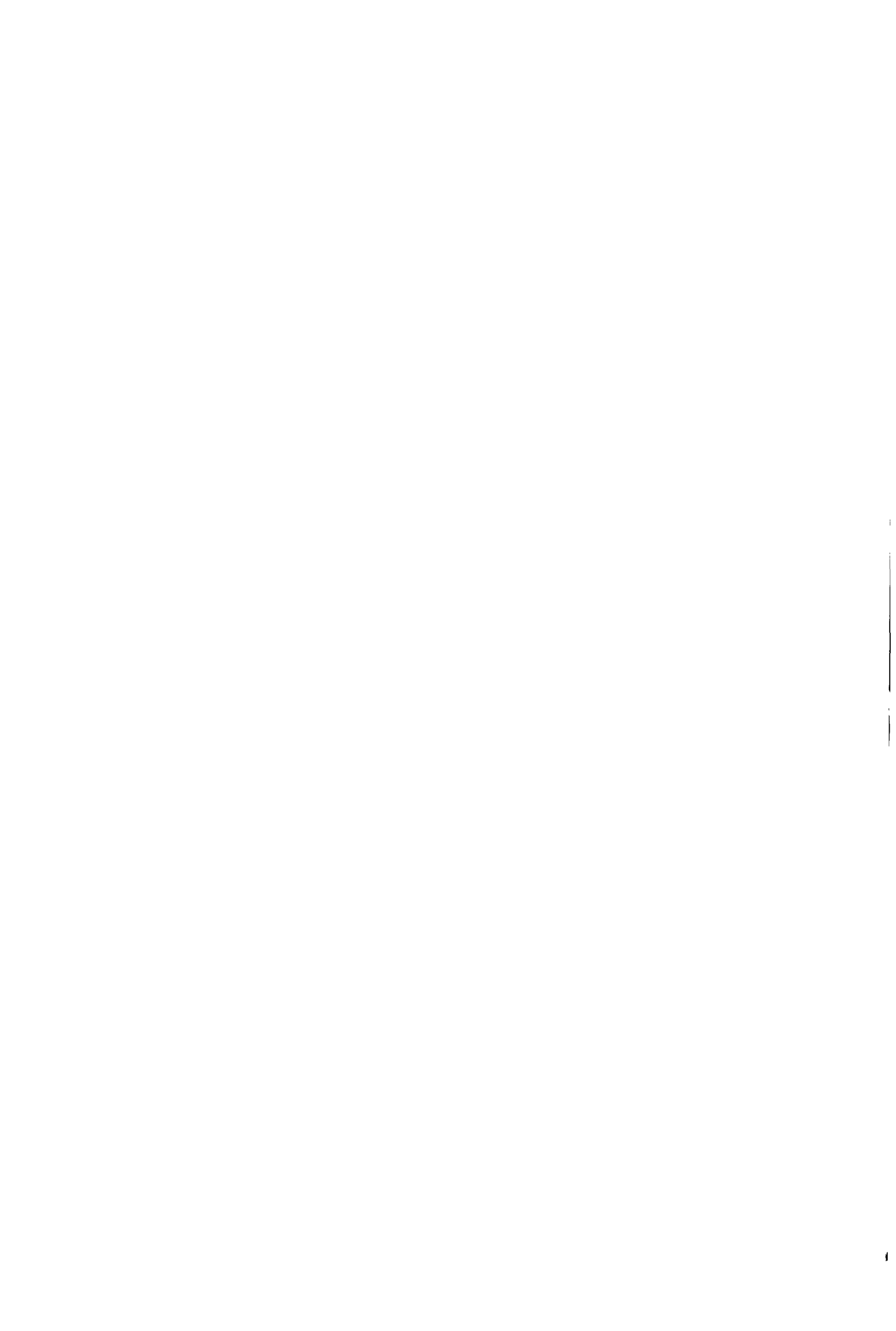
Report

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on the Environment,
Public Health and Consumer Protection

on the Community response to the failure of certain
members of the International Whaling Commission to
abide by the decision of the IWC to end commercial
whaling

Rapporteur: Mr H. MUNTINGH

PE 94.940/fin.



