

**EXECUTIVE ORDER ON HUNTING PILOT WHALES AND OTHER SMALL
WHALES**
Grindakunngerðin in Faroese

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Pursuant to Art. 2.4, Art. 4.4, Art. 5.2, Art. 6.2, Art. 7.1, 7.2 and 7.4, Art. 8.1 and Art. 13.4 in Faroese Parliamentary Act No. 56 dated 19 May 2015, on Pilot Whales and Other Small Whales (known as *Grindalógin*), as amended by Faroese Parliamentary Act No. 73 dated 22 May 2015, and Faroese Parliamentary Act No. 44 dated 6 May 2016, the following provisions shall apply:

Chapter 1
General Provisions

The district administrator

- 1.1. The district administrator (*sýslumaður*) is responsible for the organisation of the pilot whale drive, and for ensuring that the driving and killing of the whales are conducted according to the regulations, and together with the whaling foremen, he must ensure that each and every person fulfils his duty.
- 1.2. Every year the district administrator draws up whaling registers, which are overviews of the population in the whaling district pursuant to Art. 43, and how distribution is organised in each village between boats or other coordinated units. The term 'coordinated unit' should here be understood as a coordinated group of people, be it a boat or a neighbourhood, entitled to a share of the catch termed a whaling share (*grindapartur*). The district administrator can, in consultation with individual municipalities, decide on the precise format of the whaling register, including whether the municipal register is used as a basis, or some other arrangement. The whaling register shall be accessible to the public.

- 1.3 Any basis for distribution, whether by boat or any other unit, may not contain fewer than 50 whaling shares. If a village has fewer than 50 shares, the district foreman may make an exception to the minimum threshold for whaling shares.

Whaling foremen

- 2.1 For each whaling bay 4 people shall be appointed whaling foremen along with 2 deputy foremen.
- 2.1 The foremen are responsible for organising and overseeing pilot whale drives in the absence of the district administrator, and they must meticulously discharge all those duties attributed to the district administrator and the whaling foremen in the present Executive Order.
- 2.3 The district administrator shall appoint the whaling foremen in writing, upon recommendation from the relevant village or town council for a period of 5 years. If there is agreement among local whaling participants, these may also nominate their whaling foremen according to local custom.
- 2.4 Furthermore, the district administrator has the authority to summon or provisionally appoint other whaling foreman, if he considers this necessary.
- 2.5 The district administrator may also decide that appointed whaling foremen serve as foremen for a provisionally approved whaling bay.
- 2.6 Whaling foremen have a duty to carry their appointment, pursuant to Art. 2.3 with them during whale drives.

Boat foremen

- 3.1 The owner of the boat, or another person in the owner's place, is the foreman of the boat, and the district administrator and whaling foremen are at any given time entitled to demand to know who is the foreman of a boat.
- 3.2 Boat foremen are responsible for ensuring that all members of their boat's crew fulfil their duties.

Duty to follow instructions

- 4.1 Whaling foremen have an obligation to follow any instructions issued by the district administrator regarding whale drives and kills.
- 4.2 Boat foremen, boats and any individuals taking part in a whale drive are under obligation to follow instructions and to carry out any instructions from the district administrator and whaling foremen.

Ban on systems

- 5.1 It is not allowed to set up any systems, be it on land, at sea or in the air, which may change the behaviour of whales, without the express prior consent of the Minister.

Whaling instruction and whaling permit

- 6.1 whaling courses for participants in whale drives shall cover information about whaling legislation, information about and instruction in the use of whaling equipment, killing methods, as well as the criteria for establishing death.
- 6.2 The course shall consist of at least 2 hours of theory. The instruction materials shall be approved by the Minister.
- 6.3 The district administrator shall ensure that courses are offered and shall issue whaling permits following participation in the course.

