

## The International Maritime Organization

## Topic: Whaling

**Co-Sponsors**: The Federative Republic of Brazil, Russian Federation, Dominican Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Republic of Honduras, State of Qatar, Republic of Argentina, United Mexican

States, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of El Salvador, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of France, Kingdom of Thailand, Ecuador, State of Israel, United Arab Emirates, Republic of Togo, Japan, Federal Republic of Somalia, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Costa Rica, Australia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of South Africa, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Italy, Republic of Haiti, People's Republic of China, United States of America, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of Belgium, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Azerbaijan, and Republic of France

The International Maritime Organization,

<u>Fully aware</u> of the severe consequences of commercial whaling, the current mistreating of the whale population, and the rapid worldwide extermination of these whales,

Expecting a decrease in the amount of commercial whaling,

<u>Recognizing</u> the necessity of some states to continue whaling practices for cultural and scientific purposes,

<u>Alarmed by</u> the limited output of scientific research and possible dishonesty of reasons to kill whales from some countries with these permits,

<u>Stressing</u> the moratorium on commercial whaling put in place by the International Whaling Commission in 1986 and recognizing the formal objections that some countries have put in place against this moratorium, <u>Noting that</u> nongovernmental organizations such as Greenpeace have taken steps to raise awareness and actively prevent whaling in the past and present, <u>Deeply concerned</u> about the possibility and present reality of whaling programs being restructured to continue commercial whaling after the International Court of Justice has decided such whaling programs are unsustainable and unscientific, <u>Declaring</u> our determination to protect the lives of innocent cetaceans,

- Encourages governments to put in place legislatures that increase taxes on whale meat and fine those who breach their catch quotas or have shown evidence of commercial or excessive whaling;
- Condemns the act of using whale meat and other product for economic benefit;
- 3. Requests that governments involved in the action of whaling to display a scientific document at a set interval of 12 months proving the legitimacy of their research programs;
- Endorses the education of schoolchildren around the world through the mediums of television, billboards, the Internet, newspapers, and school curriculum;
- 5. Advises anti-whaling countries to reinforce the boundaries of whale sanctuaries to prevent illegal hunting within them;
- 6. Recommends that countries limit whaling to within their own exclusive economic zones and prohibits countries from whaling in whale sanctuaries for scientific purposes;
- Supports the creation of new whale sanctuaries based on the migration patterns of whales as well as the expansion of current sanctuaries;
- 8. Authorizes the International Whaling Commission to revoke scientific permit and aboriginal subsistence whaling licenses after a certain number of infractions concerning irresponsible whaling techniques and violation of

catch quotas; these licenses can be re-obtained once the country demonstrates that they will whale responsibly and for the purposes specified by the licenses;

- 9. Affirms our beliefs that fewer destructive whaling weapons should be manufactured to limit the destructive capability of whaling ships;
- Urges governments to apply limitations to their size and quantity of ships used for whaling;
- Requires that the governments of whaling states prove to the International Whaling Commission that their license correctly corresponds to the type of whaling they are practicing;
- 12. Suggests that governments make efforts to tag the whales and track their movement so as to anticipate where to place their patrol ships;
- 13. Further recommends that governments instruct fishermen and cargo ships to use sonar devices to avoid whales within a two-mile radius;
- 14. Implores whalers to develop more humane processes of killing whales; and
- 15. Calls upon the state parties of whaling-states to ensure the safety of female whales during pregnancy in aboriginal and scientific whaling.