At its sitting of 9 October 1984, the European Parliament referred the motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs JACKSON, Mr SHERLOCK and Mrs SCHLEICHER on the Community response to the failure of certain members of the International Whaling Commission to abide by the decision of the IWC to end commercial whaling (Doc. 2-555/84), pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure, to the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection.

At its meeting of 20 November 1984, the committee decided to draw up a report and appointed Mr MUNTINGH rapporteur.

The committee considered the draft report at its meetings of 30 January and 27 February 1985. It unanimously adopted the motion for a resolution as a whole.

The following took part in the vote : Mrs WEBER, chairman; Mrs SCHLEICHER, Mrs BLOCH von BLOTTNITZ and Mr COLLINS, vice-chairmen; Mr MUNTINGH, rapporteur; Mr AVGERINOS (deputizing for Mr BOMBARD), Mrs BANOTTI, Mrs DUPUY, Mr FALCONER (deputizing for Mr HUGHES), Mrs JACKSON, Mr LAMBRIAS (deputizing for Mr PARODI), Mr van der LEK, Mrs LENTZ-CORNETTE, Mr PEARCE, Mrs PEUS (deputizing for Mr ALBER) and Mr SCHMID.

The opinion of the Committee on External Economic Relations is attached.

The report was tabled on 28 February 1985.

The deadline for tabling amendments to this report will be indicated in the draft agenda for the part-session at which it will be debated.

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The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution together with explanatory statement:

A

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on the Community response to the failure of certain members of the International Whaling Commission to abide by the decision of the IWC to end commercial whaling

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs JACKSON and others on the Community response to the failure of certain members of the International Whaling Commission to abide by the decision of the IWC to end commercial whaling (Doc. 2-555/84),
 - having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr SHERLOCK and others on the Community response to the failure of certain members of the International Whaling Commission to abide by the decision of the IWC to end commercial whaling (Doc. 2-592/84),
 - having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 348/81 of 20 January 1981 on common rules for imports of whales or other cetacean products¹,
 - having regard to the resolution on the Community response to the failure of certain Members of the International Whaling Commission to abide by the decision of the IWC to end commercial whaling²
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection and the opinion of the Committee on External Economic Relations (Doc. 2-1780/84),
- A. aware of the urgent need to protect the world's whale population and the task that the European Community can perform in that area,
 - B. concerned at the threat that the continuation of Greenland whaling presents to the survival of the very small hump-back whale population off Greenland,
 - C. noting with alarm the illegal whaling practices employed in past years off the Faroe Islands and the senseless slaughter of pilot whales there,
 - D. concerned at the increasing scale of sperm whale hunting off the Azores,
 - E. whereas since 1 January 1982 the importation of whale products into the EEC has been banned under a Community regulation³,
 - F. having regard to the decision of the International Whaling Commission in July 1982 to phase out all commercial whaling by July 1986,

