Dear [relevant Norwegian govt ministers and agencies]

In February 2021, our three organisations each wrote to Ole Aamodt at the Mattilsynet, raising strong concerns relating to the permit issued for the capture of 12 minke whales for auditory evoked potential (AEP) hearing tests at Vestfjord.

In June 2021, a further statement of concern, signed by 54 marine mammal scientists and veterinarians, was submitted to then-prime minister, Erna Solberg and copied to the environment minister and the Mattilsynet. (Appendix 1)

Following an incident when a minke whale, which had been caught in the nets, escaped without a trace during the night of Wednesday 16th June 2021, we posed the following questions as we were concerned that this whale might have been injured:

1. Can you please provide an update on the status of the escaped whale? Is anyone aware of this whale's welfare and is there any chance the whale may have become entangled in the nets deep underwater?

2. Will this escaped whale count as one of the 12 permitted to be caught over the test period? If not, can you please explain why not?

3. We are aware that the researchers requested a diver and ROV to examine the nets in an attempt to find out what had happened to this individual whale. Was such an inspection carried out and, if so, were any Mattilsynet personnel able to oversee it?

4. We support calls for a full site inspection and would also like to know whether the veterinarian in attendance has relevant experience handling wild cetaceans. Are they on site at all times?

5. Will the nets be retrieved, and, if so, when? The longer a net remains in the water, the greater the likelihood of entanglement of fish, bird and other marine mammal species. Further, if a net breaks apart, or comes loose from its moorings, what is the plan for addressing this? According to the *Forskrift om utøvelse av fisket i sjøen*, §78, anyone who loses or has to cut free fishing gear has a duty to search for the gear, and, if it is unable to be found, the loss must be immediately reported to the Coast Guard.

We have yet to receive a satisfactory reply and therefore, the concerns expressed last season regarding the safety and welfare of the whales targeted - as well as that of other marine life in the vicinity - remain. Indeed, we note that last season a member of a 'non-target' species, a humpback whale, found its way into the catch basin. Following confirmation that the AEP tests will resume from 18th May and run until 1st July and in light of the recent article in Fiskeribladet (attached) we would like to pose the following additional questions:

6. Following Petter Kvadsheim's recent confirmation that 'If the animal shows signs of being stressed, we will cancel the experiment'¹, we would like to ask how you propose to measure stress and at what stages in the process? We note that, in a video posted to the FFI's website, co-lead of the project Dr. Dorian Hauser admits that 'anyone who has worked with wild animals knows that when they are handled by humans, they will be stressed'.

Some whales may be stressed from an early stage simply by being trapped in the nets.



l juni 2021 dro et forskerteam til Lofoten for å forsøke å kartlegge hørselen til vågehval. Hvalene skal fanges levende og slippes fri etter testene. Forsøkene skal gjennomføres hver sommer fram til 2024.

7. Will blood samples be drawn from the whales? Drawing blood is an added stressor because it requires extra handling of the whale and more needle injections apart from the AEP-testing. To our knowledge analyzing blood for any meaningful parameters regarding the whale's stress levels will take time, and will not be useful for live monitoring of the welfare of the whale. Is drawing blood approved by Mattilsynet as a part of the experiment? If yes, what parameters will be measured and why?

8. Will the other whales - including a humpback whale - that were also noted as having entered the netted off area¹ be counted against the 12?

9. Has there been an assessment of the likelihood of non-target bycatch (e.g. seabirds, fish, other marine mammals) happening and what action to take if it occurs? How will the researchers ensure that all relevant regulations on bycatch are being complied with?

10. What regulations apply to other effects on surrounding nature and other wildlife and has there been any assessment of this aspect? If any fish species are caught in the net, are the incidents and quantities being reported to the Fisheries Directorate as bycatch? We are aware that in an email from Petter Kvadsheim to the Kystverket dated 2 February 2022, it was stated that there were 'a number of curious local recreational fishermen who wanted to fish for humpback salmon along our nets, and they were allowed to do so'. Can you confirm that this take of humpback salmon (pukkellaks) complied with all fishing and environmental regulations?

11. When an unexpected situation arises (such as bycatch, or loss of gear), will this be formally reported to all relevant authorities such as the Mattilsynet, the Fisheries Directorate and Coast Guard?

