

**Background information in relation to the schedule amendment IWC/61/11 on the request of
10 humpback whales off West Greenland
(Submitted by Denmark)**

Please, note that Greenland celebrated our National Day on Sunday the 21st of June. This is a very big and important day for us Kalaallit, because it marks both our 30th anniversary of Home Rule Government and that Greenland has attained Self-Government. As part of this very big celebration, two of the bowhead whales taken in our hunt this year are being distributed through out our towns and settlements for all of our people to share.

Greenland has over the time provided IWC with ample information as to the hunt of whales and the circumstances around this hunt. A list of information is enclosed as appendix 1b.

Before discussing our request, I would first like to address certain of the issues that have been raised in recent years, regarding our aboriginal subsistence hunting. Last year, some parties raised questions on the distribution of whale meat in Greenland and the perceived "commercialisation" of this distribution. A number of views, not based on facts, were aired. In order to secure a discussion based on facts, the following information can be given.

As you can see whale hunting is part of our modern life today, however Greenland is also a traditional hunting society, where food is gathered by those who are able to take it. Opportunities for employment in Greenland are limited and for many of our people, hunting and sharing of food resources offers the only opportunity for food of our own sources.

Our hunting is opportunistic, given the resources available, as different species migrate around our settlements. These resources are shared throughout Greenland. As it is known, we do not export our whale products.

Some examples of distribution

In any Greenlandic town today you will find an open air market for fresh products: here hunters and fishermen sell their catch, normally caught the same day. Catch of the Day – fresh and healthy and minimum of CO2 emission! At the same time the use of our natural resources is also reducing the import of food from industrialised countries. This is also reducing the risk of western diseases.

You may buy fowl and seal meat, different kinds of fish, and meat from small cetaceans. You may also find caribou meat and edible plants according to season. Here, the mainly wage-earning households buy the fresh local food they need, and hunters and fishermen sell their products and exchange their hunting and fishing experiences.

Products from this market may also be sold to local retailers. In this process refrigerator technology plays an important role. Veterinary and sanitary considerations are stressed by health-services and consumer groups.

Exchange and distribution of goods today

The Greenland whale hunt, relevant to the IWC, consists of two forms. It is the raffle hunt of minke whale conducted from small boats and it is the harpoon hunt conducted from fishing vessels, mounted with harpoon cannon.

The raffle hunt (requiring a licence and other conditions) is only aimed at minke whales and can take place from the smallest of the communities stretching along the coast. The hunt is a local affair as the transport opportunities away from the area normally is not available. The proceeds from this hunt are distributed to the hunters involved. The hunters are free to barter or sell parts of the proceeds in the local open air market of nearby communities if such one is to be found, thereby securing that the local community is secured a supply of meat.

The harpoon hunt (also requiring a licence and other commitments) is directed against minke whale, fin whales and now also bowhead whales. Not all local communities have a vessel with harpoon cannon. The proceeds from the hunt are partly distributed to the crew of the vessel, partly sold at the open air market of the community in question in order to cover the costs of the hunt (grenades, app. 1400 US dollars and some hunt require 2 grenades, vessel costs and crew remuneration). Finally, a smaller part of the hunt is processed, according to EU veterinary standards, in one locality in Greenland, in order to cover the needs of those local communities, not having access to their own whaling or those communities having a meat deficit.

Our approximately 18 towns and 60 settlements are spread along a coastline measuring 44,000 kilometres. Many of our towns and settlements are accessible only by boat or air, and many of these are accessible for only part of the year. Two of these communities are quite isolated and are able to hunt only minke whales. For those two villages, all whale products are consumed within the village. 14 out of the other 18 whale hunting villages are able to take a combination of minke, fin, and until 1985, humpback whales and from this years season also bowhead whales in Disko Bay area. In

these villages, a substantial portion of the whale is consumed locally through direct sharing. In addition, some of the whale is shared more broadly through local markets, and some is transported to other towns and settlements to share the whale with them. In turn the meat from their hunting is shared both locally and through our distribution network so that other towns have access to the meat from those hunts. One supermarket chain is coop; and two distribution companies are partially owned by our Self-Government, with operations subsidized by the government in one.

