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Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Brief

Submitted to

The Royal Commission

on

Seals and the Sealing Industry in Canada

VOLUME III

VOLUME I Brief
VOLUMES II-V Appendices

May 1985

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Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Brief

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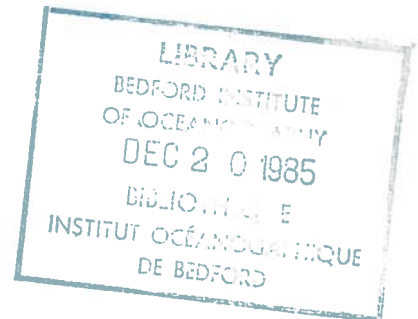
The Royal Commission

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Seals and the Sealing Industry in Canada

VOLUME III

VOLUME I Brief
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May 1985

APPENDIX XVIII



Government of Canada
Fisheries and Oceans

Gouvernement du Canada
Pêches et Océans

SEAL PROTECTION
REGULATIONS

made under the
FISHERIES ACT

C.R.C., 1978 c. 833

RÈGLEMENT DE PROTECTION
DES PHOQUES

en vertu de la
LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

C.R.C., 1978 c. 833

as amended by/modifié par

P.C./C.P. 1978-500 (SOR/DORS/78-167, p. 720, 08/03/78)
 P.C./C.P. 1978-677 (SOR/DORS/78-237, p. 1027, 22/03/78)
 P.C./C.P. 1979-561 (SOR/DORS/79-213, p. 849, 14/03/79)
 P.C./C.P. 1979-2507 (SOR/DORS/79-676, p. 3362, 10/10/79)
 P.C./C.P. 1980-328 (SOR/DORS/80-115, p. 374, 13/02/80)
 P.C./C.P. 1980-3453 (SOR/DORS/81-18, p. 47, 14/01/81)
 P.C./C.P. 1982-604 (SOR/DORS/82-269, p. 943, 10/03/82)*
 P.C./C.P. 1983-2118 (SOR/DORS/83-588, p. 2807, 27/07/83)*
 P.C./C.P. 1983-4149 (SOR/DORS/84-64, p. 284, 11/01/84)
 P.C./C.P. 1984-611 (SOR/DORS/84-201, p. 1025, 07/03/84)

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Amendment List March 22, 1984

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Canada

NOTE

All persons making use of this consolidation are reminded that it has no official sanction; that the amendments have been embodied only for convenience of reference, and that the original regulations and amendments thereto, as published in Part II of the Canada Gazette, should be consulted for all purposes of interpreting and applying the regulations.

REMARQUE

On rappelle aux lecteurs que la présente codification n'est pas officielle, que les modifications ont été incorporées au règlement aux seules fins d'en faciliter la consultation et que lorsqu'il s'agit d'interpréter et d'appliquer le règlement, c'est au règlement même et aux amendements publiés dans la Partie II de la Gazette du Canada qu'il faut se reporter.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE PROTECTION OF SEALS

Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the *Seal Protection Regulations*.

Interpretation

2. (1) In these Regulations,

"defined area" means the Canadian waters and territories north of 60° North Latitude and includes the whole of Ungava Bay, Hudson Bay and James Bay; (*région définie*)

"fishing area" means any area established pursuant to subsection 3.1(1) of the *Atlantic Fishing Registration and Licensing Regulations*; (*zone de pêche*)

"Front Area" means Canadian fisheries waters of the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent land mass bounded on the north by the parallel of 60° north latitude, on the south by a straight line drawn due east from Cape Race, Newfoundland and on the west by the coast of the island of Newfoundland from Cape Race north to Cape Bauld, Newfoundland, thence along a straight line extending due north from Cape Bauld to 52°15' north latitude, thence due west along the parallel of 52°15' north latitude to the coast of Labrador, thence north along the coast of Labrador to the parallel of 60° north latitude; (*région du Front*)

"Gulf Area" means Canadian fisheries waters and adjacent land mass south and west of the Front Area; (*région du Golfe*)

"hakapik" means an implement made of iron having a slightly bent spike of not more than 5 1/2 inches in length on one side of a ferrule and a blunt projection not more than 1/2 inch in length on the opposite side of the ferrule, the whole to weigh not less than 3/4 of a pound and having a head securely attached to a wooden handle not less than 42 inches or more than 60 inches in length and with a diameter of not less than 1 1/4 inches or more than 2 inches; (*hakapik*)

"Lake Melville Area" means all the waters of Lake Melville west of a straight line drawn from Old House Point at Latitude 53°59'30"N. and Longitude 58°57'00"W., to Trout Point at Latitude 53°57'20"N. and Longitude 58°50'00"W.; (*région du lac Melville*)

"landsman" means a person engaged in sealing by any means other than from a vessel of more than sixty-five feet in overall length;

"lobster fishing district" means any district described in Schedule 1 to the *Lobster Fishery Regulations*; (*arrondissement de pêche du homard*)

"Minister" means the Minister of Fisheries for Canada; (*Ministre*)

RÈGLEMENT CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DES PHOQUES

Titre abrégé

1. Le présent règlement peut être cité sous le titre: *Règlement sur la protection des phoques*.

Interprétation

2. (1) Dans le présent règlement,

«arrondissement de pêche du homard» désigne un arrondissement de pêche du homard décrit à l'annexe 1 du *Règlement sur la pêche du homard*; (*lobster fishing district*)

«blanchon» désigne un jeune phoque du Groenland qui n'a pas commencé à muer; (*whitecoat*)

«canadien non domicilié» désigne un citoyen canadien qui n'est pas domicilié; (*non-resident Canadian*)

«chasse du phoque» désigne l'action de chasser, de tuer et d'écorcher des phoques, de manutentionner et de transporter les peaux de phoque crues de l'endroit où les animaux ont été tués à la terre et de transporter les personnes qui font la chasse du phoque de la terre au lieu de chasse et du lieu de chasse à la terre, et comprend la recherche des phoques au moyen d'hélicoptères et autres aéronefs; (*sealing*)

