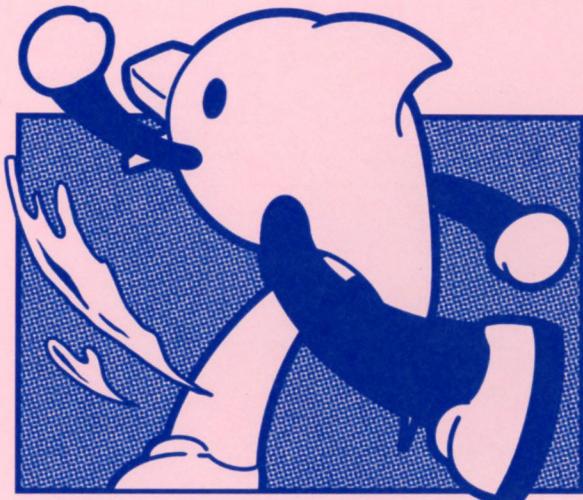


THANK YOU FOR READING!



WISH ME LUCK!

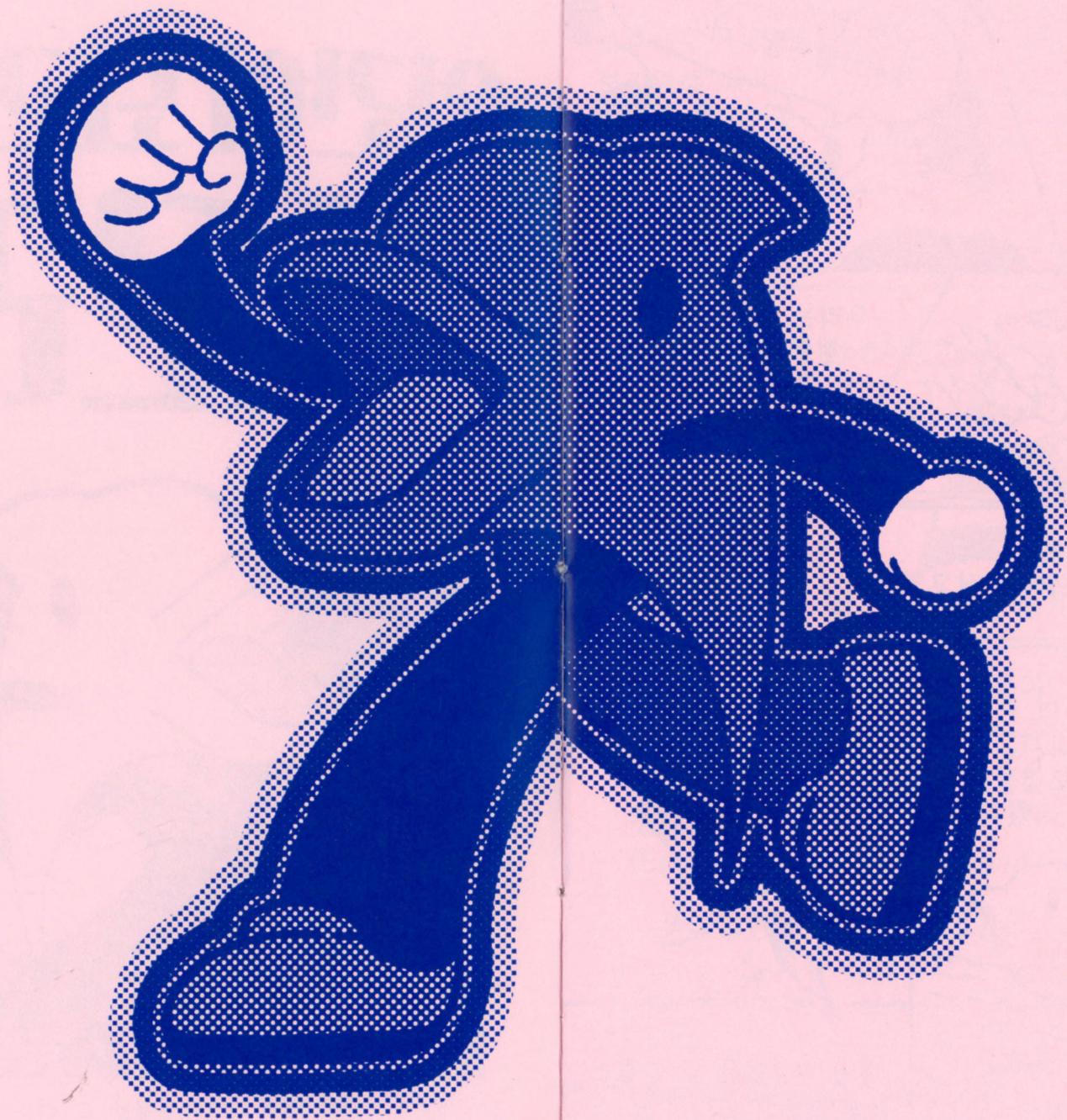


DOLPHINS WANNA BE HUMAN!