When the hunters share their catch through the local markets or the larger distribution network, they receive cash for the meat they provide. With this cash, they are able to buy meat and other products from the other towns, and they are able to replenish their hunting equipment so that they can continue to take and provide whale meat and product. This has been the way in Greenland for many, many generations. It is how we live, and it is how we are able to share with each other, given that Greenland is a large island. But all sharing is with Greenlanders, whether they live in the same village as the hunter or a village many miles away.

Subsistence and local commercial use of living resources, including large whales

The development of the Greenlandic society is unique, while also having similarities to other areas in the Arctic. Greenlandic people still have a mixed economy. It is therefore meaningless to differentiate between subsistence and commercial hunting as contradictory or mutually exclusive activities, in so far as the viability of both relies on integrated structural relations. Nobody can rely economically on whale hunting alone, so a whale hunter is also a fisherman, and sometimes he is also a part-time worker in a fishing plant.

This interdependent activity structure promotes flexibility in a situation with fluctuating conditions for hunting and fishing, as well as for salaried jobs, and for hunting products on the world market. As is known from many societies in the Third World, subsistence agriculture is necessary for the local people, and this also holds good for the traditional mode of hunting in Greenland. Adding to this the fact that cash income is necessary to buy and operate the means of production (boat, outboard motor and petrol) required in carrying out subsistence hunting, the intertwined organization of subsistence and cash generating activities should be sufficiently clarified.

The subsistence based mode of hunting has yet another characteristic, which demonstrates its flexible structure. In contrast to agricultural societies, which are dominated by exclusive control of farming areas, the Greenlandic hunters and fishermen can turn from paid employment to fishing or from fishing to subsistence hunting from one day to the next, or from one season to another. At least this is the tradition, although an increasing number of restrictions have been introduced in recent years.

Since this tradition is of fundamental significance to most Inuit societies, some remarks on the regulations of and access to the pursuit of hunting and fishing within the traditional mode of production should be made. In Greenland there is no private ownership of land, sea or living resources. Hunting grounds and game animals are open to utilization and harvest by persons who have citizenship in Greenland, subject to hunting licenses. However, only persons with fulltime hunting license are allowed to hunt large whales, the allowance is also subject to various conditions and limitations.

Each individual hunter controls the primary process of production (hunting, fishing) and also means of production, among which the most important are boats with outboard motor all over Greenland and, in a few areas, kayaks too – primarily in Avanersuaq/Thule. Many people with low salaries or with only seasonal or part-time employment rely on hunting and fishing as important economic and social activities. One is justified in stating that in this context the hunting of marine mammals is altogether a non-commercial venture as the monetary component is intended to cover costs associated with the hunt. .

Being only a subsidiary activity, hunting in this case nevertheless assumes an important role in the supplementing the low salaries and periodically recurring seasons that offer no employment. Owing to its supplementary functions, this type of hunting should also be labelled subsistence. Its commercial significance is negligible compared to subsistence, and its structural role is different. This is no “dual economy”, but an arrangement necessitated by this specific economic situation. Dual economy is clearly separated economies within one society. This is not the case in Greenland.

One thing is certain: the distinction, in some quarters, between subsistence and commercial harvest is artificial. The two phenomena intertwine. It is a distinction which only serves to attempt a neo-colonial control under the verbal cover of protecting endangered species. The question is not whether endangered species should be protected. Everyone agrees that they should! The question is how it should be done. None of the large whales related to Greenland, which the Scientific Committee has a clear management advice on, are endangered.

The strategy of marine mammal hunting in Greenland is not the strategy of a commercial enterprise going for profit maximisation, nor the strategy of a self-sufficient economy. Likewise, we know that the strategy of cattle breeding among the pastoral Maasai of East Africa is quite different from a capitalist cattle ranch. The difference is the cultural significance of cattle breeding as well as of hunting.

We have tried to highlight the complex integrative and cultural functions of hunting and fishing in the traditional mode of production. The character of these socio-economic relations differentiates hunting in a Greenlandic settlement from commercial whaling like the one where the Europeans nearly exterminated the bowhead whale from the waters of Greenland.

In separating the traditional mode of hunting and fishing from industrialized fishing, press has been put on the supplemental role of hunting. The subsistence activities can give very different pictures. One is traditional hunting characterized as recurrent and continuous activity, and the other is hunting and fishing as subsidiary activities by persons employed in salaried positions. Talk about commercial vs. non-commercial differentiation is meaningless in Greenlandic context.