¹OJ No. L 39, 12.2.81, p. 1

²OJ No. C 334, 20.12.82, p. 87

³Regulation (EEC) No. 348/81 of 20 January 1981; OJ No. L 39, 12.2.81, p. 1

- G. whereas the USSR, Norway and Japan have objected to the IWC decision and such objections will render the IWC whale protection policy ineffective,
- H. recognizing the need for IWC members to abide by IWC decisions, and the damage done to whale populations by failure to comply with these decisions, not only in the past but also at present,
1. Calls on the Commission and the Council to indicate how far the European Parliament's recommendations as set out in the resolution on the protection of whales adopted on 16 October 1980 have already been realized, what measures have been adopted for their implementation and the prospects for their further implementation;
 2. Calls on the Commission to consult with the Danish Government to examine whether backing should be given to a survey into the state of the hump-back whale population in Greenland waters;
 3. Calls on the Commission to examine how far the sale of Greenland whalemeat is in conflict with the indigenous status of whaling there;
 4. Calls on the Commission to examine whether the importation of Greenland whalemeat, particularly after Greenland has left the Community, is not in conflict with the Community ban on imports of whale products;
 5. Calls on the Danish Government to clarify the present situation with regard to fin whale hunting off the Faroes and if necessary to take steps to end this practice immediately;
 6. Calls on the Commission to consult with the Danish Government to see whether backing can be given to a survey of the fin whales in the waters around the Faroes that would not entail killing any of them;
 7. Calls on the Commission to consult with Denmark with a view to examining whether whale products are possibly being imported into the Community from the Faroes and to seeing whether this is in conflict with the Community ban on imports of whale products;
 8. Calls on the Council and the Commission to incorporate a ban on whaling off the Azores into the accession negotiations with Portugal;
 9. Calls on the Commission to launch an inquiry into the truth of reports that whale products, namely sperm whale oil from the Azores and perhaps from other places, are still being illegally imported into the Community via Rotterdam and Antwerp;
 10. Calls on the Commission to examine, support and implement all possible measures to encourage all IWC countries to comply with IWC decisions and to bring about the withdrawal of objections to such decisions;
 11. Calls on the Commission, the Council and the Governments of the Member States to put diplomatic pressure on the USSR, Norway and Japan to stop whaling by July 1986;
 12. Calls on the Commission to put pressure on Norway during talks with that country, particularly on fishing, to put an end to whaling;

13. Calls on the Commission also to devise ways of exercising pressure, during talks with Japan on economic issues, so as to encourage Japan to stop whaling by July 1986;
14. Calls on the Commission for detailed proposals, to be put before the European Parliament and the Council in 1985, for economic sanctions against countries that have not stopped whaling by July 1986, with provisions for the sanctions to enter into force in July 1986;
15. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and Council, and to the parliaments and governments of the Member States and of those States that have filed objections to the IWC decision to end commercial whaling by July 1986.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The European Parliament has already held - in October 1980 - a full and thorough debate on the protection of whales and the role that Europe can and should play. The debate was prompted by the Commission's proposal for a regulation on whale products.

1.2 The European Parliament then adopted a resolution¹ in which a large number of measures were advocated for the protection of whales. In the pertinent report on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, considerable attention was given to cetaceans, an exercise that need not be repeated here (see Doc. 1-451/80).

1.3 Since then there have been a number of significant developments that have led the European Parliament to turn renewed attention to the protection of whales. The most important of these was the decision taken by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) in July 1982²:

'... catch limits for the killing for commercial purposes of whales from all stocks for the 1986 coastal and 1985/1986 pelagic seasons and thereafter shall be zero. This provision will be kept under review, based upon the best scientific advice, and by 1990 at the latest the Commission will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the effects of this decision on whale stocks and consider modification of this provision and the establishment of other catch limits'.

In brief: commercial hunting of the large whales to stop as from 1986 and until further consideration of this decision in 1990 at the latest.

A number of IWC countries filed objections to this decision, which led Mr Sherlock and Mr Johnson to set out their views in a motion for a resolution³.

1.4 Since 1982 the International Whaling Commission has generally further reduced the catch quota in anticipation of the decision, taken in July 1982, coming into force in 1986. During the period allowed after the catch limit was established at the IWC meeting of July 1984, objections were filed by Brazil and the USSR (particularly against the quota for minke whales in the Southern Hemisphere). Japan has not raised any objections to this quota (as yet) but still has until 6 January 1985 to file objections concerning minke whales.

Following these developments a number of resolutions were submitted to the European Parliament (see Annexes).

1 OJ No. C 291, 1980, p. 49

2

3 Doc. 1-1198/82

- 1.5 In November 1984 Japan and the United States finally concluded an agreement based on a number of special legal instruments held by the United States to enforce protection of whales by means of fishery interests. In this agreement the United States allowed Japan to continue whaling until 1988 with no limitation of Japanese fishing rights in American waters. As a result, the IWC moratorium decision of July 1982 was placed in a singular position; it should, however, be noted that, as Japan has filed objections to the moratorium decision (as have Norway and the USSR) the decision is not binding on Japan.