Chapter 2

Notifying Whale Sightings and Whaling Equipment

- 7.1 When a boat sights a school of pilot whales, a piece of cloth must be attached immediately to the masthead, and a message communicated to the district administrator. The district administrator shall relay the message, while drawing attention to any prohibitions on whaling pursuant to Art. 12, or according to the Executive Order on the Protection of Whales. The district administrator shall immediately notify the Faroese Museum of Natural History when messages on sightings of pilot whales and other whale species are received.
- 7.2 If a school of pilot whales is sighted from land or air, the district administrator must be notified immediately, and the district administrator shall follow the procedure stipulated in 7.1.
- 8.1 The regulation whaling equipment is: stones fastened to lines, loose stones, blunt blowhole hook attached to ropes made from sisal or manila, spinal lance and whaling knives. Blunt blowhole hooks and spinal lances must be made in the shape, size and material described in Annexes 1 and 2 to this Executive Order. Minor adjustments may be made to blunt blowhole hooks and spinal lances, provided that these do not affect the technical functionality of these instruments. Each individual spinal lance must be authorised by and registered with the district administrator. The iron hook is also authorised whaling equipment, however, it may only be used under special circumstances and only with the express permission of the district administrator or whaling foreman in each individual case.
- 8.2 It is prohibited to use any other equipment than that referred to in Art. 8.1. However, with special permission from the Minister on a case-by-case basis, trials may be performed with other equipment designed to improve the method of killing. Such trials shall be organised by the Minister.
- 9.1 When they are present at a drive in a boat the district administrator and the whaling foremen must display the Faroese flag or other identification authorised by the Minister on a short pole at the rear of the boat. The foreman's boat may carry a megaphone. The district administrator or the foreman may use VHF-radio to communicate with participating boats. The district administrator or foreman shall determine which VHF-channel is to

be used. Other communication equipment suitable for relaying messages to all boats in the area may also be used.

- 9.2 All persons with authority in accordance with this Executive Order must be clearly identified with a badge or uniform, which shall be approved by the district administrator.

Chapter 3 Driving and Killing Pilot Whales

Driving pilot whales

- 10.1 The district administrator decides, in consultation with whaling foremen from the different whaling bays and the boat that has first sighted the whales, which way the whales shall be driven. In case of disagreement regarding the whaling bay, the district administrator shall make the final decision. The whales must be driven to an authorised whaling bay pursuant to Art. 15. It is not permitted to drive whales into any other whaling bay than the whaling bay decided by the district administrator.
- 10.2 The most suitable whaling bay shall be chosen in relation to the size of the school of whales, as well as with regard to prevailing conditions and currents. It is not permitted to drive whales unless it is under the supervision of district administrators or whaling foremen.
- 11.1 The district administrator can stop a whale drive or kill if he deems it appropriate under the circumstances. It is not permitted to continue a whale drive or kill, if the district administrator has issued orders to stop. The district administrator can also decide that a school of whales shall be marked for scientific purposes and shall not be killed.
- 12.1 The Minister may issue provisional bans on whale drives in specific whaling districts. Such bans may not be implemented without other whaling districts having had the possibility to make a request to distribute catch shares from the whaling district in question pursuant to Art. 37.
- 13.1 The sea area around the school of pilot whales is considered a whale drive area for one nautical mile in all directions measured from any individual whale in the school of whales, which is visible and subject to the jurisdiction of the district administrator and the whaling foremen.
- 13.2 The district administrator may declare a wider whale drive area, if he deems it necessary. In addition, the district administrator is authorised to declare as whaling areas any areas on land and the airspace above such areas, as well as above the whale driving area.
- 13.3 The district administrator is empowered to decide and give notice regarding who is permitted to be in whale drive areas and whaling areas, and the district administrator may order people, vessels, aircraft, helicopters, drones or the like to leave such areas immediately, regardless of whether or not they are participating in the whale drive, and the district administrator may order anyone not to enter such areas. Everyone is under

