



Animal Welfare Institute

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Briefing on Whaling Links and Cooperation Between Norway and Iceland, including Whale Meat Exports (April 2013)

Introduction

Prior to the adoption of the commercial whaling moratorium by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) (which came into effect in 1986) and the corresponding ban on international commercial trade in whale products by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Norway killed approximately 2,000 minke whales per year, and exported more than 51% of the products from these kills to Japan.¹

English text see overleaf ORIGINAL

Eksporttillatelse
Export permit

Re-eksport-sertifikat
Re-export certificate

Importtillatelse
Import permit

1. Nummer
EX-31-2012

2. Siste gyldighetsdato
2013 May 21st

3. Importør (navn, adresse, land)
Thoshi International Inc.,
5-16, Tokiwacho 3-chome,
Aoi-ku, SHIZUOKA, 420-0034,
JAPAN.

4. Eksportør (navn, adresse, land)
Myklebust Trading A/S,
NO-6488 M KLEBOST,
NORWA .

Søkerens signatur

5. Særskilte betingelser
For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals, or in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations.

6. Utstedende myndighet
Direktoratet for naturforvaltning
(Directorate for Nature Management)
N-7485 TRONDHEIM
NORWAY
Direktoratet for naturforvaltning

5a. Formål
T.

5b. Sikkerhetsmerke nr.
0728029

7. Artens vitenskapelige navn og vanlig navn
Balænoptera acutorostrata
Minke Whale

8. Beskrivelse av eksemplarene
MEA. Meat, 4500kgs.

9. CITES-liste nr. og opprinnelse
I/W

10. Antall (inkl. enhet)
4500kgs.

11. Eksportert i alt/ tildelingskvote

in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Norway killed approximately 2,000 minke whales per year, and exported more than 51% of the products from these kills to Japan.¹ Norway ceased whale meat exports to Japan by the 1990s, but now appears to be resuming such trade.

This memo sets out details of recent whale product exports from Norway and Iceland to Japan and the Faroe Islands, and trade between Iceland and Norway. It also documents other, previously unknown, connections

between the Norwegian and Icelandic whaling industries. This new information strongly suggests that there has been significant cooperation between Iceland and Norway in an effort to expand international trade in whale products, mainly out of public view under their reservations to the CITES ban.

Recent whale product exports involving Norway, Japan, Iceland and other countries

In early November 2012, Norway's Minister of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs, Lisbeth Berg Hansen met with her Japanese counterpart Akira Gunji in order to discuss trade in seafood products between the two countries. One of the key topics was the potential for opening the Japanese market to Norwegian whale meat. Berg-Hansen was quoted as saying, "I put on the burner among other things that we need to get Norwegian whale meat out on

¹ Tinch, R. and Phang, Z. 2009. Sink or Swim: The economics of whaling today. Eftec report prepared for WWF and WDACS.

the [Japanese] market, and Gunji gave a clear indication that he took our conversation seriously and that it will be followed up further."²

Less than a week after the meeting between the two Ministers, Ole Mindor Myklebust of the Myklebust Trading company requested an export permit from the Norwegian Directorate of Nature Management (DIRNAT) to ship 30 kgs of minke whale meat to Japan; the request was granted, and the Customs Authority in Norway returned a copy of the CITES document to DIRNAT, with an indication that the meat had been shipped on December 4, 2012 (see Exhibit 1).³

On December 12, 2012, DIRNAT then issued a new CITES export certificate to Myklebust Trading for the amount of 4,500 kg of minke whale meat to be sent to Japan (see Exhibit 2).⁴ Also on December 12, on behalf of his company Myklebust Hvalprodukter AS, Mr. Myklebust requested a permit from the Fisheries Directorate to act as a buyer of marine mammal meat. Such recognition allows for both the purchase and processing of whale meat. The Fisheries Directorate approved the license on January 8, 2013.⁵

A bill of lading issued by Mitsui O.S.K. Lines on February 16 on behalf of Myklebust Trading AS confirms the shipment to Japan of 4,250 kg net weight of frozen whale belly meat, blubber, tails and fins from Norway. The whale products were carried from Ålesund, Norway to the port of Rotterdam on board the vessel ECL Commander (see Exhibit 3).⁶ From there, the cargo was then transported to the NYK Olympus, which left Rotterdam on the 27th of February. The NYK Olympus is due to arrive in Japan on April 8th, 2013 and in Tokyo on the 12th of April.⁷

Both the bill of lading and the CITES export certificate issued by DIRNAT identify the recipient of the Myklebust shipment as Toshi International, Inc. with an address given in Shizuoka, Japan.⁸

²See http://www.kyst.no/?page_id=120&article_id=96492

³Søknad om eksporttillatelse for hvalprodukter til Japan. Letter from Ole Mindor Myklebust to DIRNAT dated the 7th of November 2012; CITES eksporttillatelse EX-30-2012 and CITES - Retur av gjenparts brev for EX-30-2012, hvalprodukter til Japan - Thoshi International Inc.

⁴CITES export license EX-31-2012. The license is valid until May 31st, 2013.

⁵ MYKLEBUST HVALPRODUKTER AS 929394402 - VEDTAK OM KJØPERREGISTRERING - KJØP AV KJØTT FRA SJØPATTEDYR. letter reference 13/342 from the Fisheries Directorate to Ole Mindor Myklebust, 13 January 2013.

⁶See http://www.marinetraffic.com/ais/no/showallphotos.aspx?imo=9143829&photoid=899134#top_photo

⁷ See <http://www2.nykline.com/vesselschedules/displayDetails.nyk?pageNumber=1&serviceCode=All%20Services&scheduleId=1>. The bill of lading cites Tokyo as the offload point, but as the vessel calls into Kobe on the 8th, Nagoya on the 9th and Shimizu on the 11th prior to arriving in Tokyo on the 12th, there is a potential for an early off-load especially as the port of Shimizu is located in Shizuoka which is where the consignee Toshi International is said to be located. <http://www.portofshimizu.com/english/e-business/futo/ejiri.html>

⁸ The CITES certificate spells the company name as "Thoshi", however "the th" sound is not used in the Japanese language and the Bill of Lading identifies the company as Toshi International. Although exact information on the Toshi Company is lacking, there is a Toshi International Law LLC Company that offers various consulting services to businesses, including for foreign companies wishing to set up in Japan, and also for freight transport and warehouse permits. See www.toshi-law.com. The administrator for the URL for the company website is based in Shizuoka.

While the evidence of trade in whale products from Norway to Japan is of great concern, it is not the only sign that Norway is hoping to resurrect what has been a struggling industry. For example, on January 24 and February 8, 2013 the Norwegian Metrology Service conducted a series of inspections at the Myklebust whale product company, calibrating equipment to ensure that weighing and packaging equipment used by the company meets Norwegian standards. The equipment calibrated for Myklebust included machines from the Icelandic company Marel and its Danish subsidiary, Scanvaegt.⁹

Furthermore, Mr. Myklebust serves on the board of a new marketing association for Norwegian whale meat that was established in 2012,¹⁰ and has also participated in other programs looking to promote sales of whale products, both domestically and to Japan. Such promotional efforts have included improved packaging, and the creation of a wider array of whale products¹¹ as well as professional advertising.¹²

More recently, on February 27, 2013, the Norwegian Fisheries Department responded to a May 2012 request from the Foreign Ministry and the Customs and Tariffs Directorate regarding tariff issues, and imports of whale meat.¹³ In a letter to the Customs office, the Fisheries Department asked that the references to licensing requirements for imports of whale meat that had previously been included in the Tariff Schedule be removed. The Department stated that this would be justified, “as import licensing is not required from countries that have similar reservations as Norway to the CITES [Appendix] I listing.”

The Fisheries Department further stated that it considered it “inappropriate” to include any reference to licensing requirements for whale products in the tariff schedule, and indicated that it was in the process of preparing an “internal memo” on the rules and regulations related to the import and export of whale meat.¹⁴ On February 28th, 2013, in response to a request from Ole Mindor Myklebust, the Norwegian Fisheries Department then issued a finding that it would be possible for Norway to import whale meat from Iceland, without the need of an import permit.¹⁵

⁹ Saksnr.: 2013/998 | Dok. nr.: 1 | Sekvensnr.: 1825 Kontroll av måleredskap Myklebust Hvalprodukter AS 24.01.2013 | Journaldato: 24.01.2013 Myklebust Hvalprodukter AS and Saksnr.: 2013/1973 | Dok. nr.: 1 | Kontroll av måleredskap Myklebust Hvalprodukter AS 07.02.2013 | Journaldato: 07.02.2013 Myklebust Hvalprodukter AS.