2. NEED FOR CONTINUED PROTECTION OF WHALES

- 2.1 It is becoming more and more evident how little we really know about whales.

It is also becoming steadily more evident that it is self-deception to imagine that a rational whale policy can be carried out on the basis of present knowledge. Catch quotas are established for the various types of whale (and, let it be quite clear, this is prompted by a sincere wish to give shape to a sound policy) but are increasingly seen to be based on completely inadequate data.

- 2.2 The fact that attempts are nevertheless made to work out a policy on the basis of completely insufficient knowledge (and once again, all in good faith) is possibly one of the greatest dangers that whales have had to face during the last few years. Not only the fact that whales are being hunted constitutes a danger; above all the fact that this is being done in the mistaken belief that the catches permitted are sound is extremely worrying.

In this respect the fact that a number of species are threatened with extinction is merely the tip of the iceberg as far as the dangers facing whales are concerned. Too little is known about whales for there to be any certainty about the other threats that may be facing them.

- 2.3 Every effort should be made to prevent the extinction of the whale, but at the same time it is also tremendously important that information should continue to be gathered so that a responsible policy may be pursued on their behalf in the future.
- 2.4 Great risks were taken in the past by working on the basis of too little knowledge, even though many IWC members were already sincerely interested in protecting the whale. Nevertheless there can be no justification for taking risks. This means that the IWCs moratorium decision of July 1982 is of great importance, and it ought to be made genuinely effective in 1986.
- 2.5 Relatively little attention has been given to the small cetaceans; the IWC is not responsible for them and only a small number of them are protected by international treaties.

Yet a number of these mammals are exposed to the risk of senseless slaughter: they are either deliberately hunted by fishermen who see them as rivals (as in Japan for example) or else they are caught in fishermen's nets and drown. It is therefore of prime importance that attention be given to further, more effective protection of small cetaceans, not least because there are about 60 species (as opposed to 13 types of large whale).

3. ASSESSMENT OF THE PREVIOUS RESOLUTION

Unfortunately it cannot be said that the European Parliament's resolution on the protection of whales, adopted on 16 October 1980, has inspired the Commission and Council of Ministers to work out special policies for the protection of whales, despite the detailed recommendations set out in the resolution.

One positive exception was the decision to ban imports of whale products into the Community, which came into force on 1 January 1982. Suggestions as to a more active role the Community and the Member States might play in protecting whales were not, however, adequately developed. It would be advisable for the Commission and the Council to re-examine the 1980 resolution and to consider what additional measures could be taken at European level.

A number of specific topics already dealt with in the 1980 resolution are discussed again in the following paragraphs on the basis of new information.

3.1 Whaling from Greenland

3.1.1 In the 1980 resolution there was a call for a ban on commercial whaling in European waters; the word 'commercial' was used deliberately so as to allow the continuation of indigenous (aboriginal) whaling in Greenland. However, Greenland is (in the foreseeable future) to leave the European Community and Greenland waters will no longer be European.

Nevertheless it is still important, from a European point of view as well, to protect whales against commercial hunting in these waters.

3.1.2 The whales hunted from Greenland are the minke whale, the fin whale and the humpback whale.

There are particular problems surrounding the hunting of the humpback whale, for which the IWC laid down a quota of 8 for 1985 (9 the previous year). The population from which these whales may be taken seems to be too small for the removal of even 8 to be justified. Adequate proof that taking 8 whales from this population will not bring it below the level necessary for its survival is completely lacking; it is therefore not known whether this catch will lead to the extinction of the herd.

It is also essential to the interests of native Greenland whaling that more information be available about the humpback whale, particularly in Greenland waters. The Community should therefore see whether it can help Denmark initiate and carry out the necessary research in Greenland.