¹ <u>https://www.ffi.no/aktuelt/nyheter/forste-sesong-med-horselsforsok-pa-vagehval-er-avsluttet</u>

12. Is there a full report available covering last year's season as we have only seen a brief summary?

Yours sincerely

Siri Martinsen Cand.med.vet., Director, NOAH - for dyrs Rettigheter

On behalf of:

Animal Welfare Institute, Washington DC, USA

NOAH - for dyrs Rettigheter, Oslo, Norway

WDC, Whale & Dolphin Conservation, Chippenham, UK

Supported by:

Lucy Babey Head of Science and Conservation, ORCA, UK

Jaime Bolaños Jiménez Founder, Researcher and Executive Director Sea Vida, Venezuela

Martin Boon, Director and Large Whale Disentanglement Team coordinator, British Divers Marine Life Rescue, UK

Philippa Brakes Research Fellow, Whale and Dolphin Conservation

Dr Andy Butterworth BVSc BSC PhD DipECAWBM FLS MRCVS, UK

Rob Deaville Project Manager, CSIP (Cetacean Stranding Investigation Programme), Institute of Zoology, ZSL, London , UK

Jacopo Di Clemente PhD candidate, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Sarah Dolman MRes, Affiliate Researcher, University of Glasgow, UK

Harry Eckman CEO, World Cetacean Alliance, Brighton, UK

Fernando Félix PhD, Associate Researcher to the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador (PUCE) and the Whale Museum, Salinas, Ecuador

Silvia Frey PhD, marine conservation biologist, KYMA sea conservation & research

Dr. Pete Goddard BVetMed PhD DipECSRHM DipECAWBM (AWSEL) MRCVS EBVS European Veterinary Specialist in Animal Welfare Science, Ethics and Law; Chairman, Wild Animal Welfare Committee, UK

Jonathan Gordon PhD, Marine Ecological Research, UK

Mick Green CEnv, FCIEEM, Environmental Consultant, Wales, UK

Sally Hamilton ORCA (Director), UK

Nicola Hodgins BSc Hons, Visiting Researcher, University of Exeter, UK

Erich Hoyt Research Fellow, Whale & Dolphin Conservation and Co-chair, IUCN SSC-WCPA Marine Mammal Protected Areas Task Force, UK

Miguel A. Iñíguez MSc, Fundación Cethus, Argentina

Vicki James BSc Hons, Research Coordinator, WDC, Whale & Dolphin Conservation, UK

Dan Jarvis Director of Welfare & Conservation, British Divers Marine Life Rescue, UK

Dr Mark Jones BVSc MSc (Stir) MSc (UL) MRCVS, UK

Maria Lien Cand.med.vet., NOAH - for dyrs rettigheter, Oslo, Norway

Alison Lomax Director, Hebridean Whale and Dolphin Trust, Scotland, UK

Alfredo Fernández Lopez PhD, Researcher, Universidade de Aveiro-CESAM, Portugal

Rob Lott M.Sc, Campaign Coordinator, WDC, Whale & Dolphin Conservation, UK

Elodie Floriane Mandel-Briefer Associate Professor, Dept of Biology, Ecology & Evolution, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Lori Marino PhD, Cetacean Neuroscientist; President, Whale Sanctuary Project

Jose A. Martínez Cedeira President, Coordinadora para o Estudio dos Mamíferos MAriños (CEMMA), Spain

Alan McElligott PhD, Associate Professor of Animal Behaviour and Welfare, Jockey Club College of Veterinary Medicine and Life Sciences, City University of Hong Kong

Ana Marçalo PhD, Researcher, Centre of Marine Studies (CCMAR-Algarve), University of Algarve, Portugal

Dr. Milton Marcondes veterinarian, Milton Marcondes Consultoria Ambiental - Brazil

Carina F. Marón PhD, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba and Instituto de Conservación de Ballenas, Argentina

Marina Leite Marques MSc, Zoology at the State University of Santa Cruz - UESC, Bahia - Brazil and researcher at VIVA Instituto Verde Azul, Brazil

Maria Emilia Morete PhD, Ecology at the University of São Paulo - USP, São Paulo- Brazil and currently researcher at VIVA Instituto Verde Azul, Brazil

Roy Mulder President, Canadian Marine Environment Protection Society, Canada

Dr Elizabeth Mullineaux MRCVS, RCVS Recognised Specialist in Wildlife Medicine (Mammalian), Wild Animal Welfare Committee (UK)

Simon Mustoe Marine Ecologist, Founder and Director Wildiaries, Australia.