NOV. 2023

ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL PERSONHOOD...



DOLPHINS WHO WANT TO BE HUMAN

Hi! I AM INDO-PACIFIC-BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN!

EVERYDAY, BOATS CONSTANTLY CIRCLE AROUND US TO CATCH A GLIMPSE OF US, CAUSING US A LOT OF **STRESS!**



THERE ARE ONLY 100 OF US LEFT ON OUR ISLAND. WE'RE FACING THE THREAT OF EXTINCTION.

I LIVE ON THE BEAUTIFUL ISLAND OF JEJU IN SOUTH KOREA!

I LIVE ALONG THE COAST, SO T'VE BEEN GREATLY AFFECTED WHEN PEOPLE LITTER THE SEA OR RELEASE POLLUTANTS

MANY OF MY FRIENDS HAVE HAD THEIR TAILS SEVERED



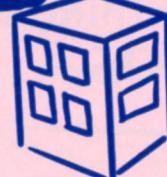
SOME OF THEM HAVE EVEN DEVELOPED **CANCER!**

SOMETIMES THEY JUST KIDNAP US FOR DOLPHIN SHOWS!

THAT'S WHY I'M TRYING TO BE **LEGAL HUMAN**

ENVIRONMENTAL PERSONHOOD IS ABOUT

GRANTING LEGAL PERSONHOOD TO ENTITIES THAT HOLD ECOLOGICAL VALUE, MUCH LIKE HOW CORPORATIONS HAVE LEGAL PERSONHOOD



CORPORATION



NATURE

WITH THIS, JUST AS COMPANIES CAN FILE LAWSUITS AGAINST INDIVIDUALS OR THE GOVERNMENT, WILDLIFE CAN ALSO INITIATE LEGAL ACTIONS THROUGH REPRESENTATIVE OR GUARDIANS.

WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL PERSONHOOD?

Environmental personhood is a legal concept that extends legal recognition to entities in the natural world, excluding humans, by acknowledging their ecological significance. This concept applies principles akin to those found in traditional legal systems, granting non-human entities legal standing.

In 1972, Christopher D. Stone argued that forests and rivers should possess legal rights, inspiring a global movement apply legal personhood to nature (*Should Trees Have Standing?*, 1972). Stone proposed that segments of the environment could be represented in legal matters through established methods.

It has an environmental significance in that it sees nature as a unique being that should always be protected regardless of human interests.



IN THIS WAY, IT WOULD BE MUCH EASIER FOR ME AND MY FRIENDS TO RECEIVE LEGAL PROTECTION WHEN SOMETHING BAD HAPPENS



ECUADOR & BOLIVIA

Case 1

In 2008, Ecuador made history by amending its constitution to include provisions for environmental protection, becoming the world's first nation to do so. Bolivia followed suit in 2010. Article 71 of Ecuador's constitution explicitly states that nature possesses the right to exist, survive, preserve, and renew its vital cycles, structure, functions, and processes in development.

The constitution doesn't anthropomorphise nature but recognises it as a distinct entity, separate from human interests, with its own set of rights. A similar protective framework is established by Bolivian law, emphasising the legal acknowledgment of nature for the greater public interest. The Law of Mother Earth's Rights diminishes human dominance over nature and instead establishes a comprehensive legal foundation for safeguarding the entirety of nature, rather than individual components like forests, rivers, and glaciers.



NEW ZEALAND

Case 2

In 2017, New Zealand bestowed legal personhood upon the Whanganui River, a vital natural resource that flows through the heart of the country's North Island. This landmark decision marked the first instance globally where a river was granted the status of a legal person, ultimately resolving one of New Zealand's most protracted court cases.

For over 880 years, the Whanganui tribes had maintained a profound connection with this waterway, well before the arrival of European settlers over 700 years later. In Maori culture, the spirits of their ancestors, known as "tupuna," continue to reside in the natural world. It is the community's sacred duty to safeguard both the landscape they inherited and the ancestral spirits. According to traditional beliefs, humans and water are intricately intertwined, encapsulated by the saying, "I am the river, the river is me."