- 3.1.3 It seems that minke whalemeat from Greenland is on sale in Denmark. The IWC allows these whales to be caught 'for local consumption'. It is doubtful, to say the least, whether this meat exported to Denmark, even though the meat remains within one State, can be considered to be 'for local consumption'.

By exporting this whalemeat from Greenland the path of native whaling is being abandoned, and Greenland whaling runs the risk of becoming commercial.

In addition, in view of Greenland's withdrawal from the Community, the question should be examined whether these exports to Denmark do not come under the ban on imports of whale products into the Community.

The Community ought to examine what steps should be taken in request of both problem areas.

3.2 Whaling from the Faroes

- 3.2.1 In 1979 the so-called West Norway/Faroes fin whale population was designated 'protected stock' by the International Whaling Commission. Hunting, however, continued as usual from the Faroes after 1976, the erroneous argument being advanced that the fin whales hunted from the Faroes belonged to an Icelandic population (and to the quota allocated to Iceland).

- 3.2.2 This continuation of fin whale hunting has been drawn to the attention of the Danish Government on several occasions. In 1979 the Danes explained that the IWC and the Faroese fishermen had been at cross purposes.. After talks between representatives of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Faroes Government, undertakings were given that fin whale hunting would be stopped and the VIDAIR whaling station would be closed.

- 3.2.3 Despite this, plans were laid in the Faroes to continue whaling. A scientific research programme was set up that included among other things, the capture of 10 fin whales so the proceeds would cover the cost of the research.

In this way fin whale hunting resumed, without scientific equipment or qualified investigators on board. The first fin whale caught for 'scientific research' was killed on 19 July 1981.

- 3.2.4 The relative value of the scientific research may be gathered from an interview with the head of the Faroes fishing institute in a Danish newspaper (Ekstra Bladet, 7 August 1981):

'Research is not the most important part of whaling. The most important part is the whalemeat, as a source of food and income.'

However, in 1982, 1983 and 1984 it was again announced from the Faroes that whaling would be completely suspended. Nevertheless a visit by a Dutch expert to the Faroes in September 1983 revealed that in August and September of that year, 5 fin whales had been killed in Faronese waters.

Remains of dead whales could be seen in the Vidair whaling station, where new buildings were being erected. This seemed in contradiction with the closure of Vidair that had been announced.

3.2.5 There is no information on any fin whale hunting in 1984, although there are reports that the Vidair whaling station will be turned into a museum. It is to be hoped that the museum will not be putting on live demonstrations of fin whale hunting.

3.2.6 Fin whale hunting from the Faroes is illegal. There can be no question of aboriginal whaling and, in addition, the population has been designated protected stock.

In view of the uncertainty currently surrounding fin whale hunting in the Faroes, the Danish Government should have some light thrown on the situation and, if hunting is still going on, it should put an end to it without more ado.

3.2.7 Research into fin whales in Faroese waters is certainly useful and necessary. Consideration might be given to the possibility of the Community, in consultation with the Danish Government, making funds available for research, in which the recovery of costs would no longer be (falsely) used as a cover for fin whale hunting. Money would be made available only for benign research, namely research that would be confined to observation. Furthermore conditions would need to be laid down as to the scientific calibre of the researchers.

3.2.8 The pilot whale, a smaller species which does not come under the aegis of the IWC is also hunted from the Faroes. In recent years the following numbers of pilot whales have been killed there:

1973	1050	1978	1238
1974	673	1979	1725
1975	1080	1980	2773
1976	531	1981	2973
1977	898	1982	2652

(Source: International Whaling Statistics, Sandefjord, 1983).

3.2.9 According to more recent reports, another 2,000 pilot whales were killed in the summer of 1984. These whales are herded from the sea onto the shore, where they are stranded and then killed. The whales are slaughtered on the beach in a way that Greenpeace has rightly described as 'bloodthirsty folklore'. According to news reports, it was announced in June and July that pilot whale hunting for 1984 would be suspended and that, in future, hunting would be regulated.