Can this be considered commercialization of hunting?

In the international discussion about the difference between subsistence and commercial hunting, some people have maintained that no definition of a hunt as subsistence is possible, if money is put into the distribution channels at all. In the international debate, however, the rejection of commercial hunting was not just based on money entering the system but on the volume of the catch assuming a profit maximizing function.

In commercial hunting proper, investments not only call for more efficient hunting methods, they also necessitate new investments and create a need for still more income. Nothing of the sort is seen in aboriginal subsistence hunting, even if distribution of the prey secured requires money. There is no profit maximizing mechanism and no ensuing growth in the pressure on the resource in question. The role of money in the distribution channels does not justify the labelling of aboriginal subsistence hunt as commercial in the sense used by the IWC when dealing with "commercial whaling". The only whaling that calls for high-technology is the introduction of the penthrite grenade in 1990-1991.

Subsistence or commercial hunting

Different definitions of aboriginal or subsistence whaling have been formulated in connection with the work of the International Whaling Commission.

Greenland is of the principle position, that whaling should not be categorized in different types as long as it is conducted in a sustainable way. We know better today how to manage and conserve the marine resources than when many, including many of the IWC members were conducting whaling activities, also in the Arctic areas.

In 1931 a formulation containing use of canoes, pirogues or the like, no use of firearms, no employment of non-native persons, and no contract to deliver the whaling products to any third person. Today, definitions of this kind are regarded as repressive. Later definitions containing the ideas of local consumption by the aborigines were somewhat unclear, because the term "aborigines" was not defined. In recognition of the fact that in the Greenland, as well as in other aboriginal subsistence hunts, whale product is shared beyond a hunter's immediate village, the Commission, in 1979, noted the following text:

"When the meat and products of such whales are to be used exclusively for local consumption" means that, some transaction beyond the aboriginal whaling communities, under the current Schedule language are acceptable."

Further it says: "A generalized currency is involved in this barter and trade, but the predominant portion of the products from such whales are ordinarily directly consumed or utilized in their harvested form within the local community."

Unfortunately, there seems to have been a misunderstanding by some delegations which were under the impression that the IWC had not addressed the issue of sharing beyond the immediate village. But in fact the Commission has considered on this issue, and we have acted according to this.

Subsistence whaling needs and conversion factors

Another concern raised with the way we report to the Commission on our subsistence whaling is related to the requirement that we convert our quota into tonnage of meat and other product, which always has been required by our traditional multi-species hunt. We have heard the concerns raised by Commissioners and other IWC participants with our reporting on meat and other product taken from our whales. Whaling in Greenland waters is at the same time strictly regulated and at the same time opportunistic in nature, which also helps explaining why the length and hereby also weight of whales from the subsistence hunt often are lower than data coming from the commercial hunt. In combination with the practicalities of the flensing situation, the yield from subsistence hunt is not and can never be as efficient as from the commercial. Greenland will work to improve where possible.

Denmark/Greenland has provided information on its aboriginal subsistence whaling needs in a number of documents over the years. The yield of meat, blubber and skin from the subsistence hunt of minke and fin whales in Greenland are available from hunters reporting schemes in the period 1987-2007. The average meat yields in tonnes per whale are on

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average for minke whale 1.4 (1875 whales), and for fin whale 6.1 (134 whales). The average yield of meat and other edible products in tonnes per whale are on average for minke whale 2.0 (2127 whales), and for fin whale 9.5 (165 whales). The data has outliers in both ends, but corresponds well with the already adopted conversion factors for meat and other edible products of respectively 2 and 10 tonnes, however, slightly negatively biased. The average numbers of landed whales in the last quota block 2003-2007 are lower than the given strike limits. This results in an actual use for minke whale of 99 % and for fin whale of 64 %, corresponding to 1.3 tonnes of meat per minke whale strike and 4.0 tonnes per fin whale strike.

As the Scientific Committee has noted, we need to provide verifiable measurement equipment to our hunters and standardized protocols for measurement together with the already reported data on sex, length, date and position of capture. To respond to these information requests, we plan to develop a program for updating and standardizing the measurement techniques used by our hunters. We appreciate advice and input from members of the Commission and will report to the Commission – probable at its 2010 meeting on the structure of our program and our progress in working toward the goal of improved measurement. This program is in addition to the work we already have undertaken, in cooperation with our Alaskan colleagues, as well as Dr. Egil Ole Øen, to upgrade our hunters' equipment and renew their skills for taking and flensing bowhead whales.