¹⁰ See

http://www.rafisklaget.no/portal/page/portal/Rafisklaget/Markedstiltak?_piref34_101730_34_101243_101243.tabstring=TAB132878

¹¹ See for example <http://myklebusthvalprodukter.no/produkter1>

¹² See <http://www.sintef.no/SINTEF-Bedriftsutvikling-AS/Aktuelt/Norsk-hvalkjott--en-ravare-i-verdensklasse/>. In addition, Myklebust's company is participating in a program looking developing whale blubber as an Omega 3 health product; the project has both regional and national funding and is working in conjunction with leading Norwegian Omega 3 capsule producers.

<http://www.moreforsk.no/default.aspx?menu=738&id=1037>

¹³ As referenced in WTO importlisensering -lisensplikt ved import av produkter av hval. Letter from Dag Erling Stai to the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, reference number 201001040/MHS 25 September 2012.

¹⁴ Lisensplikt ved inn- og utførsel av hval, Fisheries Department reference number 10/1040 dated 27 February 2013.

¹⁵ Letter from Dag Erling Stai to Ole Mindor Myklebust, Fisheries department reference number 07/901 dated 28 February 2013.

In late March, 2013 Statistics Norway (SSB) published data on Norwegian foreign trade imports and exports for February 2013. The SSB data not only confirmed that Norway had exported 4,251 kg of whale products to Japan in February under the Harmonized System commodity (HS) code 02084010 for “meat and edible offal of whales, fresh, chilled or frozen”,¹⁶ but it also showed that Norway had imported 14,101 kg of whale meat from Iceland that month, under the same code (see Exhibits 4 and 5).

Norway's SSB recorded imports from Iceland of ‘marine mammal oils, excluding sperm oil, not for animal feed’ from Iceland under the HS code 15043099 in February 2010 (169kg) and April 2010 (30kg). The SSB database also showed a large import of marine mammal products from Iceland in October 2010 under code 15043021 (‘Fat of marine mammals and fractions thereof, not for animal feed’). The quantity given was 22,360 kg, but no corresponding export of any whale or marine mammal product to Norway that could explain this was found in the Hagstofa data, and it is unclear if this export is whale-related (see Exhibit 6).¹⁷

Indeed, Icelandic export data covering February 2013 (published on April 4, 2013) shows no export of whale products this year; in fact it does not report any whale exports to Norway in recent years.¹⁸ The significance of this is discussed below.

Save for the 2008 export of some 5 metric tons of minke whale meat from Norway to Japan¹⁹, these are the first exports of whale meat from Norway to Asia since the 1990s. There was an attempt to smuggle whale meat out of Norway in 1993, but the cargo was stopped, and the whale meat confiscated. The whale meat was then destroyed and two people were fined and charged. In 1996, Vietnamese customs authorities confiscated four metric tons of whale meat allegedly of Norwegian origin. However, at the time, Norwegian authorities could not find conclusive evidence that the shipment was actually from Norway.²⁰

While the recent exports of whale product to Japan represent a new development for the Norwegian whaling industry, there have been exports of Norwegian minke whale meat to the Faroe Islands since at least 2003²¹ as well as exports to the islands by Iceland.²² In

¹⁶ www.ssb.no/statistikkbanken Utenrikshandel med varer etter varenummer (HS) og land

¹⁷ as per supranote 16

¹⁸ Útflutningur eftir tollskrárnúmerum, kafli 1-24, 1/2010-2/2013. HS Codes 02084001 and 02084002. www.hagstofa.is

¹⁹ See <http://www.fiskifrettir.is/frett/11043/> although the Icelandic fin whale meat was eventually sold on the Japanese market, the Norwegian minke whale meat failed to meet Japanese health standards and was eventually rejected due to high levels of lactic acid and bacteria. “Norsk kvalfangst - Best i verden”, Fiskeribladet/Fiskaren 11 December 2010. In 2009, Myklebust Trading provided a series of whale meat samples to the Eurofins lab in Alesund for examination, looking for advice to improve the whale processing so that whale meat might be sold to Japan. Myklebust, Per Ole. 2010. Microbial Quality of Whale Meat. Eurofins report 12 pp.

²⁰ Raymakers, C. 2001. Monitoring progress in Norway’s development of a DNA register as part of its domestic management system for whale meat, investigating local whale meat trade, and investigating reports of illegal trade in blubber. *Traffic Europe*. 26 pp.

²¹ <http://www.oceancare.org/de/thementiere/faeroer/REPORT-Faroese-whaling-final-100119.pdf>

²² See for example <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/5319734.stm>

2008, for example, the Lofothval whaling company of Norway requested a CITES permit to ship 720 kg of minke whale meat to the Faroes. The shipment was temporarily suspended when it was discovered that in addition to the 720 kg that had been destined for export, more than 4320 kg of whale meat were found in storage in questionable conditions at a Norwegian pet food factory in Trøgstad where the Faroese shipment also had been stored. The entire amount of whale meat was confiscated by health officials who declared it to be unsafe for human consumption.²³

Despite the confiscation, exports to the Faroes soon resumed, and there have been 15 shipments of whale meat from Norway to the Faroes since 2003, totaling 11,516 kg.²⁴ Most recently in 2012, the Norwegian whaling company Lofothval exported 473 kg of minke whale meat to Miklagardur in Thorshavn, a leading Faroese supermarket known to sell pilot whale meat. Its post office box address is shared with Bonus supermarkets whose stores in the Faroe Islands are partially owned by Icelandic interests.²⁵

While the evidence of such trade in whale products is in and of itself a significant concern, it is also clear that there are ongoing efforts in Norway to identify additional opportunities to engage in the commercial trade in whale products.

In March of 2011, for example, the Norwegian Fishery and Aquaculture Industry Research Fund (FHF) published a notification of a project entitled 'Improved utilization of marine resources: testing of back and belly blubber from minke whales for the production of omega-3 oils.' The notification spoke of the commercial potential for whale oil, and stated, "In addition, there is a possibility to source blubber from the Icelandic and Faroese fleet if this is of interest. Some simple calculations estimate that the minimum critical size of a facility for crude oil production and refining should have a capacity of approximately 500 tonnes per day."²⁶

In addition, on 13 March 2013 the German ngo NABU reported that it had found whale meat being served to tourists at a buffet on board the MS Color Fantasy, a cruise liner operating between Oslo, Norway and Kiel, Germany. The vessel is owned and operated by the Norwegian company Colorline Cruises. NABU also reported that whale meat was on sale in the ship's "Delikatessen-Shop".²⁷ Colorline subsequently acknowledged that it

²³ http://www.wdcs.org/story_details.php?select=269

²⁴ Tabell: 08799: Utenrikshandel med varer, etter varenummer (HS) og land. Exports from Norway to Faroe Islands, 1/2003 to 2/2013.

²⁵ CITES eksporttillatelse nr EX-16-2012, 7 July 2012, www.ssb.no ; www.rapskimolje.dk/forhandlere.html and www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/newsbysector/retailandconsumer/7974009/Baugur-tycoons-father-Johannes-Jonsson-ousted-from-his-retail-chain.html

²⁶ See http://www.fiskerifond.no/index.php?current_page=prosjekter&subpage=&detail=1&id=1218&gid=1 and http://www.olivita.com/upload/teknisk_ukeblad_olivita_03_012%5B1%5D.pdf

²⁷ See http://www.pressrelations.de/new/standard/result_main.cfm?pfach=1&n_firmanr_ =110783&sektor=pm&detail=1&r=525914&sid=&aktion =jour_pm&quelle=0

had offered whale meat as part of a special buffet, but that it was withdrawing the meat after the NABU report,²⁸ and it is understood that the German authorities are investigating.