The Community should consult with Denmark to examine what measures can be taken to prevent this mindless slaughter each year.

3.3 Whaling from the Azores

In the 1980 resolution there was also a call for the protection of whales to be put on the agenda of the talks on Portugal's accession to the EEC.

Sperm whales are still hunted from the Azores and, in the last two years, hunting has been intensified. The type of hunting means that it is particularly the smaller (young) sperm whales that are caught. This hunting is not traditional but commercial, its purpose being to obtain sperm oil. Other parts of the dead whale (teeth) are fashioned into souvenirs and sold to tourists. It is reported that at least 36 whales were killed in 1984.

The Community should do everything in its power to end this hunting; the subject ought still to have a place in the accession negotiations with Portugal.

3.4 Comments on the effectiveness of the ban on whale products

The general impression received is that the measure is working reasonably well. One or two comments are called for however and in some areas there is reason for the Community to be vigilant.

In the first place there is the sale of Greenland whalemeat in Denmark. It should be investigated whether these products should not come under the import ban, certainly once Greenland has left the Community.

With regard to fin whale hunting in the Faroes it should be asked what is happening to the products originating from the dead whales and to what extent these products are being imported into Europe possibly in contravention of the ban on imports.

With regard to whale products originating in the Azores there are unconfirmed reports that these are being imported into Europe despite the ban on imports. Rotterdam and Antwerp have been named as ports of entry.

The Community needs to investigate whether these reports have any foundation and, if they do, it must take steps to put an end to this trade.

Finally, it is known that a number of countries still have stocks of whale products destined for export, namely Spain, Portugal and Iceland. Here again vigilance is required to prevent possible imports into Europe.

4. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE IWC DECISIONS

- 4.1 The IWC's 1982 decision to suspend whaling by 1986 should of course be welcomed. Considered, however, from the standpoint of the continuous protection required by cetaceans, several factors need to be remarked upon that may impair the effectiveness of the decision and frustrate its objective.

4.2 The first important point is the fact that a number of countries are not members of the IWC and thus are not bound by its decisions. For Europe it is a matter of concern that Portugal is not a member of the IWC, having regard to the whaling that takes place from the Azores. Portugal's membership of the IWC should be made a condition of Portugal's accession to the Community.

4.3 The second important point is that members of the IWC can lodge objections to IWC decisions, with the result that they are not bound by decisions to which they object. Objections to the 1982 decision to ban whaling have been lodged by Japan, Norway and the USSR.

If these objections are maintained, whaling will still continue on a large scale despite the 1982 moratorium decision, because Japan and Russia in particular are considerable whaling nations.

4.4 The situation is further complicated by the fact that the USA and Japan have concluded an agreement which in fact establishes a new date for Japan to put an end to whaling. This agreement undermines the credibility of the IWC decision and indeed of the IWC itself. In fact the United States has unilaterally taken over the IWC's role with regard to Japan, in that the United States has independently laid down dates and quotas for Japan.

Furthermore, this now makes the United States an accessory to the continuing slaughter of whales by Japan.

4.5 The protection of whales is an international affair and there is little to be gained by unilateral acts that undermine the credibility of international efforts.

The Community should therefore concentrate on such action as can help make the whaling moratorium truly effective in all countries in 1986.

4.6 A third problem that has arisen is the 'inflation' when it comes to differentiating between various types of whaling. Up to now, two sorts have been distinguished, 'commercial' and 'indigenous' aboriginal whaling. Efforts are now being made in the IWC to define a third category in which the scale of whaling would be a determining factor.

4.7 This would provide a safeguard particularly for Norwegian whaling in the future. Dependence on this type of hunting by isolated local communities would also be a criterion in this third category.

It is to be feared that this would introduce an element of vagueness into the rules, which might be exploited so as to permit whaling to go on as usual within the present framework: in an attempt to find ways in which commercial whaling interests might evade the 1982 moratorium.

5. JAPAN'S POSITION

- 5.1 Japan is in a singular position in every way. Not only is it actively involved in whaling, but it also seems to be offering encouragement to other countries that might subsequently export whale products to Japan. Brazil is one example.