Giuseppe Notarbartolo di Sciara PhD, Founder, Tethys Research Institute, Milano, Italy

Vassili Papastavrou whale biologist, UK

Nino Pierantonio Associated Researcher, Tethys Research Institute, Milano, Italy

Graham Pierce PhD, Departamento de Ecología y Recursos Marinos, Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas (CSIC), Spain

Lindsay Porter PhD, SEAMAR, Southeast Asia Marine Mammal Research, Hong Kong

Fiona L. Read PhD., Life History Studies and Honorary Researcher, University of Aberdeen, UK

Anja Reckendorf PhD, veterinarian, European College of Veterinary Medicine

Denise Risch PhD, Scottish Association for Marine Science, Oban, Argyll, Scotland, UK

Fabian Ritter Marine Biologist, Director of Research, M.E.E.R. e.V., Berlin, Germany

Alfredo Rodrigues marine biologist and whale researcher, Algarve, Portugal

Javier Rodríguez-Fonseca Researcher, Promar Foundation, Costa Rica

Naomi A. Rose PhD, Marine Mammal Scientist, Animal Welfare Institute, Washington DC, USA

Gian Paolo Sanino Vattier Field Biologist, Centre for Marine Mammals Research - LEVIATHAN, Chile

D. J. Schubert Wildlife biologist, Animal Welfare Institute, USA

Richard Sears, PhD, President, Mingan Island Cetacean Study Inc, Canada

Dr Alick Simmons BVMS MSc DipAABAW MRCVS. Former UK Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer, UK

Mariano Sironi Ph.D., Scientific Director, Instituto de Conservación de Ballenas / Whale Conservation Institute, Argentina

Karen Stockin PhD, MSc, BSc - Animal Welfare Science and Bioethics Centre, Massey University, New Zealand

Vanesa Tossenberger Director of Policy and Science, Whale and Dolphin Conservation; Researcher, Fundacion Cethus, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Ursula Tscherter Marine Biologist, ORES Foundation for Marine Environment Research, Switzerland

Marcela Uhart DVM, Director, Latin America Program, Karen C. Drayer Wildlife Health Center, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, USA

Prof. Jorge Urbán Ramírez Departamento Académico de Ciencias Marinas y Costeras, Responsable del Programa de Investigación de Mamíferos Marinos (PRIMMA), Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur (UABCS), México

Marie-Francoise Van Bressem DVM, PhD, Senior Scientist, Cetacean Conservation Medicine Group, Peruvian Centre for Cetacean Research, Lima, Peru

Nienke van Geel PhD. Scottish Association for Marine Science, Oban, UK

Koen Van Waerebeek PhD, Founder and Senior Scientist, Peruvian Centre for Cetacean Research, Lima, Peru

Heike Vester PhD, Cetacean Scientist, Director and Founder of Ocean Sounds, Germany and Norway

Lindy Weilgart PhD, Ocean Policy Consultant, OceanCare; Adjunct Research Associate, Dept. of Biology, Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia, Canada

Caroline Weir PhD, Cetacean Scientist, Ketos Ecology, UK

APPENDIX 1

Erna Solberg The Office of the Prime Minister P.O. Box 8001 dep. (NO-)0030 Oslo Norway

Copy: Sveinung Rotevatn, Minister of Climate and the Environment Ingunn Midttun Godal, CEO, Mattilsynet Ole Aamodt, Head of Section, Mattilsynet

21st May 2021

Dear Prime Minister Solberg

I write on behalf of over 50 scientists and veterinarians who have signed the below statement. We wish to express our deep concerns relating to the permit issued by the Mattilsynet for the capture of 12 minke whales for auditory evoked potential (AEP) hearing tests in Vestfjord this month.

The researchers acknowledge that this type of experiment has never previously been attempted. As detailed below, our grave concern is that the capture of minke whales and experimentation for up 6 hours at a time has significant potential for causing injury and stress, potentially resulting in capture myopathy.

If allowed to proceed, these experiments could lead to considerable suffering for the individual whales and risk undermining Norway's reputation. If something goes wrong, questions will be asked as to why consent was granted in the first place. We strongly urge you to call for a cancellation of these trials, as they are completely unacceptable from a conservation, scientific and animal welfare point of view.

Yours sincerely

tensensberges

Vanesa Tossenberger WDC Director of Policy and Science Statement of concern

We, the undersigned, call for the planned capture and auditory evoked potential (AEP) hearing tests on minke whales off Lofoten, Norway, due to start in May 2021 to be cancelled on safety and welfare grounds.

We understand that a permit (FOTS ID: 19536) has been issued by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority for the deliberate capture of up to 12 juvenile minke whales as they migrate through this area on their way north to foraging grounds in the Barents Sea.¹

We understand that the research team plans to set a net measuring 1,300m across the strait at Vestfjord. As a whale moves into the netted area, the exit is sealed and the whale will be channelled into an enclosure, 280m long, 150m wide and 27m deep. The trapped whale will then be assessed by a veterinarian before being moved into a modified salmon cage, where it will be held fast between two rafts, with researchers both in the water and on the rafts.