The Icelandic whaling industry and its ties to Norwegian whaling interests

In 1998, an Icelandic businessman, Julius Jonsson sought to import 100 tons of Norwegian whale blubber from Norwegian whaler Steinar Bastesen,²⁹ who in 1998 was a member of the Norwegian parliament, and the former head of the Norwegian Minke Whalers Association.³⁰ Jonsson at the time of the attempted import was linked to both the Icelandic Nóatún supermarket chain and to Bur hf, an Icelandic food purchasing company that supplied Nóatún. Bur hf was established in 1995 by Noatún and Oliufelagid hf,³¹ a company with ties to Kristjan Loftsson, head of Hvalur hf, the Icelandic fin whaling company.³²

Steinar Bastesen had travelled to Iceland in early November 1998 in order to attend a meeting on whaling that had been organized by Sjávarnyttja,³³ an Icelandic association that “contributes to the sustainable use of marine resources and discussion of issues related to marine mammals”.³⁴ Also in attendance was Kristjan Loftsson of the Hvalur hf fin whaling company. During his stay in Iceland, Bastesen urged Iceland to resume both whaling and international trade in whale products saying, “I have only one simple message for the Icelanders: do as Norway has done, and start whaling.”³⁵

The Norwegian government eventually turned down Bastesen’s request to export whale products to Iceland,³⁶ noting that Iceland was not (at that time) a member of CITES. There were further discussions on importing whale blubber into Iceland from Norway, according to Jonsson, but again the Norwegian government did not approve the export,³⁷ despite the fact that Iceland had joined CITES in April of 2000 with reservations against the Appendix I listing of many whale species.³⁸ Iceland then rejoined the International Whaling Commission (IWC) with a contested reservation to the whaling ban in 2002.³⁹

²⁸ See <http://www.colorline.de/service/presse/1.26594>

²⁹ Hvalspikið hentar vel í fiskborgara. Morgunblaðið 14 October 1998 and Í hart við norska ríkið. 27 May 1998. Dagblaðið Visir. http://timarit.is/view_page_init.jsp?pageId=2969735

³⁰ See <http://www.stortinget.no/no/Representanter-og-komiteer/Representantene/Representantfordeling/Representant/?perid=SEBA>

³¹ See http://www.bur.is/grein.php?id_grein=30

³² See http://www.mbl.is/vidskipti/frettir/2002/04/12/nafni_oliufelagsins_breytt_i_ker/ ; <http://news.icex.is/newsservice/MMIcexNSWeb.dll/newsattachment?attachmentnumber=8363>; <http://news.icex.is/newsservice/MMIcexNSWeb.dll/newspage?language=IS&pagetype=symbolnewslist&primarylanguagecode=IS&newsnumber=15721>

³³ Hvalveiðar í samræmi við umhverfissjónarmið and Byrjaði átta ára á hvalveiðunum, 3 November 1998. Morgunblaðið

³⁴ See <http://www.mbl.is/greinasafn/grein/185549/>

³⁵ As per supranote 20

³⁶ As per supranote 16, Dagblaðið Visir.

³⁷ Ná ekki að flytja inn hvalspik fyrir porrablótin 22 January 2001. Dagblaðið Visir http://timarit.is/view_page_init.jsp?pageId=3011076

³⁸ See <http://www.cites.org/eng/app/reserve.php>

³⁹ See <http://www.ens-newswire.com/ens/oct2002/2002-10-14-03.html>. Iceland did not take a reservation to the commercial whaling moratorium in 1982, and left the IWC in 1992. <http://iwc.int/iceland>

Icelandic nationals were able to successfully import eight tons of minke whale products from Norwegian whaler Ole Mindor Myklebust in July of 2002 and 17 more tons in October of 2002. Commenting on the exports, Myklebust said, "It was a great day. Restoring exports of whale meat is a major step toward bringing whaling back to normal."⁴⁰ The whale meat was immediately placed for sale in the local Nóatún supermarket (see screenshot to right).⁴¹



The 2002 shipment of whale meat from Norway to Iceland had been organized by Jon Gunnarsson, the director of Sjávarnytja, the Icelandic association referred to above.⁴² In response to the import, Gunnarsson said that, "This is an important contribution to the struggle for whaling and international trade in whale products, which have not occurred since 1989."⁴³

The following January, Nóatún announced that it would be selling pickled whale (súr hvalur) made from whale "purchased from the Norwegian fisher Ole Myklebust caught by the whaling boat Kato."⁴⁴ The company said that workers from the Hvalur hf company processed and pickled the meat, and that seven tons of pickled product had been made from the blubber.⁴⁵

In August of 2003, Iceland made the decision to resume whaling for minke whales under a self-allocated scientific permit.⁴⁶ Jon Gunnarsson announced at the time that based on this decision, imports of Norwegian whale meat, which had amounted to 35 tons of products in 2002 and 2003, would stop. He repeated his claim that the Norwegian exports to Iceland had been important, stating, "These imports were only to demonstrate that whale meat trade was legal. Now the first and most important step has been taken towards commercial whaling. Cross-border transactions will be able to be done normally, and in the future we can sell to Japan."⁴⁷

⁴⁰ See <http://www.mbl.is/greinasafn/grein/688464/> and <http://www.mbl.is/greinasafn/grein/678440/>

⁴¹ See http://www.mbl.is/greinasafn/grein/679146/?item_num=104&dags=2002-07-20

⁴² See <http://www.mbl.is/greinasafn/grein/670065/>. Jon Gunnarsson is also a long time member of the Icelandic parliament <http://www.althingi.is/altext/cv.php4?nfaerslunr=688>

⁴³ As per supranote 23 Utveginn, a publication of the Icelandic Fishing Vessel Owners Association (LIU) reported in October that an additional agreement had been signed between Sjávarnytja and Ole Mindor Myklebust for the import of 50 tons of whale meat. Utveginn, 3 tbl.11arg.Október 2002.

⁴⁴ Sur hvalur í Noatuni, 16 January 2003, Morgunblaðið

⁴⁵ As per supranote 31

⁴⁶ See <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2003/aug/07/whaling.conservation>

⁴⁷ Hvalveiðar hefjast, innflutningi hrefnu hætt. 7 August 2005. Frettablaðið

In July 2005, on the occasion of Sjávarnytja's annual meeting, Gunnarsson reiterated his belief that trade in whale products would resume and named Norway and the Faroe Islands in addition to Japan as potential trading partners.⁴⁸

In September, 2006, Gunnarsson chaired a special meeting on whaling which discussed potential exports to Japan. The meeting was attended by representatives of various Icelandic fishing associations, as well as the Icelandic minke whaling company, Hrefnuveiðimenn ehf (which had resumed whaling under a scientific permit in 2003) and the fin whaling company, Hvalur hf.

The meeting concluded that as Iceland "now has the right to resume whaling under international law, there is nothing to prevent the resumption of trade in whale products." Japanese demand for whale products was said to be good, and Gunnarsson revealed at the meeting that Sjávarnytja had traveled to Japan in the spring of 2006, and that "several parties had expressed an interest in buying whale meat once hunting begins."⁴⁹

Also in September, 2006 it was reported by the Icelandic media that 500 kgs of minke whale meat were being exported to the Faroe Islands, with an expected price of 600 Icelandic kronur (about US\$8.57) per kilo. Gunnar Bergmann Jonsson of the Hrefnuveiðimenn ehf minke whaling company – which shipped the minke whale meat to the Faroes -- was quoted as saying that he hoped "that this will give impetus to the push to resume commercial whaling".⁵⁰ Mr. Bergmann Jonsson is the son of Jon Gunnarsson, who, in addition to his role as head of Sjávarnytja, has been a member of the Icelandic Parliament since 2007.⁵¹

Iceland, subsequently, resumed commercial whaling for endangered fin whales and minke whales in October of 2006. The meat produced by the 2006 commercial hunt of seven fin whales killed by the Hvalur hf company took some time to be processed and prepared for the Japanese market, given health requirements calling for samples of all whale meat packages to be tested for contaminants.⁵² As a result of this, it was nearly two years before Hvalur was able to ship meat to Japan.