To return to our quota request, in asking for a quota of 10 humpback whales, we seek to return to the multi-species harvest and balance of resources available to our people prior to 1987, when concerns over the health of the humpback whale population led to the need to abandon that hunt. I would also like to point out that by returning the humpback whales to our mix of resources, we will be able to reduce the overall number of whales our hunters take, because of the greater yield provided by the humpback whales.

Appendix 1a
Denmark / Greenland requests on ASW quotas for the period 2008-2012 (2009-2012) *)

Stock	Block quota 2008-2012 (2009-2012)	2007, 2008 & 2009 recommendations from the SC	Requests from Greenland Annually	Estimated amount of meat per whale (t)	Comments
East Greenland Minke whale	12 ¹ (12)	A take of 12 is no threat to the stock	12 ¹	2	IWC adopted a need of 12 minke whales annually for East Greenland in 1988 (See Chairman's Report).
West Greenland Minke whale	200 (178²)	Interim advice: 170 – 230 (178)	200 (178)	2	Greenland requested an interim <i>ad hoc</i> quota in 2007, to be reviewed in 2008 for the years 2009-2012. SC agreed to repeat its management advice from 2007 at the 2008 Annual Meeting (see item 9.3.3.1 in the 2008 SC report). The interim advice is no longer “ad hoc” in 2009. The advice is reduced to 178 in 2009.
West Greenland Fin whale	19 ³ (19)	14 – 26	10	10	Greenland requested a 5-year block quota within the period of 2008-2012, which was adopted in 2008.
West Greenland Bowhead whale	2 ⁴ (2)	Interim advice: 5	2	There is no conversion factor	Conversion factors could be obtained with basis on future catches
West Greenland Humpback whale	0 (10⁵)	A take of up to 10 is no threat to the stock	10	8	Greenland proposed in 2007 that IWC should not make any decision in 2007, but return to the request on minimum 10 humpback whales at the 2008 Annual Meeting to make a final decision. By vote the request was not adopted in 2008. Greenland proposes a schedule amendment with 10 humpback whales off West Greenland from 2010.

*) See the attached list of submitted documents to IWC from Greenland (Appendix 1b).

¹) The number shall not exceed 12 in each year within the quota period, except that any unused portion of the quota for each year shall be carried forward from that year and added to the quota of any subsequent years, provided that no more than 3 shall be added to the quota for any one year.

²) The number shall not exceed 178 in each year within the quota period, except that any unused portion of the quota for each year shall be carried forward from that year and added to the strike quota of any of the subsequent years, provided that no more than 15 strikes shall be added to the strike quota for any one year.

³) In 2005, due to lack of updated abundance data, Greenland voluntarily reduced the catch limit from 19 to 10 fin whales for 2006 and 2007. An updated assessment has been available since 2007, **and confirmed in 2008 and 2009.**

⁴) The number shall not exceed 2 in each year, except that any unused portion of the quota for each year shall be carried forward from that year and added to the quota of any subsequent years, provided that no more than 2 shall be added to the quota for any one year.

⁵) **This provision will be reviewed if new scientific data become available within the 5 year period and if necessary amended on basis of the advice of the Scientific Committee. The number shall not exceed 10 in each year, except that any unused portion of the quota for each year shall be carried forward from that year and added to the quota of any subsequent years, provided that no more than 2 shall be added to the quota for any one year.**

Appendix 1b
Documentation to IWC on Greenland Whaling, 1979 – 2008⁶
Submitted by the Greenland Home Rule Government