«chasseur côtier» désigne une personne qui pratique la chasse au phoque en employant une méthode autre qu'un bateau d'une longueur hors tout supérieur à soixante-cinq pieds;

«directeur général régional» désigne le directeur général du ministère des Pêches et des Océans pour la région du Golfe, la région du Québec, la région Scotia-Fundy ou la région de Terre-Neuve; (*Regional Director-General*)

«domicilié» désigne, pour les fins d'un permis, une personne qui a habité, d'une manière continue, la région définie ou la côte de la baie d'Ungava, de la baie d'Hudson ou de la baie James durant les 12 mois qui ont précédé immédiatement la date de sa demande de permis; (*resident*)

«groupe de chasseurs de phoques» désigne un groupe de chasseurs comprenant au moins 4 personnes et au plus 10, dont l'un d'eux a été nommé par les autres à titre de chef de groupe et qui sera responsable des activités de chasse au phoque dudit groupe; (*sealing group*)

«hakapik» désigne un instrument de fer muni, d'un côté de l'embout, d'une pointe légèrement courbée d'au plus 5 1/2 pouces de longueur et, de l'autre côté, d'une projection mornée d'au plus 1/2 pouce de longueur, l'ensemble devant peser au moins 3/4 de livre; l'embout doit être solidement fixé à une hampe de bois mesurant au moins 42 pouces et au plus 60 pouces de longueur, et au moins 1 1/4 pouce et au plus 2 pouces de diamètre; (*hakapik*)

(a) P.C. 1978-500

(b) P.C. 1980-328

(c) P.C. 1982-604

a) C.P. 1978-500

b) C.P. 1982-604

c) C.P. 1984-4149

"non-resident Canadian" means a Canadian citizen who is not a resident; (*canadien non domicilié*)

"person of mixed blood" means a person having no less than one-quarter Indian or Eskimo blood; (*personne de sang mêlé*)

(b) "Regional Director-General" means the Director-General of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans for the Gulf Region, the Quebec Region, the Scotia-Fundy Region or the Newfoundland Region, as may be appropriate; (*directeur général régional*)

"registered net tonnage", in the case of a vessel registered under the *Canada Shipping Act*, means the registered net tonnage shown on the vessel's Certificate of British Registry; (*jauge nette au registre*)

"resident" means, in respect of a licence, a person who has resided continuously in the defined area or on the coasts of Ungava Bay, Hudson Bay or James Bay for a period of not less than 12 months immediately preceding the date of application for that licence; (*domicilié*)

(a) "sealing" or "seal hunting" means the hunting for, killing and skinning of seals, the handling and transporting of raw seal pelts from the place where they are killed to the land and the transporting of persons engaged in sealing to and from the killing area, and includes searching for seals from helicopters and other aircraft;

"sealing group" means a hunting party consisting of not less than 4 or more than 10 persons, one of whom has been designated by the group as group leader and who will be responsible for the sealing operations of that group; (*groupe de chasseurs de phoques*)

"whitecoat" means a young harp seal that has not begun to moult. (*blanchon*)

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations, a seal having a common name set out in Column I of an item of Schedule II is a seal of the species set out in Column II of that item.

«jauge nette au registre» désigne, dans le cas d'un navire immatriculé en vertu de la *Loi sur la marine marchande du Canada*, la jauge nette au registre indiquée sur le certificat d'immatriculation britannique du navire; (*registered net tonnage*)

«Ministre» désigne le ministre des Pêches du Canada; (*Minister*)

«personne de sang mêlé» désigne une personne possédant au moins un quart de sang indien ou esquimau; (*person of mixed blood*)

«région définie» signifie les eaux et les territoires du Canada situés au nord du 60° degré de latitude nord, et comprend la totalité de la baie d'Ungava, de la baie d'Hudson et de la baie James; (*defined area*)

«région du Front» désigne les eaux des pêcheries canadiennes de l'océan Atlantique et la masse de terre adjacente qui sont délimitées au nord par le 60° parallèle de latitude nord, au sud par une droite tirée franc est du cap Race (Terre-Neuve), et à l'ouest par la côte de l'île de Terre-Neuve, du cap Race vers le nord jusqu'au cap Bauld (Terre-Neuve); de là, le long d'une droite tirée franc nord du cap Bauld jusqu'à 52°15' de latitude nord; de là, franc ouest, le long du parallèle situé par 52°15' de latitude nord, jusqu'à la côte du Labrador; de là, vers le nord, le long de la côte du Labrador jusqu'au 60° parallèle de latitude nord; (*Front Area*)

«région du Golfe» désigne les eaux des pêcheries canadiennes et la masse de terre adjacente, au sud et à l'ouest de la région du Front; (*Gulf Area*)

«région du lac Melville» désigne toutes les eaux du lac Melville qui se trouvent à l'ouest d'une droite tirée à partir de la pointe Old House, à 53°59'30" de latitude nord et 58°57'00" de longitude ouest, jusqu'à la pointe Trout, à 53°57'20" de latitude nord et 58°50'00" de longitude ouest. (*Lake Melville Area*)

«zone de pêche» désigne une zone de pêche établie selon le paragraphe 3.1(1) du *Règlement sur l'immatriculation et les permis pour la pêche dans l'Atlantique*; (*fishing area*)

(2) Aux fins du présent règlement, un phoque dont le nom vulgaire figure à la colonne I en regard d'un article de l'annexe II est un phoque de l'espèce nommée à la colonne II en regard dudit article.

Protection of Seals

3. Subject to these Regulations, no person shall take or kill seals in the defined area.

4. A resident may kill seals for food for himself, his family or his dogs.

5. A person authorized by the Minister may kill seals in the defined area for scientific purposes.

6. (1) Subject to subsections (2) to (5), a person may take or kill seals for sport in the defined area under a sport sealing licence issued by the Minister.

(2) A person shall not take or kill seals for sport in the defined area except where he

(a) employs a guide who is an Indian, an Eskimo or a person of mixed blood; and

(b) uses a boat belonging to his guide.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a resident who holds a sport sealing licence may hunt or kill seals in the defined area without a guide and using any boat if he is accompanied by another resident who

(a) holds a sport sealing licence, and

(b) complies with that subsection.