- the obligation to follow any orders, instructions or bans determined by the district administrator pursuant to the present article.
- 13.4 The district administrator shall notify decisions made pursuant to Arts. 10, 11, 13.2 and 13.3 in the manner the district administrator sees fit. Any whaling areas on land must be visibly delimited under the instruction of the district administrator and shall remain a whaling area until such demarcation is removed on the instructions of the whaling administrator.
- 13.5 Driving or altering the path of a school of pilot whales or other small whales with the intent of preventing a kill or marking whales for scientific purposes is not permitted.
- 14.1 Anyone responsible for the supervision of the whaling activities described in this Executive Order shall upon reaching any stage of said whaling activity immediately enforce compliance with that the rules and regulations governing whale drives.
- 14.2 Participants are obliged to follow all instructions and prohibitions issued by the district administrator in relation to driving and killing whales.
- 14.3 The provisions in Art. 14.2 also apply to persons who do not take part in the whaling activities as such, but who by their actions or inaction disrupt, obstruct or prevent the regular course of the whaling activities.

Whaling bays

- 15.1 The following locations are authorised whaling bays:
- 1) The Northern Islands:
 - a) Klaksvík, the beach below Víkarnar.
 - b) Viðvík, the beach.
 - c) Hvannasund, north of the dam, east and south of the dam, the east side.
 - 2) Eysturoy:
 - a) Fuglafjørður, the beach.
 - b) Funningsfjørður, the estuary.
 - c) Syðrugøta, the beach.
 - d) Norðragøta, on the western side of the bay below the cemetery and on the beach to the north.
 - e) Norðskála, in Miðstovukrókur between Stórá and Garðsendi and below the church.
 - 3) Streymoy:
 - a) Tórshavn, Sandagerð.
 - b) Leynar, the beach.
 - c) Vestmanna, Fitjasandur.
 - d) Hvalvík, around Oyrarnar.
 - e) Tjørnuvík, the beach.
 - 4) Vágoy:
 - a) Miðvágur, the beach.
 - b) Bøur, the beach.
 - c) Sandavágur, the beach.
 - 5) Sandoy:
 - a) Sandur, the beach.
 - b) Húsavík, the beach.

- 6) Suðuroy:
 - a) Øravík, the beach.
 - b) Trongisvágur, the beach.
 - c) Hvalba, Lítlabergssandur, í Nesi and Hvalbiarsandur.
 - d) Vágur, the beach.
 - e) Fámjin, the beach.
- 15.2 The following locations are provisionally authorised whaling bays
 - 1) Norðoyar:
 - a) Borðoyarvík, between Flesjar and Hellisenda.
 - 2) Eysturoy:
 - a) Skálabotnur, the beach.
 - 3) Streymoy:
 - a) Kollafjørður, Lygnnes.

Killing pilot whales

- 16.1 When a school of pilot whales has entered an authorised whaling bay, the district administrator or the whaling foremen of that whaling bay shall coordinate when and where the whales are to be driven ashore and how to proceed with the kill.
- 16.2 The district administrator and whaling foremen must ensure that enough people are available on shore to kill the whales. They shall also ensure that the area around the whaling bay is clear of any persons who are not part of the drive or kill, so that the whalers can carry out their work without interference.
- 16.3 The drive should be organised in such a way that the smallest boats are closest to the shore, while larger boats and ships lie behind them preventing the whales from swimming out. And all other boats and people on shore must otherwise carry out any instructions issued by the district administrator and whaling foremen.
- 17.1 When the whales are on shore, or as close to shore that they have beached, the district administrator or whaling foreman shall give the order that the whales can now be killed.
- 17.2 Each single whale shall be secured with a blunt blowhole hook before the spinal incision is made. The spinal incision must be made using a spinal lance.
- 17.3 Whales, which are not beached may be hooked in the blowhole with the blunt blowhole hook and hauled ashore.
- 17.4 It is not permitted to use the iron hook from land or boat, unless the district administrator or whaling foreman has given special permission. Nor is it permitted to kill whales from boats, unless the district administrator or whaling foreman has given special permission.
- 18.1 When the kill is made using the spinal lance, the incision must be made in the midline on the back one hand's breadth behind the blowhole. When the whale is in its death throes the spinal lance shall be moved from side to side to ensure that all blood vessels in the spinal canal are severed.