<u>1979</u>	(Ab. Subs. Panel of Experts. Seattle 1979)	Kapel, F.O and Petersen, R. Subsistence Hunting - the Greenland Case.
<u>1981</u>	TC/33/WG/S 3	Subsistence Whaling in Greenland. ⁷
<u>1983</u>	TC/AB 1	Subsistence and Cultural Needs relating to Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling among the Inuit in Greenland.
	TC/AB 2	Nutritional Needs relating to Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling among the Inuit in Greenland.
<u>1984</u>	TC/36/AS 2	The Greenland Aboriginal Whale Hunt: Report to the standing Sub-Committee on Aboriginal /Subsistence Whaling of the International Whaling Commission, June 1984. ²
<u>1986</u>	TC/38/AS 3	Documentation on the catch taken by aboriginal people from the Central Stock of Minke Whales.
	TC/38/HK 2 B	The Greenland Aboriginal Whale Hunt.
<u>1987</u>	TC/39/AS 1	The Legal and Administrative Aspects of Whaling Operations in Greenland.
	TC/39/AS 2	Hunting Methods including the "Cold/Warm Harpoon Question".
	TC/39/AS 3	Larsen, F.B. - Scoresbysund - A Hunting Community in East Greenland. ²
	TC/39/AS 4	Petersen, R. - Communal Aspects of Preparation for Whaling, of the Hunt Itself and of the Ensuing Products. ²
<u>1988</u>	IWC/TC/40/AS doc.1	Submission by the Delegation of Denmark. ²
	TC/40/AS 3	Danish Statement.
	TC/40/HK 3	Denmark's Answers to the Remaining Questions stated in Document IWC/39/19 "Report of the Humane Killing Working Group", Annex 4.
	TC/40/HK 4	Implementation of the Detonating Grenade Harpoon i Greenland's Whaling on a Experimental Basis.
<u>1989</u>	IWC/41/22	Greenland Subsistence Hunting. ¹
	TC/41/HK 2	Introduction of the Detonating Grenade Harpoon in Greenland Whaling on a Experimental Basis.
	TC/41/Inf. 4	National Inspection in Greenland.
<u>1990</u>	TC/42/SEST 4	Larsen, S.E. and Hansen, K.G. - Inuit and Whales at Sarfaq (Greenland): Case Study. ¹
	TC/42/SEST 5	Josefsen, E. - Cutter Hunting of Minke Whale in Qaqortoq (Greenland): Case Study ¹
	TC/42/HK 1	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Introduction of the Detonating Grenade Harpoon in Greenland on an Experimental Basis.
	TC/42/HK 2	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Greenland Licences for Hunting Minke Whales with Rifles.
	TC/42/Inf. 1	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Quota monitoring in Greenland.

⁶ Scientific Committee Papers not included

⁷ An edition of these papers is found in "The Anthropology of Community-Based Whaling in Greenland", Studies in Whaling No. 4, Occasional Publication No. 42, Canadian Circumpolar Institute, University of Alaska, ISBN 1-896445-05-5. This book was given to all IWC-delegations at the Annual Meeting in 1997.

<u>1991</u>	TC/43/AS 1	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Designation of Types of Rifles in Greenland.
	TC/43/AS 3 Add	Conversion Factors for Minke Whale Meat (Denmark).
	TC/43/AS 4	Caulfield, R.A. - Qeqertarsuarmi arfanniarneq: Greenlandic Inuit Whaling in Qeqertarsuaq Kommune, West Greenland. ⁸
	TC/43/HK 2	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Introduction of the Detonating Grenade Harpoon in Greenland, 1991.
	TC/43/Inf. 1	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Quota monitoring in Greenland, 1990.
<u>1992</u>	IWC/44/HK 1	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Introduction of the detonating grenade harpoon in Greenland, 1992.
	IWC/44/Inf. 1	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Quota monitoring in Greenland, 1991.
	IWC/44/12	International Register of Whaling Vessels, June 1992 (contribution concerning Greenlandic vessels).
<u>1993</u>	IWC/45/HK 3	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Greenland Action Plan on Whale Hunting Methods, 1992.
	IWC/45/Inf. 1	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Quota monitoring in Greenland, 1992.
<u>1994</u>	IWC/46/AS 1	Caulfield, R.A. - Whaling and Sustainability in Greenland. ⁹
	IWC/46/AS 2	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Quota monitoring in Greenland, 1993.
	IWC/46/AS 3	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Greenland Action Plan on Whale Hunting Methods, 1993.
<u>1995</u>	IWC 47/24	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Greenland Action Plan on Whale Hunting Methods, 1995.
	IWC/47/Inf. 2	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Quota monitoring in Greenland, 1994.
<u>1996</u>	IWC/48/Inf. 1	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Quota monitoring in Greenland, 1995.
<u>1997</u>	IWC/49/AS 3	Caulfield, R.A. - New Technologies, New Traditions: Recent Developments in Greenlandic Whaling.
	IWC/49/Inf. 1	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Quota monitoring in Greenland, 1996.
<u>1998</u>	IWC/50/Inf.1	Greenland Home Rule Government - Quota monitoring in Greenland, 1997.
<u>1999</u>	IWC/51/inf.3	Greenland Home Rule Government. - Quota monitoring in Greenland, 1998.
	IWC/51/WK6	Greenland. Status for Greenland Action Plan on Whale Killing Methods, 1999
	IWC/51/WK7	Greenland. Report on improvements in ASW in Greenland.
	IWC/51/WK8	Greenland. Efficiency in the Greenlandic Hunt of Minke and Fin whales, 1990-1998.
	IWC/51/22	A note regarding information requested in IWC-resolution 1998-11.
<u>2000</u>	IWC/52/AS1	A note regarding information requested in IWC-resolution 1998-11.
	IWC/52/AS2	Traditional food – Environmental and Health Concerns
	IWC/52WKM&AWI 2	A note regarding information encouraged in IWC-resolution 51/44
	IWC/52WKM&AWI 3	Status for Greenland Action Plan on Whale Hunting Methods, 2000
	IWC/52WKM&AWI 4	Report on improvements in ASW in Greenland
	IWC/52/INF3	Quota monitoring on Minke whale and Fin whale hunting in Greenland, 1999.