(4) A person who kills seals for sport shall not retain more than 25 pounds of meat from the seals killed and shall give all meat in excess of that amount to his guide.

(5) No person hunting seals for sport shall take or kill

(a) a bearded seal at any time; or

(b) more than two seals in any year.

7. No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of seal meat in the defined area to any person other than a traveller or a resident who requires the seal meat for food for himself or his dogs.

(b) 8. (1) No person shall engage in sealing from a vessel 35 feet or more in overall length unless he is the holder of a vessel sealing licence issued by the Minister authorizing that person to operate that vessel in sealing.

(2) Revoked P.C. 1982-604.

(3) No vessel sealing licence shall be issued in respect of any vessel that is more than 65 feet in overall length unless it is

(a) a vessel in respect of which a vessel sealing licence, other than a licence issued pursuant to subsection (5), had been issued in 1979; or

(b) a vessel

(i) that replaced a vessel referred to in paragraph (a), or

(ii) to which a licence, issued to a vessel referred to in paragraph (a), had been transferred with the permission of the Minister.

(a) P.C. 1980-328

(b) P.C. 1982-604

Amendment List March 19, 1982

Protection des phoques

3. Sous réserve du présent règlement; il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques dans la région définie.

4. Il est permis à un domicilié de tuer des phoques pour sa propre alimentation, celle de sa famille ou de ses chiens.

5. Il est permis à une personne autorisée par le Ministre de tuer des phoques aux fins scientifiques dans la région définie.

6. (1) Sous réserve des paragraphes (2) à (5), il est permis de prendre ou de tuer des phoques pour le sport dans la région définie à la faveur d'un permis de chasse sportive du phoque délivré par le Ministre.

(2) Il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques pour le sport dans la région définie à moins

a) d'employer un guide qui est un Indien, un Esquimau ou une personne de sang mêlé; et

b) de se servir d'un bateau appartenant au guide.

(3) Nonobstant le paragraphe (2), un domicilié titulaire d'un permis de chasse sportive du phoque peut chasser ou tuer des phoques dans la région définie sans guide et en se servant d'un bateau quelconque, s'il est accompagné d'un autre domicilié qui

a) est titulaire d'un permis de chasse sportive du phoque; et

b) satisfait aux exigences dudit paragraphe.

(4) Il est interdit à toute personne qui tue des phoques pour le sport de garder plus de 25 livres de viande provenant des phoques tués et toute la viande en excédent de cette quantité doit être donnée au guide employé.

(5) Il est interdit à quiconque chasse le phoque pour le sport de prendre ou de tuer

a) un phoque barbu (ouabisoui) en tout temps; ou

b) plus de deux phoques au cours d'une année quelconque.

7. Il est interdit de vendre ou de livrer autrement de la viande de phoque dans la région définie à toute personne autre qu'un voyageur ou un domicilié qui a besoin de la viande de phoque pour lui-même ou ses chiens.

(b) 8. (1) Il est interdit de chasser le phoque à partir d'un bateau d'une longueur hors tout égale ou supérieure à 35 pieds, sans détenir un permis de bateau de chasse au phoque, délivré par le Ministre et autorisant le titulaire à utiliser le bateau à cette fin.

(2) Abrogé C.P. 1982-604.

(3) Un permis de bateau de chasse au phoque ne peut être délivré pour un bateau d'une longueur hors tout supérieure à 65 pieds que

a) si un tel permis a été délivré en 1979 pour ce bateau, autrement qu'en vertu du paragraphe (5); ou

b) s'il s'agit d'un bateau

(i) ayant remplacé un bateau visé à l'alinéa a), ou

(ii) faisant l'objet d'un permis qui a été transféré, avec la permission du Ministre, d'un bateau visé à l'alinéa a).