The river's recognition as a legal person signifies that harm to it is equivalent to harming the tribe. In the event of any abuse or threat to its waters, including pollution or unauthorized activities, the river holds the right to bring a lawsuit. It also possesses the ability to own property, enter into contracts, and even be subject to legal action itself.

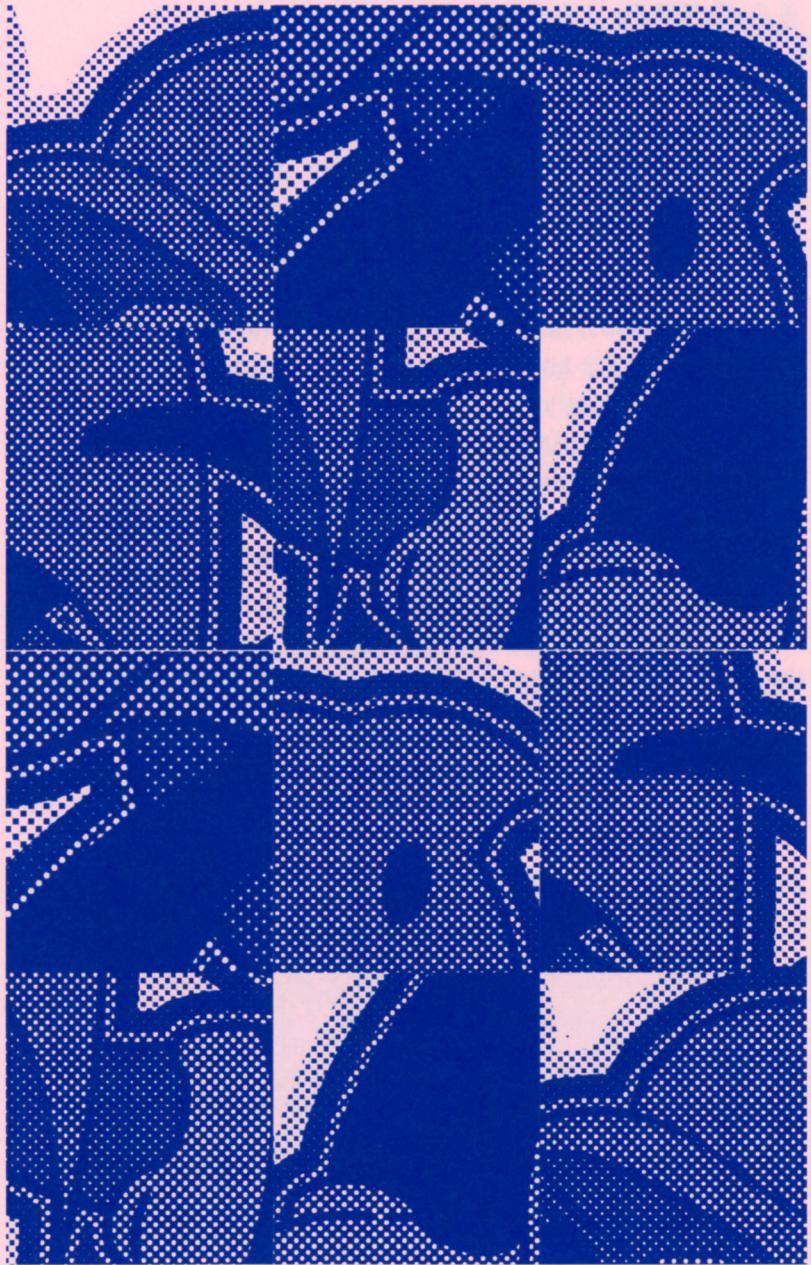
DOLPHINS IN JEJU IN DANGER!