- 18.2 The person who kills a whale must ensure that the whale is dead by assessing that the whale is lying straight, and that there is no observable eye movement or any palpable eye movement when touching the eye. Thereafter the whaling knife shall be used to sever the main ventral vessels on both sides of the neck to extract as much blood as possible from the whale.
- 19.1 If it is not possible to kill a whale with a spinal lance, the whale may be killed with a whaling knife, if the district administrator or whaling foreman has given special permission. A deep cut must be made one hand's breadth behind the blowhole from one side of the head to the other and the spinal cord must be severed. Thereafter the main ventral vessels on both sides of the neck shall be severed.
- 20.1 Only persons who are 16 years old or older and have a permit certifying that they have participated in a whaling course are permitted to kill whales
- 20.2 Any person who kills a whale is under the obligation to carry their permit pursuant to Art. 6.3. The district administrator and whaling foremen may demand to see this permit in relation to a whale drive or kill.

Decision to drive whales out again

- 21.1 If a school of pilot whales driven into a bay is larger than the whaling bay can accommodate, the district administrator can stop the kill. It shall then be arranged for the rest of the whales to be driven out again.
- 21.2 If several unsuccessful attempts have been made to beach a school of pilot whales in the whaling bay to which it has been driven and it is not possible to get the whales into an adequate position for the kill, the district administrator together with the whaling foreman shall order the whales to be driven out again. The same applies to remaining groups of whales or individual whales from a school. It is not permitted to attempt to beach any whales, which the district administrator has ordered must be driven out again.

Chapter 4
Watching Over, Gathering and Assessing the Catch

Standing watch

- 22.1 As soon as the whales are killed, the district administrator or the whaling foremen shall set immediate watch over sea and land and give the watchmen necessary instructions, including to ensure that the whales are kept whole, with the exception of opening their stomachs to cool the carcasses according to Art 25.1, marking according to Art. 27.2, scientific research carried out by the Faroese Museum of Natural History and possible use for instruction in killing techniques.

Gathering the catch

- 23.1 Under the supervision of the district administrator or whaling foreman, the whales shall be towed to another location, e.g. a dock, hoisted and placed there.
- 23.2 Where this is not practicable, the whales shall be hauled up from the shoreline and placed side by side, where possible, such that their heads remain above high tide.
- 23.3 All participants and boats are obliged to take part in the tasks outlined in Arts. 23.1 and 23.2 as soon as the whales have been killed.
- 23.4 When all necessary tasks have been completed, the whaling foremen shall send all boats and people ashore, and the names of the participants in the drive and kill shall then be registered. The registration of participants shall be conducted no later than one hour after all necessary work is completed.
- 23.5 No-one may gather whales without permission from the district administrator or whaling foremen. All other boats must stay away

- 24.1 If there is any disagreement as to who is registered as a participant in the drive, the district administrator shall decide on any registrations in consultation with the whaling foremen.

- 25.1 The watchmen shall open the whale carcasses so they do not spoil, and they must ensure that no unauthorised person has access to the whales. No unauthorised person has the right to approach or remove any part from a whale while the Faroese Museum of Natural History is carrying out scientific research.
- 25.2 No-one may refuse to follow the instructions of the watchmen.

Assessment and marking

- 26.1 The district administrator shall choose two, or if necessary more than two, known, independent and reliable people to assess the whales, as is the custom, according to the authorised measurement, such that a whale which is 3.14 m long from the eye to the anal opening is considered equivalent to one guilder, meaning 20 *skinn*¹, and the other whales are measured thereafter, also with regard to quality.
- 26.2 White-sided and bottlenose dolphins are assessed in relation to each individual drive. The district administrator decides how they shall be assessed. The sex and length in cm from tip of the melon to the base of the tail shall be recorded in writing.

- 27.1 The assessment must be conducted as quickly as possible, in consultation between the district administrator and the assessors.

¹ 5 *Skinn*: traditional Faroese unit of measure roughly equivalent to 75 kg (both blubber and meat). NB: 20 *skinn* = 1 guilder = a whale measuring 3.14 metres.