a) C.P. 1980-328

b) C.P. 1982-604

Liste de modifications 19 mars 1982

- (3.1) No vessel sealing licence that is issued in respect of a vessel that is more than 65 feet in overall length shall be renewed in any year subsequent to 1980 unless
- (a) the licence had been renewed either for that vessel or its replacement in each year subsequent to 1979 in which the licence holder had owned that vessel or its replacement; and
- (b) during at least one year of the last five years in which a licence had been issued for that vessel or its replacement, that vessel or its replacement, as the case may be, had actively engaged in seal hunting.
- (3.2) For the purposes of subsection (3.1), no vessel shall be regarded as a replacement for a vessel referred to in that subsection that is sold or lost unless the replacement was purchased or chartered by the person who held the vessel sealing licence for the replaced vessel and application for renewal of the licence was made within three years of,
- (a) where the vessel was sold, the date that it last engaged in sealing; and
- (b) where the vessel was lost, the date of such loss.
- (4) An application for a vessel sealing licence in respect of a vessel referred to in subsection (3) shall be made on or before the 15th day of February of the year for which the licence is requested.
- (5) Notwithstanding subsection (3), where the Minister believes on reasonable grounds that the seal quota set out in Schedule III for an area or such quota as varied pursuant to subsection 10 (2) will not be taken, he may authorize the issue of a sealing licence to a vessel that
- (a) is suitably equipped for sealing;
- (b) has the capability of operating in ice conditions;
- (c) takes only the quantity and species of seals specified in the licence; and
- (d) carries a crew of sealers from a geographic area specified in the licence.
- (6) No licence issued pursuant to subsection (5) shall be renewed except pursuant to that subsection.
9. Revoked P.C. 1982-604.
10. (1) Subject to subsection (5), no person shall take or kill seals of a species set out in column I of an item of Schedule III in an area set out in column II of that item by a means set out in column III of that item after the time specified in a notice stating that the fishing quota set out opposite that means in column IV of that item or the fishing quota as varied pursuant to subsection (3) has been taken.
- (2) Subject to subsection (5), no person shall take or kill seals of a species set out in column I of an item of Schedule IV in an area set out in column II of that item by a means set out in column III of that item during the close time set out opposite that means in column IV of that item or the close time as varied pursuant to subsection (3).
- (3.1) Pour les années postérieures à 1980, le renouvellement d'un permis de bateau de chasse au phoque délivré pour un bateau d'une longueur hors tout supérieure à 65 pieds est soumis aux conditions suivantes:
- a) le permis doit être renouvelé pour le bateau ou le bateau de remplacement à chacune des années postérieures à 1979 durant lesquelles le titulaire du permis est propriétaire de l'un ou l'autre des bateaux; et
- b) le bateau ou le bateau de remplacement doit avoir participé activement à la chasse au phoque pendant au moins une des cinq dernières années au cours desquelles un permis est délivré à l'égard de l'un ou l'autre des bateaux.
- (3.2) Aux fins du paragraphe (3.1), un bateau ne peut être considéré comme bateau de remplacement d'un bateau vendu ou perdu que s'il a été acheté ou affrété par le titulaire du permis délivré pour le bateau remplacé et qu'une demande de renouvellement de permis est faite,
- a) dans le cas d'un bateau vendu, dans les trois ans suivant la date où ce bateau a participé pour la dernière fois à la chasse au phoque; et
- b) dans le cas d'un bateau perdu, dans les trois ans suivant la date de la perte.
- (4) La demande de permis de bateau de chasse au phoque pour le bateau visé au paragraphe (3) doit être effectuée au plus tard le 15 février de chaque année pour laquelle le permis est demandé.
- (5) Nonobstant le paragraphe (3), si le Ministre a de bonnes raisons de croire que le contingent de chasse du phoque visé à l'annexe III, pour une région donnée, ou modifiée en vertu du paragraphe 10 (2) ne sera pas atteint, il peut autoriser la délivrance d'un permis de chasse du phoque pour un bateau qui
- a) possède l'équipement approprié pour la chasse du phoque;
- b) peut manœuvrer dans les glaces;
- c) prend seulement la quantité et les espèces spécifiées dans le permis; et
- d) transporte un équipage de chasseurs du phoque provenant d'une région spécifiée dans le permis.
- (6) Un permis délivré en vertu du paragraphe (5) ne peut être renouvelé qu'aux termes de ce paragraphe.
9. Abrogé C.P. 1982-604.
10. (1) Sous réserve du paragraphe (5), il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques d'une espèce, dans une région et par une méthode visées respectivement à la colonne I, II et III de l'annexe III, après la période fixée dans un avis annonçant que le contingent établi à la colonne IV de cette annexe ou modifié conformément au paragraphe (3) a été atteint.
- (2) Sous réserve du paragraphe (5), il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques d'une espèce, dans une région et par une méthode visées respectivement à la colonne I, II et III de l'annexe IV, pendant la période de fermeture établie à la colonne IV de cette annexe ou modifiée conformément au paragraphe (3).

- (a) P.C. 1979-561
 (b) P.C. 1980-328
 (c) P.C. 1982-604

Amendment List March 19, 1982

- a) C.P. 1979-561
 b) C.P. 1980-328
 c) C.P. 1982-604

Liste de modifications 19 mars 1982

(3) A Regional Director-General or a fishery officer may vary any close time or fishing quota set out in these Regulations.

(c) (3.1) Where a close time or fishing quota is varied pursuant to subsection (3) or it is determined that a fishing quota or that quota as so varied has been reached, notice to the persons affected or likely to be affected thereby shall be,

- (a) broadcast over a local radio station;
- (b) broadcast over a marine radio station;
- (c) posted in or near the area affected by the notice; or
- (d) given orally by a fishery officer.

(4) Except with a permit in writing from the Minister, no person shall take or kill harp seals in the Gulf area from or by means of a vessel that is more than 65 feet in overall length.

(a) (5) A person who resides in that part of Labrador north of Cape Charles may take or kill seals in the Front Area at any time.

(6) No person operating from a vessel more than 65 feet in overall length shall have on board that vessel a quantity of harp seals one year of age or older in excess of six per cent of the total number of harp seals on board that vessel.

(c) (7) No person operating from a vessel more than 65 feet in overall length shall in any day take or kill a quantity of female adult hooded seals in excess of five per cent of the total number of hooded seals taken or killed on that day by sealers operating from that vessel.

(7.1) No landsman operating from a vessel 35 feet or more in overall length shall at any time take or kill white-coats in the Front Area or that portion of the Gulf Area north of a line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland.

(b) (8) Subject to subsection (9), for the purposes of subsection (7), every adult hooded seal skin shall be regarded as taken from a female hooded seal unless the male hood is attached to the skin.

(9) Subsection (8) does not apply to a seal skin after it is taken on board a vessel.

11. (1) No person shall use a helicopter or other aircraft in sealing except in searching for seals.

(2) No person shall use a helicopter or other aircraft in searching for seals unless he has an aircraft sealing licence issued by the Minister.

(3) Le directeur général régional ou un fonctionnaire des pêcheries peut modifier une période de fermeture ou un contingent de pêche établi dans le présent règlement.

(3.1) Lorsqu'une période de fermeture ou un contingent de pêche est modifié selon le paragraphe (3) ou qu'un contingent initial ou modifié est atteint, les personnes touchées ou susceptibles de l'être doivent en être informées par un avis

- a) diffusé sur les ondes d'une station de radio locale;
- b) diffusé sur les ondes d'une station de radio maritime locale;
- c) affiché à l'intérieur ou à proximité de la zone en cause; ou
- d) donné verbalement par un fonctionnaire des pêcheries.

(4) Sauf permission écrite du Ministre, il est interdit de capturer ou de tuer des phoques du Groenland dans la région du Golfe à partir ou au moyen d'un bateau de plus de 65 pieds de longueur hors tout.

a) (5) Une personne qui est un domicilié de la partie du Labrador située au nord de Cape Charles peut, en tout temps, capturer ou tuer des phoques dans la région du Front.

(6) Il est interdit à quiconque chasse le phoque à partir d'un bateau d'une longueur hors tout supérieure à 65 pieds d'avoir à bord un nombre de phoques du Groenland âgés d'un an ou plus qui est supérieur à six pour cent du nombre total de phoques du Groenland qui se trouvent à bord du bateau.