Japan has also been responsible for much senseless and bloody slaughter of the smaller cetaceans.

Nature protection organizations have used the term 'pirates' in connection with Japan's role in whaling. Even though Japan observes the letter of IWC rules, its actions are to a large extent contrary to the spirit of its decisions.

- 5.2 Unfortunately, it has to be said that Japan's attitude towards whaling is symptomatic of Japan's attitude to international nature conservation in general; in this respect Japan has to be regarded as a threat to world wildlife. Japan exploits its natural resources in a completely irresponsible way: tropical rain forest is plundered for hardwood, seaareas are plundered and fished out. The Community should use every means in its power to change Japan's attitude, and not only towards whaling.

6. POSSIBLE EEC MEASURES

- 6.1 It is feasible and desirable that the Community should take a number of initiatives to deal with the problems mentioned.

A number of suggestions have already been made in this report and will not be repeated here. There should, however, be closer examination of the steps the Community might take with regard to the three countries that have lodged objections to the IWC 1982 moratorium decision: the USSR, Norway and Japan.

- 6.2 In general terms diplomatic pressure should be brought to bear on these countries to make them suspend whaling by 1986.

The possibility of economic sanctions should also be considered. Here it is important to remember that the three countries have until 1986 to withdraw their objections and to abide by the moratorium decision. Economic measures should therefore be geared to this calendar.

- 6.3 With regard to economic measures, in one of the resolutions an example was given of ways in which the United States can directly influence countries that do not abide by the IWC rules:

- though the Pelly Amendment, which puts an embargo on imports of fish products from such countries;
- through the Packwood Magnuson Amendment, which allows the permitted catch quota of such countries in American waters to be reduced by at least 50%, and
- through the Fisheries Conservation Management Act, under which whaling can influence the allocation of catch quotas to other countries.

European legislation does not possess such specifically adapted instruments, but these examples could provide a model for the development of appropriate machinery to put economic pressure on the said countries.

- 6.4 It should, however, be recognized that there is little the Community can do with regard to the USSR. The Member States should, in their talks with the USSR, make use of the means available to them to convince it of the need to end whaling.
- 6.5 The question of Norwegian whaling, however, can and should be a factor in fishery talks between the EEC and Norway.
- 6.6 Japan has extensive economic relations with the Community. It will have to be seen in what way effective pressure can be exercised in future economic negotiations between the Community and Japan in order to have whaling stopped by 1986.
- 6.7 The Commission should investigate the possibility of economic measures in these areas and during 1985 it should submit specific proposals to Parliament which would be put into force in July 1986 against those countries that did not put an end to whaling.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In writing this report, my thanks are due to the following people who provided information:

Pieter Lagendijk, whale expert
Lies Vedder, Greenpeace (Netherlands)
Sidney J. Holt
Michael Gylling Nielsen, Greenpeace (Denmark)
Friends of the Earth International

Finally, Gerard Peet of the Stichting SEA in Delft made an important contribution to the preparation and realization of this report.

O P I N I O N

(Rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure)

of the Committee on External Economic Relations

Draftsman : Mr HITZIGRATH

At its meeting of 23 January 1985, the Committee on External Economic Relations appointed Mr HITZIGRATH draftsman.

The committee considered the draft opinion at its meeting of 22 February 1985 and unanimously adopted the conclusions at the same meeting.

The following were present for the vote: Dame Shelagh ROBERTS (chairman), Mr HINDLEY (first vice-chairman), Mr van AERSSSEN (second vice-chairman), Mr HITZIGRATH (draftsman), Mr AMADEI (deputizing for Mr SEELER), Mr BEAZLEY (deputizing for Dame Shelagh ROBERTS), Mr COSTANZO, Mr KILBY, Mrs van ROOY, Mr SIMPSON (deputizing for Mr MOORHOUSE), Mr WEDEKIND (deputizing for Mr MUHLEN) and Mr ZAHORKA.