When the export of the 81 metric tons of Icelandic fin whale meat finally did take place in June of 2008, it was accompanied by a shipment of 5.3 metric tons of Norwegian minke whale meat. An official in Norway's Directorate of Nature Management confirmed that his

⁴⁸ Hafa selt allt hvalkjöt. 8 July 2005, Morgunblaðið

⁴⁹ See www.liu.is/frettir/nr/509/ and <http://www.bb.is/?pageid=26&NewsID=80166>

⁵⁰ <http://csiwhalesalive.org/newsletters/csi06406.html>

⁵¹ <http://www.althingi.is/alttext/cv.php4?nfaerslunr=688>

⁵² See http://www.mbl.is/frettir/innlent/2007/01/25/segir_hvalkjotsbirgdir_svara_til_37_gramma_a_mann/?nid=1249256:limit=0:gid=919

government had issued export permits to two Norwegian companies,⁵³ subsequently identified as Myklebust Trading and a company from Lofoten, allowing export of the minke whale meat to Japan.⁵⁴

In 2009, outgoing Icelandic Minister of Fisheries, Einar K. Guðfinnsson issued a five year block permit for commercial hunting of fin and minke whales, with quotas to be set according to advice from the Marine Research Institute (HAFRO).⁵⁵ Three whaling companies took advantage of the quotas; Hvalur hf for fin whales, and Hrefnuveiðimenn ehf and Utgerðarfélagið Fjörður ehf for minke whales. An additional minke whaling vessel, the Dröfn RE, which had been used in Iceland's scientific permit research hunt from 2003 to 2007, also engaged sporadically in commercial minke whaling in 2009 and 2010.⁵⁶



Einar K. Guðfinnsson, Kristján Loftsson and Jon Gunnarsson

The Dröfn RE is a fisheries research vessel that has been part of a collaborative effort between the Icelandic Marine Research Institute (HAFRO), the Ministry of Fisheries and the Fiskifélag Íslands (Fisheries Association of Iceland) since 1998.⁵⁷ Kristján Loftsson of Hvalur hf is chair of the Fiskifélag Íslands,⁵⁸ and the association has held a seat on the HAFRO board under Icelandic law.⁵⁹

Iceland's Hrefnuveiðimenn ehf minke whaling company was owned and operated by Gunnar Bergmann Jonsson. Based in Hafnarfjörður, the Hrefnuveiðimenn company suffered relatively large financial losses in 2009 of some 22.3 million ISK (~US\$178,900).⁶⁰ That same year, Gunnar Bergmann Jonsson was quoted as saying that if the fin whale

⁵³ See <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/7431568.stm> Kristján Loftsson, CEO of the Hvalur hf company was quoted as saying that, "This trade will be mutually beneficial for the three main whaling countries."

⁵⁴ As per supranote 30, <http://213.180.74.121/skrivut.asp?lesmer=10513&skrivut=ja> and Rune Frøvik, managing director Lofothal, *pers.comm.* 10 June 2008. *Fiskeribladet/Fiskaren* reported at the time that the Icelandic and Norwegian whalers had received support "from the same organization that is behind the Japanese Antarctic whaling, Kyodo Sempak [sic]."

⁵⁵ See <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5j9qtVenEAk1WIFdYP7GIbv76oKTA>

⁵⁶ Gunnlaugsson, P. et al. Spatial and temporal variation in body mass and the blubber, meat and visceral fat content of North Atlantic minke whales. *IWC 2013 SC/F13/SP 11*. http://www.mbl.is/greinasafn/grein/1031175/?item_num=9&dags=2005-08-04 and <http://www.bb.is/Pages/26?NewsID=99929>. <http://www.fiskifrettir.is/frettir/1586/> and <http://www.hrefna.is/Fors%C3%AD%C3%B0a/tabid/926/ArticleType/ArticleView/ArticleID/2099/Default.aspx> www.fiskifrettir.is/frettir/6046/

⁵⁷ See <http://www.hafro.is/undir.php?ID=68&REF=3> and <http://www.fiskifelag.is/category.aspx?catID=14> HAFRO sold the vessel in 2004, but continues to have access to the boat for at least 40 days per year. http://www.mbl.is/frettir/innlent/2004/11/08/hafro_selur_rannsoknarskipid_drofn/

⁵⁸ See <http://www.fiskifelag.is/category.aspx?catID=17>

⁵⁹ See <http://www.althingi.is/dba-bin/unds.pl?xti=/wwwtext/html/lagasofn/127b/1965064.html&leito=Hafrann%F3knastofnunin#word1>

⁶⁰ Þjóðhagsleg áhrif hvalveiða, skýrsla C10:02. March 2010. Report by the Economics Institute at the University of Iceland to the Ministry of Fisheries.

exports from Iceland to Japan proved successful, then the minke whalers would also be interested in exporting.⁶¹



Hrefnuveiðimenn ehf, after continuing to face losses, reincorporated and changed its name to Hrafnreyður ehf in 2011. After its annual meeting on 28 November 2012, the company filed its 2011 company report with the Icelandic Directorate of Revenue.⁶² The report shows that 100% of the company is apparently owned by Gunnar Bergmann Jonsson. In addition to minke whale products, the company is engaged in fish processing as well as the processing, packaging and sales of *súr hvalur* pickled fin whale from the Hvalur hf catch (see photo).⁶³

Hrafnreyður ehf. generated 20.1 million ISK (US\$160,312) in revenues in 2011, but given high operating costs, the company posted approximately 16.1 million ISK (US\$128,409) in losses. The company's total debt at the close of 2011 was 32.2 million ISK (US\$256,819).⁶⁴

In 2009, the same year that then Fisheries Minister Einar K. Guðfinnsson issued a five year block permit for fin and minke whaling, an Icelandic whaling boat -- the Hafsteinn SK -- was purchased by the Utgerðarfélagið Fjörður company. This company is linked to the Hvalur hf fin whaling company in that the the Fjörður company is owned by Kristjan Loftsson's niece, brother-in-law and his niece's partner, Einar J. Larusson. Loftsson's sister, Birna Loftsdóttir, is on the company's board of directors, and she in turn is a major shareholder in Hvalur hf. via the company Fiskveiðihlutafélagið Venus.⁶⁵

In early March 2012, Utgerðarfélagið Fjörður ran an advertisement in Allt-Atvinna, a classifieds magazine published by the Frettablaðið newspaper. A translation of the text in the advertisement (screen shot follows below) specifies that:

"Offers sought for meat processing. Request for tender for processing circa 60 to 100 tons of minke whale meat for the foreign market. Meat processing must be done where landing takes place. Details provided. Þordur 864 4182 tordurlar@gmail.com."

⁶¹ <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/8275732.stm>

⁶² Hrafnreyður ehf 29.11.2012, 318040 Ársreikningur. Ríkisskattstjóra/Directorate of Internal Revenue.

⁶³ See <http://www.hrefna.is/verslun/tabid/1118/categoryid/45/default.aspx>

⁶⁴ As per supranote 55

⁶⁵ 411064-0189 Torfi Gíslason ehf Ársreikningur 8.2.2010/ 700309-1420 Útgerðarfélagið Fjörður ehf Ársreikningur 24.8.2010 <http://www.visir.is/assets/pdf/XZ813324.PDF> and <http://bleikt.pressan.is/lesa/solveigbirnaairbrushfordunerframtidin/>

The email and telephone number listed in the Allt-Atvinna advertisement cross-references to Þorður Larusson of the Utgerðarfélagið Fjörður company, who is the brother of Einar J. Larusson.⁶⁶

capacent

Tilboð óskast í kjötvinnslu

Óskast er eftir tilboði í fullvinnslu á ca. 60 - 100 tonnum af hrefnukjöti á erlendan markað.
Kjötvinnslan má vera hvar á landinu sem er.
Úppi. veitir Þorður í s. 864 4182 tordurlar@gmail.com

Með silikum samskiptaási ættu í gegnum landshlutasamtökin :
úthlutun almannaþjár og þannig
röðun opinberra verkefna í eigi
sem þau snúa að fjárfestingum

Menntun og hæfniskröfur:

- Gerð er krafa um háskólapró
- Reynsla af störfum innan stjé
- Gerð er krafa um reynslu af v
stefnumótun og áætlanagerð
- Þekking á byggðamálum og
við sveitarfélög er mjög æski

Starfið krefst:

FJÖRÐUR

As stated previously, the Norwegian whaling company Lofothval has exported whale meat on a regular basis to the Faroe Islands, most recently the 473 kg shipment of minke whale meat in July, 2012. Lofothval was established in 2006, and the company description states that it is engaged in the “manufacturing, production and sale of whale products and seafood”.⁶⁷ The company had also previously sought, but never used, an export license to send whale meat to Japan in 2011 (see Exhibit 7).⁶⁸

Lofothval is partially owned and managed by Rune Frøvik, who previously headed the Norwegian pro-whaling NGO High North Alliance, and was an outspoken supporter of the resumption of international trade in whale meat.⁶⁹ A recent review of Lofothval’s shareholders has revealed that there are six main owners of the company, with the largest share percentage, 50.2%, belonging to Reinebuen AS. Reinebuen is fishing and whaling vessel based in Moskenes in the Lofoten Islands.⁷⁰ However, 12.2% of the company is owned by a “Kristjan Loftsson” (see Exhibit 8).⁷¹

⁶⁶ <http://hrefnukjot.is/hafa-samband>

⁶⁷ <http://www.purehelp.no/company/details/lofothvalas/989924389>

⁶⁸ CITES eksporttillatelse EX-12-2011.