(7) Il est interdit à quiconque chasse le phoque à partir d'un bateau d'une longueur hors tout supérieure à 65 pieds de prendre ou de tuer en une journée un nombre de femelles adultes de phoque à capuchon qui est supérieur à cinq pour cent du nombre total de phoques à capuchon capturés ou tués pendant cette journée par tous les chasseurs de phoques à bord du navire.

(7.1) Il est interdit à un chasseur côtier qui chasse à partir d'un navire d'une longueur hors tout de 35 pieds ou plus de prendre ou de tuer des blanchons dans la région du Front ou la partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au nord d'une ligne tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve.

(8) Sous réserve du paragraphe (9) et aux fins du paragraphe (7), une peau de phoque à capuchon adulte est considérée comme provenant d'une femelle si le capuchon du mâle n'y est pas fixé.

(9) Le paragraphe (8) ne s'applique pas aux peaux de phoques une fois qu'elles se trouvent à bord d'un bateau.

11. (1) Il est interdit d'utiliser un hélicoptère ou un autre aéronef pour la chasse du phoque, sauf pour aller à la recherche des phoques.

(2) Il est interdit d'utiliser un hélicoptère ou un autre aéronef pour aller à la recherche des phoques à moins d'avoir un permis de chasse du phoque à partir d'un aéronef, délivré par le Ministre.

(a) P.C. 1979-2507

(b) P.C. 1980-328

(c) P.C. 1982-604

Amendment List March 19, 1982

a) C.P. 1979-2507

b) C.P. 1980-328

c) C.P. 1982-604

Liste de modifications 19 mars 1982

(3) An aircraft sealing licence may be issued only in respect of an aircraft registered in Canada under Part II of the *Air Regulations* made pursuant to the *Aeronautics Act*.

(4) An aircraft sealing licence is subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister may prescribe.

(5) Except with the permission of the Minister, no person shall

(a) land a helicopter or other aircraft less than 1/2 nautical mile from any seal that is on the ice in the Gulf Area or Front Area; or

(b) operate a helicopter or other aircraft within 2,000 feet of any seal on the ice, except for commercial flights operating on scheduled flight plans;

(6) No person shall, unless he is the holder of a licence or a permit, approach within half a nautical mile of any area in which a seal hunt is being carried out.

(7) Subsection (6) does not apply to

(a) commercial flights operating on scheduled flight plans;

(b) a peace officer employed by or assisting the Department of the Environment;

(c) scientists, technicians and observers employed by the Department of the Environment or are present at a seal hunt at the request of the Department of the Environment; and

(d) commercial vessels transiting waters in which a seal hunt is being conducted.

(a) (8) An application for a permit required pursuant to subsection (6) shall be in the Minister's office on or before the 20th day of February in respect of the year for which the permit is requested.

(9) An application for a permit required pursuant to subsection (6) shall contain

(a) the name, address, professional association and occupation of every person to be covered by the permit;

(b) a detailed statement of the reasons why the permit is required;

(c) the method of transportation that will be used to go to and from the area of the seal hunt;

(d) the name, number or description of the vehicle that will be used to go to and from the area of the seal hunt;

(e) the area and dates for which the permit is required; and

(f) such other information as may be required to verify or explain the information required in paragraphs (a) to (e).

12. No person who is a resident of a province adjacent to the Gulf area or the Front Area who is operating from the shore or from a vessel having an overall length of 65 feet or less shall take or kill seals except in waters along the shore of that part of the province in which he resides.

(a) P.C. 1978-500

(b) P.C. 1982-604

Amendment List March 19, 1982

(3) Un permis de chasse du phoque à partir d'un aéronef ne peut être délivré qu'à l'égard d'un aéronef immatriculé au Canada aux termes de la partie II du *Règlement de l'Air* établi en vertu de la *Loi sur l'aéronautique*.

(4) Un permis de chasse du phoque à partir d'un aéronef est assujéti aux modalités et conditions que le Ministre peut prescrire.

(5) Sauf avec la permission du Ministre, il est interdit

a) d'atterrir en hélicoptère ou autre aéronef à moins de 1/2 mille marin d'un phoque qui se trouve sur la glace dans la région du Golfe ou dans la région du Front; ou

b) de survoler en hélicoptère ou dans un autre aéronef, à une altitude de moins de 2,000 pieds, tout phoque qui se trouve sur la glace, sauf s'il s'agit d'un vol commercial suivant un plan de vol établi;

(6) A moins d'être titulaire d'un permis, il est interdit d'approcher à moins d'un demi-mille marin de toute région où une chasse aux phoques est en cours.

(7) Le paragraphe (6) ne s'applique pas

a) aux vols commerciaux suivant un plan de vol établi;

b) au personnel d'exécution employé par le ministère de l'Environnement ou lui venant en aide;

c) aux scientifiques, techniciens et observateurs employés par le ministère de l'Environnement ou présents, à sa demande, à une chasse aux phoques; et

d) aux bateaux commerciaux sillonnant les eaux où se pratique une chasse au phoque.

(8) Les demandes d'autorisation requises en vertu du paragraphe (6) doivent parvenir au bureau du Ministre au plus tard le 20 février de chaque année pour laquelle un permis est demandé.

(9) La demande de permis requise selon le paragraphe (6) doit contenir

a) les noms, adresses, associations professionnelles et occupations de toutes les personnes touchées par le permis;

b) un énoncé détaillé des raisons pour lesquelles le permis est nécessaire;

c) le moyen de transport qui sera utilisé pour se rendre au lieu de chasse et en revenir;

d) le nom, le numéro ou la description du véhicule qui sera utilisé pour se rendre au lieu de chasse et en revenir;

e) la région et les dates pour lesquelles est demandée le permis; et

f) toute autre information pouvant être exigée pour vérifier ou expliquer les renseignements requis aux alinéas a) à e).