Around 100 Jeju Indo-Pacific Dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) inhabit Jeju Island, characterised by their high sociability. Initially, Indo-Pacific Dolphins were considered conspecific with Bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) because of their similar appearance when observed with the naked eye. However, upon closer inspection, significant differences emerge, with DNA sequencing studies revealing substantial genetic differences between the two. Bottlenose dolphins have a large body and a slightly short, robust beak, whereas Indo-Pacific Dolphins have a slender body and a longer beak. Additionally, Indo-Pacific Dolphins have lighter skin and may have spots on their belly. Since 1990, approximately 30 dolphins have been illegally captured in Korea, primarily led by tourism companies. Jeju fishermen reportedly sold these dolphins caught in nets without releasing them,



fetching around ₩10 million (£6,000) per dolphin. Due to the activism against dolphins poaching, notable Indo-Pacific Dolphins like Dapo, Geumdeungi, Jedoli, Chun Sami, Sampali, Taesani, and Boksuni were returned to nature, gaining widespread recognition. During this movement, the marine environmental organization, Hot Pink Dolphins, dedicated to protecting Jeju Indo-Pacific Dolphins, was established. Until now, dolphins with tangled or truncated tails in marine litter, waste fishing gear, and fishing lines have been commonly found, and even dolphins with deformities have been found in 2019.

Experts indicated that the dolphin had developed a malignant tumor, suggesting a deep connection between the health of Jeju's Indo-Pacific Dolphins and the local marine environment. This discovery served as a warning sign about the condition of Jeju's waters. Citizens emphasised the importance of not ignoring the warnings from marine life, leading civic organizations in Jeju to urge the withdrawal of the Daegyoung Offshore Wind Power Project, which poses a threat to dolphins, and advocate for the protection of the habitat of Indo-Pacific Dolphins.



HOTPINK DOLPHINS



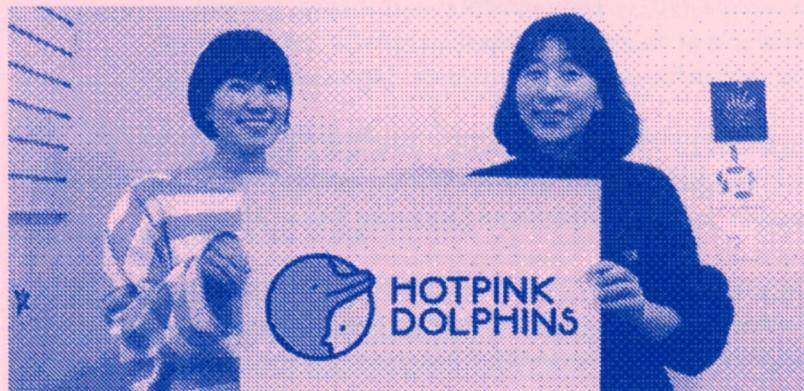
Hot Pink Dolphins, as an ocean environmental organisation, advocates for life and peace values through dolphins. In 2011, the organisation launched the inaugural campaign for liberating Jeju Indo-Pacific dolphins in South Korean aquariums. Since then, it has been actively involved in releasing eight Indo-Pacific dolphins into their natural habitat in the waters of Jeju Island. The release efforts began with a dolphin named Jedol in 2013. For monitoring the well-being of these released dolphins, Hot Pink Dolphins established the Jeju Dolphin Center in Sindori, Daejeong-eup, Seogwipo City. The organization focuses on activities dedicated to the conservation of endangered marine species and the preservation of marine ecosystems.



Founded in 2011 by environmental activist Hwang Hyun-jin and peace advocate Jo Yakgol, Hot Pink Dolphins is committed to safeguarding a healthy marine ecosystem and rescuing marine life in crisis, particularly dolphins.

On February 9, 2022, parliamentary members, Hot Pink Dolphins, and journalists convened for a legislative policy discussion on environmental personhood. The gathering aimed to address the protection of endangered Jeju Indo-Pacific dolphins.

Beyond Jeju Indo-Pacific dolphins, Hot Pink Dolphins actively participates in various dolphin-related activities. These include campaigns to liberate dolphins confined in show facilities and the operation of the 'Jeju Dolphin Center.' These endeavours contribute to addressing the broader crisis faced by dolphins and serve as significant efforts to raise awareness and enhance public consciousness.



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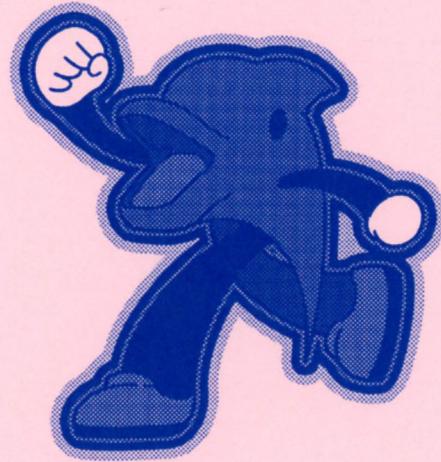
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