- 27.2 The assessors shall mark the *skinn* value in Roman numerals on the flipper and the consecutive number of the whale in Arabic numerals on each carcass head, and these numbers, along with the sex of each whale and its length in cm from the top of the melon to the base of the tail, are recorded in writing.

Chapter 5 Dividing and Allocating the Catch

Division

- 28.1 Once all the whales have been numbered they shall be divided and shared out by the district administrator according to Arts. 29-40.

Finder's whale

- 29.1 The boat that finds a school of whales and follows it until the sighting has been relayed and other boats arrive at the school shall receive the finder's whale.
- 29.2 When whales are first sighted from land or from a boat which does not stay with the whales until other boats arrive, but which communicates the sighting, half of the finder's whale goes to those who have communicated the sighting, and the other half to the first boat that reaches the whales. The same procedure applies when notifications of sightings are relayed from one village to another and a boat from the second village is the first to reach the whales.
- 29.3 Those who are entitled to the finder's whale may pick out for themselves the largest whale, or smaller whales which constitute the same value in *skinn* as the largest whale.
- 29.4 If several people sight a school of pilot whales at the same time, the finder's whale shall be divided among them.

Watch

- 30.1 Standing watch, pursuant to Art. 22, shall be compensated as follows: during the day $1/2$ *skinn* to each boat used, and $1/2$ *skinn* to each person. At night 1 *skinn* each.

Assessors

- 31.1 Assessors pursuant to Art. 26.1 shall receive at least 1 *skinn* as compensation or more at the discretion of the district administrator.

District administrator

32.2 The district administrator receives 2% of the total *skinn*.

Whaling foremen

33.1 Whaling foremen each receive 1% of the total *skinn*.

Damage inspectors

34.1 Damage inspectors receive at least 1 *skinn* each as compensation or more at the discretion of the district administrator.

Distribution assistants and others

35.1 The district administrator shall compensate any distribution assistants and other appointed assistants according to the work carried out and responsibility it entails.

Catch share

36.1 Every person who has actually taken part in the drive or kill – in a boat or on shore – is entitled to a catch share. The catch share is the compensation such participants receive for their work. This work includes the drive or kill from boat or shore, the gathering in of whales immediately after the catch, including any transport of carcasses.

36.2 Boats, crews and individuals from outside the district are entitled to catch shares if they have participated in the drive, kill and other such tasks.

36.3 In order to receive a catch share one must be at least 14 years of age.

36.4 Each participant is entitled to only one share, even if they have driven whales in one boat and killed from another or from shore.

36.5 In negotiation with the whaling foremen, the district administrator may allot an extra share to the boats that have driven the whales, if the drive has been particularly long and difficult.

36.6 In cases where a school of whales has been held aside, the boats which did not take part in the drive, but only in the kill, may receive a catch share if the district administrator or a whaling foreman asked them to participate.

36.7 The district administrator determines the size of the catch share.

36.8 A catch share is allocated to each person on a boat, with the following maximum allowances:

- 1) Eight-man boats and larger: maximum 8 catch shares.
- 2) Six-man boats: maximum 6 catch shares.
- 3) Four-man boats: maximum 5 catch shares.
- 4) Boats smaller than the above: maximum 3 catch shares.

Home share or whale

- 37.1 Home shares or whales shall be set aside for the municipalities or local communities, which arrange distribution according to their own mechanisms in the home villages.
- 37.2 Home shares shall be divided according to the whaling register. If there are difficulties in sharing a catch of whales in a whaling district, the district administrator has the authority to share the whales in a specific municipality or between municipalities, including municipalities beyond the whaling district in question.

Surplus catch

- 38.1 In calculating the catch distribution the district administrator must make allowance for any sick or spoiled whales. If the entire catch is not distributed, then the district administrator shall sell any surplus in the most suitable way.

When no home shares are allocated

- 39.1 If home shares, after allocation according to Arts. 30-36 has been made, amount to less than 1 *skinn* for each of the coordinated units mentioned in Art.1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, then no home shares shall be allocated.
- 40.1 In whaling districts where other special distribution mechanisms have been customary those distribution mechanisms shall remain in force unchanged.
- 40.2 The district administrator arranges for the division of white-sided and bottlenose dolphins on a case-by-case basis after each kill.