12. Il est interdit à un domicilié d'une province adjacente à la région du Golfe ou à la région du Front, qui chasse à partir de la côte ou d'un bateau d'au plus soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout, de capturer ou de tuer des phoques, ailleurs que dans les eaux du littoral de cette partie de la province où il réside.

a) C.P. 1978-500

b) C.P. 1979-561

c) C.P. 1982-604

Liste de modifications 19 mars 1982

(a) 12.1 No person other than a person who has been a resident of Labrador for the preceding twelve consecutive months shall take or kill ringed seals in the Lake Melville Area.

13. (1) No person shall engage in sealing by any means in the Gulf Area, Front Area or Lake Melville Area unless he

(c) (a) has a sealer's licence or an assistant sealer's licence issued by the Minister;

(b) is wearing over or attached to his outer clothing so it is visible at all times the means of identification issued with the licence; and

(c) complies with any further direction respecting the wearing of the means of identification that may be given by a fishery officer who is present at the seal hunt.

(1.1) Revoked P.C. 1983-4149

12.1 Seules les personnes résidant au Labrador depuis douze mois consécutifs, sont autorisées à capturer ou à tuer des phoques annelés dans la région du lac Melville.

13. (1) Il est interdit à toute personne de pratiquer la chasse au phoque par tout moyen dans les régions du Golfe, du Front ou du lac Melville, sauf si cette personne

a) est titulaire d'un permis de chasseur de phoques ou d'aide-chasseur de phoques délivré par le Ministre;

b) porte sur ses vêtements extérieurs ou fixée auxdits vêtements de manière qu'elle soit visible en tout temps, la pièce d'identité délivrée avec le permis; et

c) se conforme à toute nouvelle indication qui pourrait lui être donnée par l'un des agents des pêches, présent à la chasse au phoque, sur la manière de porter cette pièce d'identité.

(1.1) Abrogé C.P. 1983-4149

(b) (2) A sealer's licence may be issued to a person who
(a) is 18 years of age or more;
(b) has held a sealer's licence for at least one of the five years immediately preceding his application for a sealer's licence; and
(c) has been designated a sealing group leader by a sealing group.

(2.1) Paragraph (2)(c) does not apply to persons who normally reside in the Province of Newfoundland.

(3) An assistant sealer's licence may be issued to a person who

(a) is 18 years of age or more; and

(b) was the holder of

(i) a sealer's licence for at least one of the five years immediately preceding his application for an assistant sealer's licence; or

(ii) an assistant sealer's licence for at least two of the five years immediately preceding his application for an assistant sealer's licence.

(4) An applicant for an assistant sealer's licence shall state the name of the licensed sealer with whom he will be sealing and such name shall be entered on his licence.

(5) No person who has an assistant sealer's licence shall

(a) engage in sealing except under the supervision of the licensed sealer; or

(b) kill seals at any time except under the direct supervision of a licensed sealer.

(2) Un permis de chasseur de phoques peut être délivré à quiconque

a) est âgé de 18 ans ou plus;

b) a été titulaire d'un permis de chasseur de phoques durant au moins l'une des cinq années précédant la date de sa demande de permis de chasseur de phoques; et

c) a été nommé chef d'un groupe de chasseurs de phoques par un tel groupe.

(2.1) L'alinéa (2)c) ne s'applique pas aux personnes qui résident normalement dans la province de Terre-Neuve.

(3) Un permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques peut être délivré à quiconque

a) est âgé de 18 ans ou plus; et

b) a été titulaire

(i) d'un permis de chasseur de phoques durant au moins l'une des cinq années précédant la date de sa demande de permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques, ou

(ii) d'un permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques durant au moins deux des cinq années précédant la date de sa demande de permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques.

(4) Le requérant d'un permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques doit indiquer le nom du détenteur de permis de chasseur de phoques avec qui il chassera et ce nom doit être inscrit sur son permis.

(5) Il est interdit à un titulaire d'un permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques de

a) chasser le phoque, sauf sous la surveillance du détenteur d'un permis de chasseur de phoques; ou

b) tuer des phoques, en tout temps, sauf sous la surveillance directe d'un détenteur de permis de chasseur de phoques

(a) P.C. 1978-500

(b) P.C. 1982-604

(c) P.C. 1983-2118

Amendment List March 22, 1984

a) C.P. 1978-500

b) C.P. 1982-604

c) C.P. 1983-2118

Liste de modifications 22 mars 1984

14. No person shall take or kill seals at any time or in any area by means of long lines.

15. (1) No person shall take or kill seals in the Gulf Area or Front Area by any means other than by

- (c) (a) a round club made of hardwood not less than 24 inches and not more than 30 inches in length and that for at least half of its length, commencing at the striking end of the club, is not less than 2 inches and not more than 3 inches in diameter;
- (b) a rifle firing only centre fire cartridges, not made with metal cased hard point bullets, with
- (i) a muzzle velocity of not less than 1,800 feet per second, and
- (ii) a muzzle energy of not less than 1,100 foot pounds; or
- (c) a shotgun of not less than 20 gauge firing rifled or "Poly-Kor" slug shotshells.

(2) No person shall strike a live seal with any implement other than a club referred to in paragraph (1)(a), or on any part of its body except its forehead.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) and subject to subsection (4), seals may be taken or killed by means of nets

- (a) in the Gulf Area; and
- (b) in the part of the Front Area lying along the coast of Labrador and along that part of the coast of Newfoundland north and west of Cape Freels.

(4) No person shall take or kill seals pursuant to subsection (3) except in waters along the shore of that part of the province in which he resides.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a hakapik may be used

- (b) (a) by all sealers in the Front Area, and
- (b) by sealers operating from vessels more than sixty-five feet in overall length in the Gulf Area, for killing seals in the manner described in subsection (2).

(6) Notwithstanding subsection (2), in the Front Area, hooded seals that are shot shall be struck with a hakapik in the manner described in that subsection before any attempt is made to skin, slash or remove the seal from the place where it was shot.

- (a) (7) The master of a vessel engaged in a sealing operation shall have a club described in paragraph (1)(a) or a hakipik on board the vessel.