Following the decision by the IWC, the goal must be to put a complete stop to whaling, with very specific exceptions.

STOPPING IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS FROM CETACEANS

It is difficult but not unrealistic to hope for a complete worldwide end to whaling. A number of whaling countries are not members of the IWC and are not therefore bound by any decision banning whaling. Even in this situation there are still ways in which the Community can help to protect cetaceans:

1. A complete end to imports of products from cetaceans as provided for by the 1982 Regulation

To achieve this objective, the Community and national authorities must work for the implementation of this regulation.

A permanent end to such imports is absolutely essential, since:

- (1) Whales still have to be killed to produce those products that are illegally imported; the result would be that the parts of the animal not intended for import would therefore be thrown away or exported to another country.
- (2) It is not possible to determine the species from which these products are derived; continued whaling is therefore a threat to all species and thus to the protected species of whales.

Despite the ban on imports, the following information has been established:

IMPORTS		1983		VALUE (000 ECU)	
OILS AND FATS FROM MARINE MAMMALS					
RESPONDENT	WORLD	FROM EEC	NON-EEC	EFTA	
EUR 10		74	67	8	6
FRANCE		26	22	4	4
WEST GERMANY		25	25	0	0
ITALY		11	11	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM		10	9	2	2
DENMARK		2	0	2	0

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION (DOCUMENT 2-555/84)

tabled by Mrs Caroline JACKSON, Mr SHERLOCK and
Mrs SCHLEICHER

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the Community response to the failure of
certain Members of the International Whaling
Commission to abide by the decision of the
IWC to end commercial whaling

The European Parliament,

- A - Aware of the urgent need to protect the world's population of whale species,
 - B - Noting that since 1 January 1982 the import of all whale products into the EEC has been banned under an EEC regulation,
 - C - Having regard to the decision of the IWC of July 1982 to phase out all commercial whaling by 1986,
 - D - Recognising the need for IWC members to abide by IWC decisions and the damage that has been done to whale populations by these decisions having been ignored in the past,
 - E - Noting that Japan, Norway, the Soviet Union, Chile and Peru have objected to the IWC decisions and that such objections will render IWC policy ineffective,
 - F - Noting that up to 3000 pilot whales are slaughtered annually in the Faroese whale hunt,
1. Calls on the Commission to examine and pursue all possible measures designed to encourage objecting countries to comply with IWC decisions, up to and if necessary, including measures similar to those provided for in current U.S. legislation;
 2. Further calls on the Commission to consult with the Danish authorities with a view to bringing to an end the annual Faroese whale hunt;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and the Council and to the Parliaments and Governments of the countries who have filed objections to the IWC decision.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION (DOCUMENT 2-592/84)

tabled by Mr SHERLOCK, Sir STEWART-CLARK, Mr LALOR,
Mr LOUWES, Ms QUIN and Mr GRIFFITHS

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the Community response to the failure of certain Members
of the International Whaling Commission to abide by the
decision of the IWC to end commercial whaling

The European Parliament,

- A. being aware of the urgent need to protect the world's population of whale species,
 - B. noting that since 1 January 1982 the import of all whale products into the EEC has been banned under an EEC regulation,
 - C. having regard to the decision of the IWC of July 1982 to phase out all commercial whaling by 1986,
 - D. recognising the need for IWC members to abide by IWC decisions and the damage that has been done to whale populations by these decisions having been ignored in the past,
 - E. noting that Japan, Norway, the Soviet Union, Chile and Peru have objected to the IWC decisions and that such objections will render IWC policy ineffective,
1. Calls on the Commission to examine and pursue all possible measures designed to encourage objecting countries to comply with IWC decisions, up to and if necessary, including measures similar to those provided for in current U.S. legislation such as the Pelly amendment to the Fishermen's Protective Act and the Packard-Magnuson amendment to the Fisheries Conservation Management Act;
 2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and the Council and to the Parliaments and Governments of the countries who have filed objections to the IWC decision.