⁸ An edition of these papers is found in "The Anthropology of Community-Based Whaling in Greenland", Studies in Whaling No. 4, Occasional Publication No. 42, Canadian Circumpolar Institute, University of Alaska, ISBN 1-896445-05-5. This book was given to all IWC-delegations at the Annual Meeting in 1997.

⁹ An edition of these papers is found in "The Anthropology of Community-Based Whaling in Greenland", Studies in Whaling No. 4, Occasional Publication No. 42, Canadian Circumpolar Institute, University of Alaska, ISBN 1-896445-05-5. This book was given to all IWC-delegations at the Annual Meeting in 1997.

2001

IWC/53/WKM&AWI 1	A note regarding information encouraged in IWC-resolution 51/44 + Appendix 1: 2000 Quota allocation to individual municipalities
IWC/53/WKM&AWI 2	Status for Greenland Action Plan on Whale Hunting Methods, 2001 + Efficiency in the Greenlandic hunt of Minke and Fin Whales 1990 – 2000
IWC/53/WKM&AWI 3	Report on improvements in ASW in Greenland
IWC/53/WKM&AWI 4	Quota monitoring on minke whale and fin whale hunting in Greenland, 2000.
IWC/53/INF1	Quota monitoring on minke whale and fin whale hunting in Greenland, 2000.

2002

IWC/54/AS4	Caulfield, R.A. - Whaling and Sustainability in Greenland.
IWC/54/WKM&AWI 1	Efficiency in the Greenlandic hunt of Minke and Fin Whales 1990 – 2001
IWC/54/WKM&AWI 2	A note regarding information encouraged in IWC-resolution 1999-1 + Appendix 1: 2001 Quota allocation to individual municipalities
IWC/54/WKM&AWI 3	Report on improvements in ASW in Greenland
IWC/54/WKM&AWI 4	Quota monitoring on minke whale and fin whale hunting in Greenland, 2001 (submitted to the Working Group on Whale Killing Methods and Associated Welfare Issues and the Infractions Sub-Committees)
IWC/54/WKM&AWI 5	Status for Greenland Action Plan on Whale Hunting Methods, 2001
IWC/54/19	Proposed Schedule Amendment (Greenland catch limit)
IWC/54/28	Explanation by Denmark on the transfer of traditional food, including minke whale meat, blubber and mattak to <i>Kalaallit</i> living in Denmark
IWC/54/29	Statement by Denmark Mr. Honourable Hans Enoksen, Minister of Fisheries, Hunting and Settlements, Greenland Home Rule