- (d) (8) Every seal struck by means of a club or hakapik in the manner described in subsection (2) shall be struck until the skull is crushed.

- (a) P.C. 1978-500
 (b) P.C. 1979-561
 (c) P.C. 1982-604
 (d) P.C. 1984-611

Amendment List March 22, 1984

14. Il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques en tout temps ou dans toute région au moyen de palangres.

15. (1) Il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques dans la région du Golfe ou dans la région du Front par tout moyen, sauf

a) avec un gourdin rond de bois dur ne mesurant pas moins de 24 pouces ni plus de 30 pouces de longueur et qui, sur au moins la moitié de sa longueur qui commence au manche du gourdin, ne mesure pas moins de deux pouces ni plus de trois pouces de diamètre;

b) avec un fusil (à canon rayé) ne tirant que des cartouches à percussion centrale, dont les balles ne sont pas des balles blindées à bout dur, ayant

(i) une vitesse initiale ou vitesse à la bouche d'au moins 1,800 pieds à la seconde, et

(ii) une énergie à la bouche d'au moins 1,100 pieds livres; ou

c) avec un fusil à plomb, au moins de calibre 20, tirant des cartouches à balles rayées du type «Poly-Kor».

(2) Il est interdit de frapper un phoque vivant avec tout instrument autre que le gourdin mentionné à l'alinéa (1)a), ou sur toute partie de son corps sauf le front.

(3) Nonobstant le paragraphe (1) et sous réserve du paragraphe (4), il est permis de prendre ou de tuer des phoques au moyen de filets,

a) dans la région du Golfe; et

b) dans la partie de la région du Front qui se trouve le long de la côte du Labrador et au nord et à l'ouest du cap Freels, le long de la côte de Terre-Neuve.

(4) Il est interdit à quiconque de prendre ou de tuer des phoques en vertu du paragraphe (3) ailleurs que dans les eaux qui baignent la côte de la partie de la province où il est domicilié.

(5) Nonobstant le paragraphe (1), un hakapik peut être utilisé

a) par tous les chasseurs de phoques dans la région du Front, et

b) par des chasseurs de phoques qui chassent à partir de navire de plus de soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout dans la région du Golfe,

pour tuer des phoques de la manière décrite au paragraphe (2).

(6) Par dérogation au paragraphe (2), dans la région du Front, il est interdit d'écorcher, d'entailler ou de déplacer un phoque à capuchon abattu au fusil avant qu'il n'ait été frappé au moyen d'un hakapik de la façon décrite au paragraphe (2).

(7) Le capitaine d'un navire doit s'assurer qu'il y a un gourdin du type décrit à l'alinéa (1)a) ou un hakapik à bord du navire lorsque celui-ci sert à une expédition de chasse au phoque.

(8) Les phoques frappés à l'aide d'un gourdin ou d'un hakapik de la façon décrite au paragraphe (2) doivent être frappés jusqu'à ce que le crâne soit fracturé.

- a) C.P. 1978-500
 b) C.P. 1979-561
 c) C.P. 1982-604
 d) C.P. 1984-611

Liste de modifications 22 mars 1984

- 15.1 No person shall take or kill ringed seals in the Lake Melville Area by any means other than
- (a) a rifle that fires only centre fire cartridges that are not made with metal cased hard pointed bullets;
- (b) a harpoon that is similar to the type of harpoon used by the residents of the Lake Melville Area; or
- (c) nets that are set on the bed or in the water.
- 15.1 Il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques annelés dans la région du lac Melville par tout moyen, sauf
- a) avec un fusil ne tirant que des cartouches à percussion centrale, dont les balles ne sont pas des balles blindées à bout dur;
- b) avec un harpon, comme celui qu'emploient les résidents de la région du lac Melville; ou
- c) avec des filets disposés sur le lit ou sur l'eau.
16. No person shall hook, commence to skin, bleed, slash or make any incision on a seal with a knife or any implement until the seal is dead.
16. Il est interdit de crocher, de commencer à écorcher, de saigner, d'entailler ou de couper un phoque avec un couteau ou un autre instrument avant que le phoque ne soit mort.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a seal is dead when the seal
- (a) is glassy eyed;
- (b) has a staring appearance;
- (c) has no blinking reflex when the eye is touched; and
- (d) is in a relaxed condition.
- (2) Aux fins du paragraphe (1), le phoque est mort
- a) lorsqu'il a les yeux vitreux;
- b) lorsqu'il a les yeux fixes;
- c) lorsque les yeux ne réagissent pas au toucher; et
- d) lorsqu'il a les muscles relâchés.
- (3) When a seal is dead for the purposes of subsection (1), the seal must be bled immediately by cutting the main blood vessels to the front flippers.
- (3) Dès que le phoque est mort aux fins du paragraphe (1), on doit le saigner immédiatement en coupant les vaisseaux sanguins principaux qui vont jusqu'aux nageoires antérieures.
- (b) 16.1 Every sealing group leader shall ensure that members of his group are actively engaged in removing pelts from seals killed by his group so that there are, at any time, not more than ten seals killed by his group that do not have the pelts removed.
- 16.1 Le chef d'un groupe de chasseurs de phoques doit s'assurer que les membres de son groupe s'occupent d'enlever la peau des phoques tués par son groupe, de sorte qu'il n'y ait jamais plus de dix phoques tués qui n'ont pas été écorchés.
17. No person shall kill adult harp seals in whelping or breeding patches.
17. Il est interdit de tuer des phoques du Groenland adultes groupés pour la mise bas ou la reproduction.
18. (1) Every person who kills seals shall remove all seal skins from the ice to his base of operations within 24 hours from the day the seals are killed except that the Minister may, in any circumstances he considers to be unusual, extend the time for removal of any skins.
18. (1) Toute personne qui tue des phoques doit enlever toutes les peaux de phoques de la glace et les transporter à sa base d'opérations moins de 24 heures à compter du jour où les phoques sont tués, sauf que le Ministre peut, dans toute circonstance qu'il juge exceptionnelle, prolonger le temps accordé pour enlever les peaux.
- (2) No person shall kill seals unless he or the persons engaged with him in the sealing operation as members of the crew of a ship, aircraft or other sealing operations have complied with subsection (1), and are actively engaged in removing from the ice to the base of operations the skins of seals killed the previous day.
- (2) Il est interdit à toute personne de tuer des phoques à moins que cette personne ou les autres personnes qui s'occupent avec elle des opérations de chasse du phoque, comme membres de l'équipage d'un navire, d'un aéronef ou de toute autre équipe de chasse du phoque, ne se soient conformées aux exigences du paragraphe (1) et qu'elles ne s'occupent activement d'enlever de la glace pour les transporter à la base d'opérations les peaux de phoques tués le jour précédent.
19. (1) Except with the permission of the Minister, no person shall hunt or kill any seal in
- (a) the waters of Murray Harbour or its tributaries in the Province of Prince Edward Island, inside a straight line drawn from the range light on Old Store Point at latitude 46°01'17" north and longitude 60°28'44" west to the southernmost tip of Sable Point at latitude 46°01'14" north and longitude 62°29'07" west from June 1st to September 30th, both dates inclusive;
19. (1) Sauf autorisation du Ministre, il est interdit de chasser ou de tuer le phoque
- a) dans les eaux de Murray Harbour ou de ses affluents tributaires, dans la province de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, en deçà d'une droite tirée du feu de pointe d'Old Store Point, situé par 46°01'17" de latitude nord et 60°28'44" de longitude ouest, jusqu'à l'extrémité sud de la pointe Sable, située par 46°01'14" de latitude nord et 62°29'07" de longitude ouest, entre le 31 mai et le 1^{er} octobre,