⁶⁹ See for example <http://www.nytimes.com/2001/07/23/world/norwegians-defying-protests-will-sell-blubber-to-japan.html>

⁷⁰ <http://www.purehelp.no/company/details/reinebuenas/981885899> and <http://www.purehelp.no/company/details/lofothvalas/989924389>

⁷¹ <http://www.purehelp.no/company/details/lofothvalas/989924389> and <http://www.proff.no/roller/lofothval-as/reine/-/Z0HKJYVP/>

Trade under reservation

The growing trade in whale products between Iceland, Norway and Japan is occurring under each country's respective reservations to the listing of great whale species on CITES Appendix I.⁷² CITES Resolution Conf. 4.25 (Rev. CoP14) recommends that Appendix I species subject to a reservation be treated as if they were listed in Appendix II for all purposes, "including documentation and control" which means reporting trade data in annual reports submitted to the United Nations Environment Program's World Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC). While Norway appears to report whale meat exported under reservation to WCMC, it is not clear how Iceland interprets the recommendation. Iceland has not submitted annual reports to CITES on a regular basis in recent years, and was cited for being in arrears in providing such reports on more than one occasion.⁷³ Although Iceland has now submitted one or more of its missing national reports to CITES, it is not yet clear what information it has supplied with regard to the trade in whale products.⁷⁴

Trade in Appendix II specimens requires the issuance of an export, but not an import, permit, meaning that only the exporting state has to determine that the specimen was legally acquired and make a non-detriment finding. Consistent with this the Norwegian Fisheries Department, as explained above, recently decided that an import license is not required "from countries that have similar reservations as Norway to the CITES [Appendix] I listing." On February 28, 2013, in response to a request from Ole Mindor Myklebust, it confirmed that it would be possible for Norway to import whale meat from Iceland, without the need of an import permit.⁷⁵

Given that trade between Parties holding reservations can lack documentary transparency, the recent import of 14.1 tons of Icelandic whale products into Norway remains opaque and the ultimate destination of the shipment remains unknown.

Not surprisingly, a recent analysis of trade in Appendix I species subject to reservations by the WCMC prompted it to assert that such trade under reservation can result in "sizeable levels of trade and may undermine the effectiveness of Appendix I listings." WCMC concluded that "where conservation status appears to be unfavourable, this commercial trade and accordingly, the non-detriment findings on which exports have been permitted, may require additional scrutiny through CITES Procedures". Notably, WCMC drew attention to Iceland and Norway's large exports of fin and minke whale under reservation.⁷⁶

⁷² As per supranote 25

⁷³ See for example www.cites.org/eng/com/sc/63/E-SC63-12.pdf, and www.cites.org/eng/com/sc/58/E58-19.pdf

⁷⁴ <http://www.cites.org/common/cop/16/sum/E-CoP16-Com-II-Rec-11.pdf>

⁷⁵ Letter from Dag Erling Stai to Ole Mindor Myklebust, Fisheries department reference number 07/901 dated 28 February 2013.

⁷⁶ UNEP/WCMC. CITES TRADE – A GLOBAL ANALYSIS OF TRADE IN APPENDIX-I LISTED SPECIES 2013. CoP16 Inf. 34 March 2013; accessible at: <http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/16/inf/E-CoP16i-34.pdf>

Discussion

The ties between the Norwegian and Icelandic whaling interests are obviously deep, and go back many years. On the occasion of the 2008 export of Norwegian and Icelandic whale meat to Japan, Kristjan Loftsson was interviewed by Norway's leading newspaper, Aftenposten. The article aptly described him as "an old friend of Norway with contacts in Norwegian fisheries and whaling management."⁷⁷

In addition to their collaboration on rebuilding the international whale meat trade, Jon Gunnarsson, Kristjan Loftsson and Ole Mindor Myklebust have all worked with the North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO) and in 2003 took part in the NAMMCO Conference on User Knowledge and Scientific Knowledge in the Management Decision-Making Process.⁷⁸ All three have participated in meetings of the IWC over the years,⁷⁹ as members of their respective delegations, and have been out-spoken proponents of whaling and international trade in whale products.

Iceland's whale meat exports to Japan have grown steadily over the course of the past five years, to the point where Icelandic whale meat now represents some 20% of sales on the Japanese market.⁸⁰ Since 2008, Iceland has exported 2,892.28 metric tons of whale products to Japan alone⁸¹, and Kristjan Loftsson has worked to promote the sale of Icelandic whale meat via the web in Japan.⁸² In February 2013, Loftsson indicated that he intends to resume hunting fin whales by killing 150 whales this summer after a two year pause.⁸³

As to the CITES license used by Myklebust AS in February 2013, which is clearly marked as an export of minke whale meat, there are additional questions as to the final destination of the 14 metric tons of imported Iceland whale meat that the SSB reported for February 2013. Did the meat stay in Norway for processing and sale? Was the Icelandic whale meat shipped onward to Japan along with the Myklebust export?

In addition to Lofothval and Myklebust Trading, other Norwegian companies are interested in exporting their whale products, and there have been on-going discussions with Japan as to the further opening of its markets.

⁷⁷ See <http://www.aftenposten.no/innsikt/Det-gikk-helt-vilt-for-seg-det-siste-aret-6589271.html#.UVWAIrnGg7A> The HB Grandi company, part of Loftsson's Hvalur Group, has held licenses to fish in Norwegian waters for years, see for example http://www.hbgrandi.is/Frettir/Frett/~/_/NewsID/156 and http://www.fishupdate.com/news/fullstory.php/aid/19179/HB_Grandi_s_Venus_reports_huge_amounts_of_fish_in_Barents_Sea.html

⁷⁸ See <http://www.nammco.no/webcronize/images/Nammco/768.pdf> Loftsson and Myklebust have worked together on the NAMMCO hunting Methods Committee, see for example www.nammco.no/webcronize/images/Nammco/733.pdf

⁷⁹ See for example <http://iwc.int/cache/downloads/5s9tj0hnuc0s8k4kkgocogg8s/AnnualReport2002.pdf>

⁸⁰ See <http://japandailynews.com/japan-loses-whale-meat-monopoly-due-to-icelands-entry-in-market-1223185>

⁸¹ As per statistics from www.hagstofa.is

⁸² See <http://www.iceland-whale.com/>

⁸³ See http://www.thesundaytimes.co.uk/sto/news/uk_news/Environment/article1211261.ece.

For example, a 2012 powerpoint presentation by the Norwegian Fishermen's Sales Organization, Råfisklaget, indicates that Myklebust Trading AS, Hopen Fisk AS, Gunnar Klo AS and Br. Astrup Andreassen AS have all participated in a working group dedicated to the resumption of minke whale meat trade with Japan. The presentation outlines the regulatory requirements for such trade, such as DNA and contaminant testing, and the need for an export license. Keisuke Nakayama of the Royal Norwegian Embassy and of Innovation Norway in Tokyo also took part in the working group.⁸⁴

In June of 2012, Nordahl Anthonisen contacted the Fisheries Department and stated that, "As one of the participants in the negotiations in Japan to sell whale products, I would like to hear if you have had any feedback from Japan. As far as I am aware, the official delegation was asked to take up the problems that we have been receiving from the Japanese officials, namely DNA and PCB. Unless these issues are resolved it is difficult to judge [whether] a predictable export to Japan can be achieved."⁸⁵ Anthonisen is linked to the Hopen Fisk company (see reference above), which processes and sells whale meat.⁸⁶

In light of the export by Myklebust in February 2013, it seems clear that the Norwegian whaling industry is preparing to join Iceland in resuming a full scale commercial trade in whale products with Japan. Such trade along with the indisputable collaboration between the Icelandic whaling industry and Norway's whalers should be of great concern to the United States and other like-minded nations. Consequently, this recent resumption of the whale meat trade by Norway, both import and export, demands a swift and serious response from governments, both in the CITES and IWC contexts.