The researchers estimate that the whale may be held in this position for up to six hours whilst its hearing is measured by mapping AEP via electrodes attached under the skin.

The researchers acknowledge that the whale will likely experience 'moderate distress and discomfort'. We believe this is an understatement. This process risks causing the whale considerable stress leading to panic, creating a dangerous situation for both whales and humans. The researchers plan to attach a satellite tag to each whale before release and they have permission to hold each whale in the enclosure for up to four days.

Previous attempts to catch minke whales for similar experiments have failed². There are also accounts of minke whales reacting with great force after breaking into aquaculture pens³, so it is hard to imagine how the safety of researchers can be guaranteed. We note also the recent instance of a juvenile minke whale that stranded in shallow water in the River Thames in London on the 10th May. Rescuers relocated the whale to specially designed whale re-flotation pontoons; however, the whale became distressed and managed to free itself.

The project includes provision for sedation to be used in an emergency. However, if the situation escalates to the point where a whale does require sedation, this is a risky process which is rarely attempted in cetaceans as these taxa are highly adapted for hypoxia. The use of sedation in larger, free swimming whale species is limited. It is also important to note that attempted sedation does not necessarily result in the desired effect. For example, the initial drug cocktail used in the attempted sedation at sea of a North Atlantic right whale, resulted in an increase in swim speed and boat avoidance.⁴ Our view is that it is not acceptable to consider exposing juvenile minke whales (which, in this case, are research subjects rather than facing genuine danger in the open ocean) to the risks associated with sedation.

We note that there is only provision for a single veterinarian (from Dyreparken in Kristiansand) to be present, rather than a team of vets, as would be preferable. Further, it is unclear as to what level of experience in cetacean biology and live cetacean capture is being required? We are concerned that the protocol does not require that the attending veterinarian must have specific experience in handling whales.

Our concern is that the capture of juvenile minke whales, forcible restraint and experimentation upon them for a period of up to six hours, has significant potential for causing injury and stress, potentially resulting in long-term impacts or even capture myopathy. We understand that this study aims to learn more precisely what sounds minke whales can hear and at which frequencies, including those pertaining to seismic testing and naval sonar. The researchers acknowledge that this project is 'high risk' as AEP mapping has never been attempted on captured minke whales and certainly not on juveniles of this species. We believe there is a reason for this: the safety and welfare risks (for both humans and whales) are too great: it is simply not possible to guarantee that entrapped minke whales can be handled in a manner which is safe for all those involved.

Further, the context in which this proposed research will take place is unnatural since the subtle ecological as well as biological factors which govern the response of free-ranging minke whales to noise in the open ocean are stripped away. Thus, it is difficult to see how it can provide the researchers with meaningful data with which to make robust policy recommendations regarding exposure of this species to anthropogenic noise.

We urge this project to be stopped as it may lead to considerable trauma for the whales targeted, without contributing to useful science.

Signed by the following (alphabetical order):

Lucy Babey Head of Science and Conservation, ORCA, UK

Sandra Baker DPhil, Research Fellow, University of Oxford, UK

Giovanna Bertella PhD, Associate Professor, School of Business and Economics, UiT, The Arctic University of Norway, Tromsø, and Ocean Sounds, Norway

Jaime Bolaños Jiménez Founder, Researcher and Executive Director Sea Vida, Venezuela

Philippa Brakes Research Fellow, Whale and Dolphin Conservation

Dr Andy Butterworth BVSc BSC PhD DipECAWBM FLS MRCVS, UK

Matt Curnock PhD, Minke Whale Project, James Cook University, Townsville, Australia

Abdul-Rahman Dirisu PhD, Senior Research Fellow, University of Benin, Nigeria

Sarah Dolman Policy Manager, Whale and Dolphin Conservation, UK

Harry Eckman CEO, World Cetacean Alliance, Brighton, UK

Peter Evans DPhil, Director, Sea Watch Foundation; Honorary Senior Lecturer at the School of Ocean Sciences, University of Bangor, North Wales

Fernando Félix PhD, Associate Researcher to the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador (PUCE) and the Whale Museum, Salinas, Ecuador

Dr. Pete Goddard BVetMed PhD DipECSRHM DipECAWBM (AWSEL) MRCVS EBVS European Veterinary Specialist in Animal Welfare Science, Ethics and Law; Chairman, Wild Animal Welfare Committee, UK

Jonathan Gordon PhD, Marine Ecological Research, UK

Mick Green CEnv, FCIEEM, Environmental Consultant, Senior Policy Advisor, Whale and Dolphin Conservation, Wales, UK

Carlos Guerra-Correa PhD, Director, Regional Center for Environmental Studies and Education, University of Antofagasta, Chile

Sally Hamilton ORCA (Director), UK

Lauren Hartny-Mills PhD, Science and Conservation Manager, Hebridean Whale and Dolphin Trust, Scotland.