Clearing and removal

- 41.1 The costs of any material damages, and of clearing and removal of whale remains etc. from the beach or the fjord where the whales were killed and on the wharf or other site where they were placed until they were divided and distributed, will be paid proportionally according to the number of *skinn* in the area where the catch was shared, including catch and boat shares.
- 41.2 If any catch is sold pursuant to Art. 38.1 or Art. 46.2 the revenue shall be used to pay damages from the whale drive, clearing and removal of remains. The proceeds may also be used for measures or activities, which benefit pilot whale whaling.
- 41.3 If there is any surplus left from sales after any expenses as mentioned in 41.2 have been met, then the surplus shall be placed in a fund to be used for the purposes mentioned in 41.2 in relation to subsequent whale drives in the same district.
- 41.4 In all other circumstances the removal of any pilot whale carcasses in any municipality shall be carried out by that municipality, and said municipality shall settle the cost of any such removal.

- 41.5 Municipalities may dump pilot whale remains in the ocean in a location where they will affect nature and the environment as little as possible, and where the ocean is very deep, water circulation good, and there is little risk that the remains will affect any other activities in the area.

Insurance and compensation

- 42.1 All municipalities in the whale district take out a joint collective accident insurance against any personal injury sustained during the drive and kill of pilot whales. Any payments shall be made in accordance with a payment scheme determined by the district administrator.
- 42.2 The district administrator has the authority to make arrangements with the municipality in the whaling district for advance payment of compensation for any damages incurred during whaling (*grindaskaði*), as well as lost equipment and clearing.
- 42.3 Damages incurred during whaling (*grindaskaði*) are defined as:
1. Damage to boats, including damage to propeller and axle, oars and tillers, but not damage to saildrives or outboard motors.
 2. Broken and lost equipment.
 3. Lost and broken dentures and glasses.
 4. Personal injury
- 42.3 Any damages incurred during whaling shall be reported to the district administrator within 24 hours after the kill.

Whaling districts

- 43.1 To each whaling bay the following districts belong, which all receive full shares:
- I) Northern Islands district:
 - a) To Hvannasund and Viðvík: The Northern Islands district.
 - b) To Klaksvík: Northern Islands district and the eastern side of Eysturoy, Æðuvík and Gjógv.
 - c) To Borðoyarvík: Northern Islands district and the eastern side of Eysturoy, Æðuvík and Gjógv.
 - II) District of Eysturoy:
 - a) To Gøta, Fuglafjørður and Funningsfjørður: district of Eysturoy and Northern Islands west of Múli.
 - b) To Norðskáli: North Streymoy, district of Eysturoy, Kaldbak and Sund.
To Skálabotnur: North Streymoy, district of Eysturoy, Kaldbak and Sund
 - III) District of Streymoy:
 - a) To Tórshavn: South Streymoy, Nólsoy, Hestur and Koltur.
 - b) To Hvalvík and Tjørnuvík: North Streymoy, district of Eysturoy, Kaldbak and Sund.