Conclusion and Recommendations

On July 19, 2011, in response to a petition from nineteen non-governmental organizations to both the U.S. Commerce and Interior Departments,⁸⁷ then U.S. Secretary of Commerce Gary Locke certified Iceland under the Pelly Amendment to the Fishermen's Protective Act. Secretary Locke found that Iceland's ongoing commercial whaling and trade in fin whale products "diminishes the effectiveness of international conservation agreements."⁸⁸

⁸⁴ See http://www.rafisklaget.no/portal/page/portal/RafisklagetDokumenter/Nettbutikk/Norwegian_Minkewhale_2012.pdf. Innovation Norway (Innovasjon Norge) is currently funding research into the potential health benefits of whale oil (see http://www.rafisklaget.no/portal/page/portal/RafisklagetDokumenter/Nettbutikk/Norwegian_Minke_whale_2012.pdf).

⁸⁵ Sak: 10/1040-17 Omsetning av og marked for hvalprodukter 2010 -Dokument: Forhandling om eksport av hvalprodukter til Japan. email from Nordahl Anthonisen to the Fisheries Department, 11 June 2012

⁸⁶ See <http://www.athenaseafoods.no/contact.html> and <http://www.hopenfisk.no/>

⁸⁷ See http://www.wdcs.org/stop/killing_trade/story_details.php?select=730. The Pelly Amendment authorizes the US President to impose trade sanctions against another country if it fails to adhere to recognized conservation agreements; in Iceland's case, the International Whaling Commission (IWC), which bans commercial whaling, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), which prohibits international commercial trade in whale products.

⁸⁸ See http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2011/20110720_pellyiceland.html

On September 15, 2011, President Obama concurred with Secretary Locke's conclusion that "Iceland's actions threaten the conservation status of an endangered species and undermine multilateral efforts to ensure greater worldwide protection for whales." In a message to his Cabinet, the President opted not to call for trade sanctions against Iceland, but rather to pursue diplomatic measures, as he believed that, "these actions hold the most promise of effecting a reduction in Iceland's commercial whaling activities."⁸⁹

Such measures, provided in the form of a Presidential directive, required Cabinet Secretaries and federal agency personnel to take specific action to raise concerns about Iceland's commercial whaling operations if attending meetings with delegations from Iceland, traveling to Iceland, and/or if engaging in other activities that involved Iceland or Icelandic officials.⁹⁰

The ongoing exports of whale products from Iceland to Japan and, as reported herein, the renewed export of whale products from Iceland to Norway indicate that actions taken by the U.S. since 2011 with regard to the Icelandic whaling industry and its whale meat trade have been inadequate and too poorly sustained to stop the flow of whale meat from Iceland. Furthermore, the ineffectiveness of these actions and the DOI delay in completing its analysis of the Pelly petition⁹¹ appear to have emboldened the Norwegian minke whaling industry to feel that they, too, will be able to engage in such trade with impunity.

Based on the foregoing evidence, it can only be concluded that the Obama Administration's diplomatic actions against Iceland have failed to ensure that the international bans on commercial whaling and trade are respected. Hence, trade sanctions are clearly required now to send a strong signal to Iceland that the U.S. will use all available tools to prevent the resumption of fin whaling, stem the flow of trade in whale

⁸⁹ <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/09/15/memorandum-regarding-pelly-certification-and-icelandic-whaling>. The exact text states that "the use of non-trade measures and that the actions outlined above are the appropriate course of action to address this issue. Accordingly, I am not directing the Secretary of the Treasury to impose trade measures on Icelandic products for the whaling activities that led to the certification by the Secretary of Commerce. However, to ensure that this issue continues to receive the highest level of attention, I am directing the Departments of State and Commerce to continue to keep the situation under review and continue to urge Iceland to cease its commercial whaling activities. Further, within 6 months, or immediately upon the resumption of fin whaling by Icelandic nationals, I have directed relevant departments and agencies to report to me through the Departments of State and Commerce on their actions. I believe these actions hold the most promise of effecting a reduction in Iceland's commercial whaling activities.

⁹⁰ As per supranote 81. The exact wording of the directives reads: To ensure that this issue continues to receive the highest level of attention, and in accordance with Secretary Locke's recommendations, I direct: (1) relevant U.S. delegations attending meetings with Icelandic officials and senior Administration officials visiting Iceland to raise U.S. concerns regarding commercial whaling by Icelandic companies and seek ways to halt such action; (2) Cabinet secretaries to evaluate the appropriateness of visits to Iceland depending on continuation of the current suspension of fin whaling; (3) the Department of State to examine Arctic cooperation projects, and where appropriate, link U.S. cooperation to the Icelandic government changing its whaling policy and abiding by the IWC moratorium on commercial whaling; (4) the Departments of Commerce and State to consult with other international actors on efforts to end Icelandic commercial whaling and have Iceland abide by the IWC moratorium on commercial whaling; (5) the Department of State to inform the Government of Iceland that the United States will continue to monitor the activities of Icelandic companies that engage in commercial whaling; and (6) relevant U.S. agencies to continue to examine other options for responding to continued whaling by Iceland.

⁹¹ The U.S. Department of Interior has still not responded to the 2010 NGO petition under the Pelly for Iceland's trade in whale products despite nearly 28 months having passed since receiving the Pelly petition.


products to Japan, and make clear to Norway and Iceland that international commercial trade in whale products will not be tolerated.

AWI recommends that the United States:

- Immediately call on Japan not to permit the shipment of whale meat from Norway expected to enter Japan on April 8th⁹², but to confiscate it upon arrival.
- Express its strong disapproval to Norway for permitting the export to occur, reminding it that the U.S. certified Norway under the Pelly Amendment in 1993 for undermining the effectiveness of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW), that the certification remains extant and that the U.S. will consider diplomatic or economic action (including trade sanctions) under Pelly against Norway if it does not agree to prohibit future whale meat exports.
- Consider how to address the problem of large scale trade under reservation undermining the effectiveness of CITES.
- Expedite certification of Iceland under the Pelly Amendment for its trade under reservation and impose trade sanctions against Iceland to send a clear message to whaling nations that the U.S. will not tolerate international trade in whale products.

⁹²See supranote 7

Exhibit 1.



Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Konvensjonen om internasjonal handel med truede Dyr- og plantearter (Washingtonkonvensjonen)



English text see overleaf

GJENPART
 For retur fra Tollvesenet til
 Direktoratet for naturforvaltning
 (etter dokument kontroll og eksport)

Eksporttilatelse
 Export permit
 Re-eksport-sertifikat
 Re-export certificate
 Importtilatelse
 Import permit

1. Nummer
EX-30-2012

2. Siste gyldighetsdato
2013 May 21st

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| 3. Importør (navn, adresse, land) Thoshi International, Inc 5-16 Tokiwacho 3-chome Aoi-ku Shizuoka JP - 420-0034 JAPAN | | 4. Eksportør (navn, adresse, land) Myklebust Trading A/S NO - 6488 Myklebust NORWAY  Sølvens signatur | | |
| 5. Særskilte betingelser <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Sak 12/15597-3 Enh. AMI-B1-02 </div> | | 6. Utsøkende myndighet  Direktoratet for naturforvaltning (Directorate for Nature Management) N-7485 TRONDHEIM NORWAY | | |
| 5a. Formål T. | 5b. Sikkerhetsmerke nr. 0728017 | | | |
| 7. Artens vitenskapelige navn og vanlig navn Balaenoptera acutorostrata A. Minke Whale | 8. Beskrivelse av eksemplarene MEA. Meat, 30 kgs. | 9. CITES-liste nr. og opprinnelse I/W | 10. Antall (inkl. enhet) 30 kgs- thirty kilos. | 11. Eksportert i del/ skidelingkvote |
| 12. Opprinnelsesland, tilatelse nr. og dato | | 12 a. Siste re-eksportland, sertifikat nr. og dato | | 12 b. Ervervsdato |
| COPY | | | | |
| 12. Opprinnelsesland, tilatelse nr. og dato | | 12 a. Siste re-eksportland, sertifikat nr. og dato | | 12 b. Ervervsdato |

13. Denne tilatelsen er utstedt:

TRONDHEIM 2012 Nov. 21st Sunniva Aagaard
 Sted Dato Navn/tittel Sikkerhetsmerke, signatur og offiserpål

14. TIL BRUK FOR TOLLMYNDIGHETENE 15. Tildokumentnr./skjema nr./bill of lading nr. way-bill nr.

Varene er: Importert eksportert

| | Antall | Vekt |
|---|--------|------|
| A | | |
| B | | |



 04.12.12

Exhibit 2.

