

MONITORING IN 2015
BY THE UNITED STATES AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
OF THE ABORIGINAL SUBSISTENCE QUOTA
FOR BOWHEAD WHALES SET BY
THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

The International Whaling Commission (IWC) at its Annual Meeting in July 2012 set a six-year block quota of 336 bowhead whales landed, based on a joint proposal by the United States and the Russian Federation. The explanation accompanying the requested quota showed that the needs of both countries' Native groups could be met with an annual average of 56 landed bowhead whales (or a total of 306 for the Alaska Eskimos and 30 for the Chukotka people over the six-year period). In addition, for each of the years 2013 through 2018, the IWC limited the number of bowhead whales that may be struck to 67, except that any unused portion of a strike quota from any year may be carried forward. No more than 15 strikes may be added to the strike quota for any one year. At the end of the 2014 harvest, there were 15 strikes available for carry-forward, so the combined strike quota for 2015 is 82 (67 + 15).

So that the 2015 quota of bowhead strikes is not exceeded, the Russian Natives may use no more than seven strikes, and the Alaska Eskimos may use no more than 75 strikes. Each side will ensure that the numbers specified in this paragraph for its Native group are not exceeded. Each side will consider any strikes or landings in excess of the specified numbers in discussing monitoring of the quota for 2015.

The Russian side plans to inform the U.S. side immediately upon learning that its Natives have struck or landed a bowhead whale. The U.S. side plans to inform the Russian side once a month of the number of bowhead whales struck or landed by the Alaska Eskimos in the preceding month. In September-October, 2015, either side may initiate discussions on the transfer of unused strikes from one Native group to the other. During the last quarter of 2015, the two sides plan to confer on monitoring of the 2016 quota, including any strikes that may be carried forward from 2015.

Dated 2-4-2015



Russell F. Smith III
IWC Commissioner
United States of America

Dated 02.04.2015



Valentin Ilyashenko
IWC Commissioner
Russian Federation

MONITORING IN 2015
BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE UNITED STATES
OF THE ABORIGINAL SUBSISTENCE QUOTA
FOR GRAY WHALES SET BY
THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

The International Whaling Commission (IWC) at its Annual Meeting in July 2012 set a six-year block quota of 744 gray whales, with an annual cap of 140 animals taken, based on a joint proposal by the Russian Federation and the United States. The IWC regulation does not address the number of allowed strikes. The requested quota and accompanying documentation assumed an average annual harvest of 120 whales by the Chukotka people and an average annual harvest of four whales by the Makah Indian Tribe.

So that the 2015 quota of gray whales is not exceeded, subject to domestic legal requirements, the Makah Indian Tribe may take no more than five gray whales, and the Russian Natives may take no more than 135 gray whales. Each side will ensure that the numbers specified in this paragraph for its Native group are not exceeded. Each side will consider any landings in excess of the specified numbers in discussing monitoring of the quota for 2016.

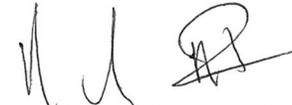
The U.S. side plans to inform the Russian side immediately upon learning if the Makah Indian Tribe has taken a gray whale. The Russian side plans to inform the U.S. side once a month of the number of gray whales taken by its Natives in the preceding month. During the remainder of 2015, either side may initiate discussions on the transfer of unused takes from one Native group to the other. During the last quarter of 2015, the two sides plan to confer on monitoring of the 2016 quota.

Dated 02.04.2015

Dated 2-4-2015



Valentin Ilyashenko
IWC Commissioner
Russian Federation



Russell F. Smith III
IWC Commissioner
United States of America