- c) To Vestmanna and Leynar: North Streymoy, district of Vágur, western side of South Streymoy, Hestur and Koltur.
 - d) To Kollafjørður: North Streymoy, district of Eysturoy, Kaldbak and Sund.
 - IV) District of Vágur: To all whale bays: district of Vágur, western side of Streymoy, Hestur and Koltur.
 - V) District of Sandoy: To both whale bays: district of Sandoy.
 - VI) District of Suðuroy: To all whale bays: the district of Suðuroy.
- 44.1 If whales should be killed in any other location than the whaling bays mentioned in Art. 15.1, they shall be distributed in the whaling district they are in pursuant to Art. 43.
- 45.1 As soon as the division and distribution has been determined, the district administrator shall announce to those present how many whales were killed, the total assessed *skinn* value of the catch, the size of the catch shares and proceed to issue tickets specifying from which whale each share is to be taken.
- 46.1 Any sunken whale found and hauled ashore after the district administrator has begun calculating the allocation, but before the calculation of shares is completed shall be included in the allocation.
- 46.2 If any sunken whale is hauled ashore within two hours of the tickets being issued, one half becomes the property of those who find them, and the other half shall be sold and the proceeds allocated as stipulated in Art. 41.2. Any sunken whale hauled ashore later is the sole property of the finders.
- 47.1 Municipal councils or other local communities in accordance with Art. 37 are responsible for ensuring that the tickets for home shares are collected within an hour after they are issued and that the catch is distributed among the people in the municipality or local community as quickly as possible.
- 47.2 Participants shall collect their shares within an hour after the tickets have been issued.
- 47.3 If the district administrator is informed and there is good reason, the period of one hour specified in Art. 47.1 and 47.2 above can be extended to up to 3 hours.
- 47.4 Any catch that is not collected or taken away within the specified time may be allotted to others.
- 47.5 Remains and entrails of whales shall be cleared away no later than 24 hours after the tickets have been issued.
- 48.1 Under special circumstances, such as if a catch is so large that there is a risk that it might spoil, or if it is uncertain whether the provisions on standing watch, gathering and assessment in Arts. 22 to 27 or the provisions on division and distribution of catch in Arts. 28 to 47 can be met, the district

administrator may make exceptions from these provisions. Any such exceptions must be adapted to the circumstances of each whale drive and kill and the primary aim must be to ensure that the entire catch is harnessed and nothing is spoiled.

- 49.1 The district administrator shall send the Faroese Government the records of the whale drive and a brief report on the kill, including information on where and when the whales were found, where the school was driven, number of whales and total *skinn* assessment. He must also report whether there were any breaches of the regulations stipulated in this order. The district administrator must also report any orders to let a school of whales go, to stop a kill in the district and any whales tagged for scientific purposes in the district. The district administrator shall also report on any exceptions made under Art. 48 and provide a detailed explanation for the reasons.
- 49.2 No later than three days after a school of pilot whales or other whales are harvested, the district administrator shall report the species, number of whales and number of *skinn* to the Faroese Government and the Faroese Museum of Natural History.
- 49.3 The district administrator shall provide the Faroese Museum of Natural History with documents outlining the assessment of the pilot whale catch made in accordance with Arts. 26.2 and 27.2.

Chapter 6 Other Small Whales

- 50.1 The provisions on pilot whale drives, kills and catches contained in chapters 1 to 5 in this Executive Order also apply to any legal catch and whaling of Atlantic white-sided dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus acutus*), white-beaked dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus albirostris*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops tursio*).

Common porpoise (Phocaena phocaena)

- 51.1 It is only allowed to shoot common porpoise. No other whaling methods are permitted.
- 51.2 Whalers have an obligation to notify district administrators of the number of common porpoises shot.
- 51.3 The district administrators must annually notify the government and Faroese Museum of Natural History of where, when and how many common porpoises have been shot.

Chapter 7 Sanctions and Entry into Force

- 52.1 If no stricter sanctions have been stipulated in any other legislation, breaches of the provisions in Arts. 4, 5, 8.2.1, 10.1.4, 10.2.2, 11.2, 13.3.2, 13.5, 14.2, 14.3, 20, 21.2.3, 23.3, 23.5, 25.1.2, 25.2, 51.1 and 51.2 in this Executive Order may be sanctioned with fines.
- 52.2 The sanction may be increased to imprisonment for up to 2 years under circumstances in line with those mentioned in Arts.13.2 and 13.3 of the Parliamentary Act.
- 52.3 Legal persons will be sanctioned pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Criminal Code.
- 53.1 This Executive Order shall enter into force on the day after its publication.
- 53.2 The entry into force of this Executive Order shall repeal Executive Order no. 100 dated 5 July, 2013, on the Pilot Whale Drive.

The Ministry of Fisheries, 26 January 2017.

Høgni Hoydal (signature)
Government Minister

/Rógvi Reinert (signature)