MOL Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------|
| Shipper MYKLEBUST TRADING AS HAUGANE, 6488 MYKLEBOST | | Booking No. 28005245086-A | B/L No. MOLU28005245086 |
| Consignee (Not negotiable unless consigned 'to order') TOSHI INTERNATIONAL INC 5-16, TOKIWACHO 3-CHOME AOI-KU 420-0034 SHIZUOKA JAPAN | |  COMBINED TRANSPORT BILL OF LADING RECEIVED in apparent external good order and condition except as otherwise noted the total number of Containers or other packages or units enumerated below for transportation from the Place of Receipt to the Place of Delivery subject to the terms hereof. One of the original Bills of Lading must be surrendered duly endorsed in exchange for the Goods or Delivery Order unless otherwise provided herein. In accepting this Bill of Lading the Merchant expressly accepts and agrees to all its terms whether printed, stamped or written, or otherwise incorporated, notwithstanding the non-signing of this Bill of Lading by the Merchant. IN WITNESS whereof the number of original Bills of Lading stated below have been signed, one of which being accomplished, the other(s) to be void. (Terms of Bill of Lading continued on the back hereof) Shipper's Declared Value USD subject to clause 6(2) overleaf. If no value declared, liability limit applies as per clause 5(2)(C), 6(1), or 29 as applicable. Also Notify (For Merchant's reference only) | |
| Notify Party SAME AS CONSIGNEE | | | |
| Pre-carriage by ECL COMMANDER | Place of receipt AALSUND, NORWAY - CY | | |
| Ocean vessel/Voy. No. 024E08 NYK OLYMPUS | Port of loading ROTTERDAM | | |
| Port of discharge TOKYO, JAPAN | Place of delivery TOKYO, JAPAN - CY | Final destination for the Merchant's reference | |

Particulars furnished by shipper

| Container No.: Seal No., Marks & Nos. | No. of Containers or Packages | HT | Type or kind of Containers or Packages - Description of goods | Gross weight | Measurement |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| M-18 MORU1117318/127740A/Z4 | | | FREIGHT PREPAID. SHIPPER'S LOAD AND COUNT. 1 X 40' REEPER CONTAINER SAID TO CONTAIN: 287 CARTONS FROZEN WHALE (BELLY MEAT, BLUBBER, TAILS/FINNS) TOTAL NET WEIGHT : 4,251.00 KGS *TEMPERATURE STATED BY SHIPPER TO BE SET AT -26 DEGREES C. CARRIAGE SUBJECT TO CLAUSE 15 OF THIS B/L.* | (KGS) 4,504.000 4,251.000 | (M3) |

*Total number of Containers or other packages or units received by the carrier (in words): **ONE CONTAINER**

| Code | Tariff Item | Basis | Freighted as | Curr. | Rate | Per | Prepaid | Collect |
|--|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|------|-----|------------------|---------|
| No. of Originals: THREE Place and date of B/L issue: OSLO 16-02-2013 SHIPPED ON BOARD ECL COMMANDER AT AALSUND | | | | | | | | |
| Date 16-02-2013 Signature | | | | | | | Totals & Pay at: | |

Date 16-02-2013 Signature *Guernica Ommen* MOL (EUROPE) BV NETHERLANDS, FILIAL *Guernica Ommen*
FIRST ORIGINAL By *Guernica Ommen* MOL (EUROPE) BV NETHERLANDS, FILIAL As Agents.

Exhibit 3.

English text see overleaf

GJENPART

For retur fra Tollvesenet til
 Direktoratet for naturforvaltning
 (etter dokument kontroll og etc)



Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Konvensjonen om internasjonal handel med truede Dyr- og plantearter (Washingtonkonvensjonen)

Eksporttillatelse
 Export permit

 Re-eksport-sertifikat
 Re-export certificate

 Importtillatelse
 Import permit

| |
|---|
| 1. Nummer EX-31-2012 |
| 2. Siste gyldighetsdato 2013 May 21st |

| 3. Importør (navn, adresse, land) Thoshi International Inc., 5-16, Tokiwacho 3-chome, Aoi-ku, SHIZUOKA, 420-0034, JAPAN. | 4. Eksportør (navn, adresse, land) Myklebust Trading A/S, NO-6488 MYKLEBOST, NORWAY.  Solbjørn Myklebust | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|------|---|-------------|--|
| 5. Særskilte betingelser <small>For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals, or in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations.</small> | 6. Ustedende myndighet  Direktoratet for naturforvaltning (Directorate for Nature Management) N-7485 TRONDHEIM NORWAY Direktoratet for naturforvaltning | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5a. Formål T. | 5b. Sikkerhetsmerke nr. 0728029 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Artens vitenskapelige navn og vanlig navn Balaenoptera acutorostrata Minke Whale | 8. Beskrivelse av eksemplarene MEA. Meat, 4500kgs. | 9. CITES-liste nr. og opprinnelse I/W | 10. Antall (inkl. enhet) 4500kgs. | 11. Eksportert i all tilfellekvote | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Opprinnelsesland, tilstøtelse nr. og dato  | 12 a. Siste re-eksportland, sertifikat nr. og dato | 12 b. Ervervsdato | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Artens vitenskapelige navn og vanlig navn Sak 12/16898-3 Enh. Aca-B1-S98 | 8. Beskrivelse av eksemplarene | 9. CITES-liste nr. og opprinnelse | 10. Antall (inkl. enhet) | 11. Eksportert i all tilfellekvote | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Opprinnelsesland, tilstøtelse nr. og dato | 12 a. Siste re-eksportland, sertifikat nr. og dato | 12 b. Ervervsdato | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Datoen tilfatsen er utstedt: <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">TRONDHEIM</td> <td style="width: 20%;">2012 Dec. 21st</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Øystein Størkersen</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Sted</td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Dato</td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Navn/tittel</td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Sikkerhetsmerke, signatur og off.stempel</td> </tr> </table> | | | | | TRONDHEIM | 2012 Dec. 21st | Øystein Størkersen | | Sted | Dato | Navn/tittel | Sikkerhetsmerke, signatur og off.stempel |
| TRONDHEIM | 2012 Dec. 21st | Øystein Størkersen | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sted | Dato | Navn/tittel | Sikkerhetsmerke, signatur og off.stempel | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. TIL BRUK FOR TOLLMYNDIGHETENE Varsen av: <input type="checkbox"/> importert <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eksportert | | 15. Teldokumentnr./faktura nr./bill of lading/bill way-bill nr. | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Eksportkontroll</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Importkontroll</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="font-size: x-small;">Antall</th> <th style="font-size: x-small;">Vekt</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">A 287</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4251</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">B</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Eksportkontroll | Importkontroll | Antall | Vekt | A 287 | 4251 | B | |   Sted/Mottakende skriftlig informasjon | | |
| Eksportkontroll | Importkontroll | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antall | Vekt | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A 287 | 4251 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Exhibits 4 and 5.

https://www.ssb.no/statistikkbanken/selectvarval/saveselections.asp

1 Velg tabell som inneholder de variablene du ønsker 2 Velg verdier fra ulike variabler 3 Se din skreddersydde tabell, eksporter eller lagre

Tabell: 08799: Utenrikshandel med varer, etter varenummer (HS) og land

Logg inn

Rotér tabell Sorter tabell Rediger tabell Vis grafisk Lagre som

Vis kode/tekst OK Kurve OK Excel OK

Utenrikshandel med varer, etter varenummer, import/eksport, land, tid og statistikkvariabel

| | 2013M02 |
|---|---------------|
| | Mengde 1 (M1) |
| 02084010 (m1=kg, m2=nei) Kjøtt og spiselig slakteavfall av hval, ferskt, kjølt eller fryst | |
| Eksport | |
| JP Japan | 4 251 |
| 02084090 (m1=kg, m2=nei) Kjøtt og spiselig slakteavfall, av delfiner, niser (Cetacea), manater og sjøkuer ... | |
| Eksport | |
| JP Japan | 0 |
| 02084091 (m1=kg,m2=nei) Kjøtt og spiselig slakteavfall av seler, ferskt, kjølt eller fryst | |
| Eksport | |
| JP Japan | 0 |
| 02084099 (m1=kg,m2=nei) Kjøtt og spiselig slakteavfall av delfiner, niser, manater, sjøkuer, sjøløver og h... | |
| Eksport | |
| JP Japan | 0 |

Fotnote(r):
 Dersom det ved et søk ikke fremkommer verdier skyldes ikke dette nødvendigvis at det ikke er handel med en bestemt vare eller at varenummeret eller landkoden ikke er gyldig i den perioden søket er gjort for. Det kan også skyldes at konfidensialitetshensyn innebærer at tall for dette varenummeret ikke kan publiseres.