2003

IWC/55/AS2	Documentation to IWC on Greenland Whaling, 1979 – 2002
IWC/55/WK 8	Efficiency in the Greenlandic hunt of Minke and Fin Whales 1991 – 2002
IWC/55/WK 9	A note regarding information encouraged in IWC-resolution 1999-1 + Appendix 1: 2002 Quota allocation to individual municipalities
IWC/55/WK 10	Report on improvements in ASW in Greenland
IWC/55/WKM 11	Status for Greenland Action Plan on Whale Hunting Methods, 2002
IWC/55/WKM 12 Rev	Times to death in the Greenlandic minke and fin whale hunt in 2002
IWC/55/INF 5 Rev	Quota monitoring on minke whale and fin whale hunting in Greenland, 2002
IWC/55/INF 6	Entanglements in fishing gear in 2002

2004

IWC/56/AS2	Documentation to IWC on Greenland Whaling, 1979 – 2003
IWC/56/5	Summary of Activities Related to the Action Plan on Whale Killing Methods (based on Resolution 1999-1)
IWC/56/6	Report on improvements in ASW in Greenland
IWC/56/7	A note regarding information encouraged in IWC-resolution 1999-1 + Appendix 1: 2003 Quota allocation to individual municipalities
IWC/56/8	Status for Greenland Action Plan on Whale Hunting Methods, 2003
IWC/56/34rev	Draft Statement on Greenland Research Program
IWC/56/INF5	Quota monitoring on minke whale and fin whale hunting in Greenland, 2003

2005

IWC/57/AS4	Documentation to IWC on Greenland Whaling, 1979 – 2004
IWC/57/INF5	Quota monitoring on minke whale and Fin whale hunting in Greenland, 2004
IWC/57/WKM&AWI6	A note regarding information encouraged in IWC-resolution 1999-1 + Appendix 1: 2004 Quota allocation to individual municipalities
IWC/57/WKM&AWI7	Report on improvements in ASW in Greenland
IWC/57/WKM&AWI8	Status for Greenland Action Plan on Whale Hunting Methods, 2004

2006

IWC/58/AS3	Documentation to IWC on Greenland Whaling, 1979 – 2005
IWC/58/WKM&AWI3	A note regarding information encouraged in IWC-resolution 1999-1 for the Greenland catch of 2005 + Appendix 1: 2005 Quota allocation to individual municipalities
IWC/58/WKM&AWI4	Report on improvements in ASW in Greenland
IWC/58/WKM&AWI5	Status for Greenland Action Plan on Whale Hunting Methods, 2004
IWC/58/WKM&AWI6	Summary of Activities Related to the Action Plan on Whale Killing Methods (based on Resolution 1999-1)
IWC/58/WKM&AWI7	Whale killing methods and associated welfare issues in Greenland
IWC/58/INF/3	Draft Summary of Infraction Reports received by the Commission in 2006 / Report on infractions of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, 1946 and summary information on catches
IWC/58/INF/INF5	Quota monitoring on Minke whale and Fin whale hunting in Greenland, 2005
IWC/58/INF	Checklist of Information Required or Requested under Section VI of the Schedule
IWC/58	Denmark. Progress report on cetacean research, March 2005 to March 2006, with statistical data for the calendar year 2005

2007

IWC/59/WKM&AWI/3	Summary of Activities Related to the Action Plan on Whale Killing Methods (based on Resolution 1999-1)
IWC/59/INF/4	Draft Summary of Infraction Reports received by the Commission in 2006 / Report on infractions of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, 1946 and summary information on catches
IWC/59/INF	Checklist of Information Required or Requested under Section VI of the Schedule
IWC/59	Denmark. Progress report on cetacean research, March 2006 to March 2007, with statistical data for the calendar year 2006
IWC/59/ASW8rev.	White Paper on Hunting of Large Whales in Greenland
IWC/59/23	Proposed Schedule Amendment (Greenland catch limits)
IWC/59	Greenland Power Point Presentation IWC 59, 2007

2008

IWC/60/20	Summary of Activities Related to the Action Plan on Whale Killing Methods (based on Resolution 1999-1)
IWC/60/INF/4	Draft Summary of Infraction Reports received by the Commission in 2007 / Report on infractions of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, 1946 and summary information on catches
IWC/60/INF	Checklist of Information Required or Requested under Section VI of the Schedule
IWC/60	Denmark. Progress report on cetacean research, March 2007 to March 2008, with statistical data for the calendar year 2007
IWC/60/23 rev.	Proposed Schedule amendment (Greenland catch limits)
IWC/60	Greenland Power Point Presentation IWC 60, 2008