Nicola Hodgins Policy Manager, Whale and Dolphin Conservation; Visiting Researcher, University of Exeter, UK

Erich Hoyt Research Fellow, Whale and Dolphin Conservation and Co-chair, IUCN SSC-WCPA Marine Mammal Protected Areas Task Force, UK

Miguel A. Iñíguez M.Sc., Fundación Cethus, Argentina

Maria Lien Cand.med.vet., NOAH - for dyrs rettigheter, Oslo, Norway

Alison Lomax Director, Hebridean Whale and Dolphin Trust, Scotland, UK

Rob Lott Policy Manager, Whale and Dolphin Conservation, UK

Colin D. MacLeod PhD, Founder, GIS In Ecology, Glasgow, Scotland, UK

Lori Marino PhD, Cetacean Neuroscientist; President, Whale Sanctuary Project

Siri Martinsen Cand.med.vet; Director, NOAH - for dyrs rettigheter, Oslo,Norway

Dr. Steven P. McCulloch BVSc BA PhD FHEA DipECAWBM (AWSEL) MRCVS EBVS European Veterinary Specialist in Animal Welfare Science, Ethics and Law; Senior Lecturer in Human-Animal Studies, Centre for Animal Welfare, University of Winchester, UK

Alan McElligott PhD, Associate Professor of Animal Behaviour and Welfare, Jockey Club College of Veterinary Medicine and Life Sciences, City University of Hong Kong

Roy Mulder President, Canadian Marine Environment Protection Society, Canada

Dr Elizabeth Mullineaux MRCVS, RCVS Recognised Specialist in Wildlife Medicine (Mammalian), Wild Animal Welfare Committee (UK)

Simon Mustoe Marine Ecologist, Director of AES Applied Ecology Solutions, Australia.

Ranil Nanayakkara Conservation Biologist, Biodiversity Education and Research (BEAR); and University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

Giuseppe Notarbartolo di Sciara PhD, Founder, Tethys Research Institute, Milano, Italy

Nino Pierantonio Associated Researcher, Tethys Research Institute, Milano, Italy

Graham Pierce PhD, Departamento de Ecología y Recursos Marinos, Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas (CSIC), Spain

Vanesa Reyes Reyes PhD, Researcher, Fundación Cethus, Argentina

Denise Risch PhD, Scottish Association for Marine Science, Argyll, Scotland, UK

Fabian Ritter Marine Biologist, Director of Research, M.E.E.R. e.V., Berlin, Germany

Kevin Robinson PhD, Director, Cetacean Research & Rescue Unit (CRRU), Scotland, UK; Honorary Senior Lecturer at the Centre for Ecology and Conservation, University of Exeter

Naomi A. Rose PhD, Marine Mammal Scientist, Animal Welfare Institute, Washington DC, USA

Conor Ryan PhD, Research Scientist, Marine Conservation Research Ltd; Research Associate, RV *Song* of the Whale UK

Gian Paolo Sanino Vattier Field Biologist, Centre for Marine Mammals Research - LEVIATHAN, Chile

Richard Sears, PhD, President, Mingan Island Cetacean Study Inc, Canada

Dr Alick Simmons BVMS MSc DipAABAW MRCVS. Former UK Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer, UK

Elizabeth Slooten, PhD, Professor Emeritus, University of Otago, New Zealand

Vanesa Tossenberger Director of Policy and Science, Whale and Dolphin Conservation; Researcher, Fundacion Cethus, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Ursula Tscherter Marine Biologist, ORES Foundation for Marine Environment Research, Switzerland

Marie-Francoise Van Bressem DVM, PhD, Senior Scientist, Cetacean Conservation Medicine Group, Peruvian Centre for Cetacean Research, Lima, Peru

Koen Van Waerebeek PhD, Founder and Senior Scientist, Peruvian Centre for Cetacean Research, Lima, Peru

Heike Vester PhD, Cetacean Scientist, Director and Founder of Ocean Sounds, Germany and Norway

Lindy Weilgart PhD, Ocean Policy Consultant, OceanCare; Adjunct Research Associate, Dept. of Biology, Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia, Canada

Caroline Weir PhD, Cetacean Scientist, Ketos Ecology, UK

Hal Whitehead PhD, Professor of Biology, Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia, Canada

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