En og med 2006 fikk følgende land endret tilgjengelighet til utvalgte varer: Kypros fra Asia til Europa og Armenia, Aserbajdsjan, Georgia, Kirgisistan, Kasakhstan

https://www.ssb.no/statistikkbanken/selectvarval/saveselections.asp

1 Velg tabell som inneholder de variablene du ønsker 2 Velg verdier fra ulike variabler 3 Se din skreddersydde tabell, eksporter eller lagre

Lag egne tabeller og figurer

1 Velg tabell som inneholder de variablene du ønsker 2 Velg verdier fra ulike variabler 3 Se din skreddersydde tabell, eksporter eller lagre

Tabell: 08799: Utenrikshandel med varer, etter varenummer (HS) og land

Logg inn

Rotér tabell Sorter tabell Rediger tabell Vis grafisk Lagre som

Vis kode/tekst OK Kurve OK Excel OK

Utenrikshandel med varer, etter varenummer, import/eksport, land, tid og statistikkvariabel

| | 2013M02 |
|---|---------------|
| | Mengde 1 (M1) |
| 02084010 (m1=kg, m2=nei) Kjøtt og spiselig slakteavfall av hval, ferskt, kjølt eller fryst | |
| Import | |
| IS Island | 14 101 |
| 02084090 (m1=kg, m2=nei) Kjøtt og spiselig slakteavfall, av delfiner, niser (Cetacea), manater og sjøkuer ... | |
| Import | |
| IS Island | 0 |
| 02084091 (m1=kg,m2=nei) Kjøtt og spiselig slakteavfall av seler, ferskt, kjølt eller fryst | |
| Import | |
| IS Island | 0 |
| 02084099 (m1=kg,m2=nei) Kjøtt og spiselig slakteavfall av delfiner, niser, manater, sjøkuer, sjøløver og h... | |
| Import | |
| IS Island | 0 |

Fotnote(r):
 Dersom det ved et søk ikke fremkommer verdier skyldes ikke dette nødvendigvis at det ikke er handel med en bestemt vare eller at varenummeret eller landkoden ikke er gyldig i den perioden søket er gjort for. Det kan også skyldes at konfidensialitetshensyn innebærer at tall for dette varenummeret ikke kan publiseres.

Exhibit 6.



Lag egne tabeller og figurer

1 Velg tabell som inneholder de variablene du ønsker → 2 Velg verdier fra ulike variabler → 3 Se din skreddersydde tabell, eksporter eller lagre

Tabell: 08799: Utenrikshandel med varer, etter varenummer (HS) og land

[Logg inn](#)

Rotér tabell Sorter tabell Rediger tabell Vis grafisk Lagre som

  OK OK OK

Utenrikshandel med varer, etter varenummer, import/eksport, land, tid og statistikkvariabel


| | 2010M10 |
|--|---------------|
| | Mengde 1 (M1) |
| 15043021 (m1=kg, m2=nei) Fett av sjøpattedyr samt deres fraksjoner, ikke til dyrefor | |
| Import | |
| IS Island | 22 360 |

Fotnote(r):
Dersom det ved et søk ikke fremkommer verdier skyldes ikke dette nødvendigvis at det ikke er handel med en bestemt vare eller at varenummeret eller landkoden ikke er gyldig i den perioden søket er gjort for. Det kan også skyldes at konfidensialitetshensyn innebærer at tall for dette varenummeret ikke kan publiseres.

Fra og med 2006 fikk følgende land endret tilhørighet til verdensdel - Kypros fra Asia til Europa, og Armenia, Aserbajdsjan, Georgia, Kirgisistan, Kasakhstan, Tadsjikistan, Turkmenistan og Usbekistan fra Europa til Asia. I utvalgene av enkeltland i nedtrekksmenyen for Europeiske land/Asiatiske land er det den nåværende inndelingen som vises for hele tidsperioden (Kypros hører med til Europa og de andre landene til Asia).

Exhibit 7.

English on top, Norwegian on bottom ORIGINAL



Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
Konvensjonen om internasjonal handel med truede Dyr- og plantearter (Washingtonkonvensjonen)

Ekspor tillatelse / Export permit
 Re-eksport sertifikat / Re-export certificate
 Import tillatelse / Import permit

1. Nummer
EX-12-2011

2. Sted og klokkeslett dato
2011 October 13th


| 3. Importør (navn, adresse, land) I.R.M. Co, Ltd Hashimotobiru 6F 1-10-3 Minamiayama, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-0062 JAPAN | | 4. Eksportør (navn, adresse, land) Lofothval AS NO-8390 Reine NORWAY <p style="text-align: center;">_____ Eksportør's signatur</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| 5. Skattebeholdning <small>For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals, or in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations.</small> | | 6. Utstedende myndighet  <p>Direktoratet for naturforvaltning (Directorate for Nature Management) N-7485 TRONDHEIM NORWAY Direktoratet for naturforvaltning</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5a. Formål T. | 5b. Sikkerhetsmerke nr. 0727796 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Artens vitenskapelige navn og vanlig navn Balænoptera acutorostrata A. Minke whale | 8. Beskrivelse av eksportvarer MEA. Meat. | 9. CITES-klasse nr. og opprinnelse I/W | 10. Antall (inkl. vekt) 1600 kgs | 11. Eksportør i utdelt tildelingskvote | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Opprinnelsesland, tilblivelse nr. og dato | | 12 a. Serienummerpostnummer, serielløst nr. og dato | | 12 b. Ervervsstedet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Artens vitenskapelige navn og vanlig navn 12. Opprinnelsesland, tilblivelse nr. og dato | 8. Beskrivelse av eksportvarer | 9. CITES-klasse nr. og opprinnelse | 10. Antall (inkl. vekt) | 11. Eksportør i utdelt tildelingskvote | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 a. Serienummerpostnummer, serielløst nr. og dato | | 12 b. Ervervsstedet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Denne tilatelse er utstedt: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>TRONDHEIM</div> <div>2011 April 13th</div> <div>Øystein Størkersen Senior adviser</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div><small>Sed</small></div> <div><small>Dato</small></div> <div><small>Navn/tittel</small></div> <div><small>Sikkerhetsmerke, signatur og utstedtstempel</small></div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. TILBRUK FOR TOLL/INNDELINGSTRENE <small>Varsel nr. <input type="checkbox"/> Importert <input type="checkbox"/> Eksportert</small> | | 15. Toll dokument nr./slusnummer til lading for way-bill nr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">Antall</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Vekt</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | Antall | Vekt | A | | | B | | | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> <th style="width: 30%;">Eksportkontroll</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Importkontroll</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="height: 100px;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">Skudstouendeke forsløstempel</p> | | | | Eksportkontroll | Importkontroll | | | |
| | Antall | Vekt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Eksportkontroll | Importkontroll | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Exhibit 8.

www.proff.no/roller/lofothval-as/reine/-/Z0HKJYVP/

Visited tuna rfmo marin... Getting Started Latest Headlines

BEDRIFTER ROLLER ANBUD SEGMENTERING MER

PROFF The Business Finder Lofothval AS

Lofothval AS Org nr 989 924 389

OVERSIKT REGNSKAPSTALL **ROLLER OG KUNNGJØRINGER** BEDRIFTSSAMMENLIGNING NYHETER

Roller

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Daglig leder | Rune Frøvik (f 1968) |
| Styrets leder | Rune Frøvik (f 1968) |
| Nestleder | Bjørn Rikard Andersen (f 1963) |
| Styremedlem | Tor Harald Berntsen (f 1961) |
| Varamedlem | Elisabeth Anna Margareta Jonsson (f 1969) |
| Varamedlem | Fabienne Brigitte Renda (f 1967) |
| Varamedlem | Sigfred Peder Johan Andreassen (f 1945) |
| Revisor | Lofotrevisjon AS |

Fra Proff® Forvalt, kilde: Brønnøysundregistrene

Aksjonærer

| Navn | Ant aksjer | Andel i % |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Reinebuen AS (morselskap) | 2051 | 50.02% |
| Tor Harald Berntsen | 800 | 19.51% |
| Kristjan Loftsson | 500 | 12.2% |
| Rune Frøvik | 249 | 6.07% |
| Fabienne Brigitte Renda | 200 | 4.88% |
| Sigfred Peder Johan Andreassen | 200 | 4.88% |
| Reine Fiskekjøp AS | 100 | 2.44% |