(b) waters adjacent to the Gaspé coast in the Province of Quebec, inside or shoreward of a straight line drawn from Pointe au Renard to a point at latitude 49°00' north and longitude 64°05' west, thence to a point at latitude 48°25' north and longitude 64°05' west and thence to the light-house at Cap d'Espoir.

(b) (c) the waters of the Saguenay River, the St. Lawrence River and their tributaries, west of longitude 67° 23' west, in the Province of Quebec, from the 1st day of May to the 30th day of September, both dates inclusive.

(2) Revoked P.C. 1982-604.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), no person shall kill any grey seal during the period beginning on January 1st and ending on the last day of February in any year, except with the permission of the Minister.

20. Except with the permission of the Minister, no person shall

(a) take or move a live seal from the immediate vicinity in which it is found; or

(b) tag or mark, or attempt to tag or mark a live seal in any manner.

21. The Minister may, upon application and payment of the fees set out in Schedule I, issue a licence or permit described in that Schedule in such form and upon such terms and conditions as the Minister may prescribe.

(c) 21.1 No person shall fail to comply with the terms and conditions set out in any licence or permit issued to him.

(a) 22. The master of a vessel engaged in a sealing operation shall take steps to ensure that every person engaged in sealing from the vessel complies with these Regulations.

23. No person shall hunt for or kill a seal during any day

(a) in the Gulf Area, during any period before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m., Atlantic Standard Time; or

(b) in the Front Area,

(a) (i) during the period from March 10 to March 31 inclusive before 05:30 hours or after 18:30 hours, Newfoundland Standard Time, or

(ii) during the period from April 1st to April 24th inclusive, before 5.30 a.m. or after 8.30 p.m., Newfoundland Standard Time.

b) dans les eaux adjacentes à la côte de Gaspé, dans la province de Québec, en deçà, du côté du rivage, d'une droite commençant à Pointe au Renard; de là, jusqu'à un point situé par 49°00' de latitude nord et 64°05' de longitude ouest; de là, jusqu'à un point situé par 48°25' de latitude nord et 64°05' de longitude ouest; et, de là, jusqu'au phare du Cap d'Espoir.

b) c) dans les eaux de la rivière Saguenay, du fleuve Saint-Laurent et de leurs tributaires, à l'ouest de la longitude 67°23' ouest, dans la province de Québec, du 1^{er} mai au 30 septembre, les deux dates étant incluses.

(2) Abrogé C.P. 1982-604.

(3) Nonobstant le paragraphe (2), il est interdit de tuer un phoque gris entre le 1er janvier et le dernier jour de février de chaque année, sauf avec la permission du Ministre.

20. Sauf avec la permission du Ministre, il est interdit

a) de prendre un phoque vivant ou de le déplacer du voisinage immédiat où il est trouvé; ou

b) d'étiqueter ou de marquer, ou de tenter d'étiqueter ou de marquer de quelque façon que ce soit, un phoque vivant.

21. Le Ministre peut, sur demande et sur versement des droits indiqués à l'annexe I, délivrer les permis ou les autorisations décrits à ladite annexe, dans la forme et aux termes et conditions qu'il peut prescrire.

c) 21.1 Il est interdit de contrevenir aux conditions qui sont stipulées sur un permis ou une autorisation.

a) 22. Le capitaine d'un navire occupé aux opérations de chasse du phoque doit s'assurer que toutes les personnes qui chassent le phoque à partir du navire se conforment au présent règlement.

23. Il est interdit de chasser ou de tuer un phoque, au cours de n'importe quel jour,

a) dans la région du Golfe, avant 6 h ou après 18 h, heure normale de l'Atlantique; ou

b) dans la région du Front,

(i) du 10 au 31 mars inclusivement, avant 5 heures et demi ou après 18 heures et demi, heure normale de Terre-Neuve, ou

(ii) du 1^{er} au 24 avril inclusivement, avant 5 h 30 ou après 20 h 30, heure normale de Terre-Neuve.

(a) P.C. 1978-500
(b) P.C. 1979-561
(c) P.C. 1982-604

a) C.P. 1978-500
b) C.P. 1979-561
c) C.P. 1982-604

24. No person shall engage in sealing unless he has on his person or on board the vessel, helicopter or other aircraft used in the sealing operation the appropriate licences required by sections 8, 11 and 13.

25. Where a fishery officer finds a licensee committing an offence against the Act or these Regulations or believes, on reasonable grounds, that the licensee has committed such an offence, he may immediately suspend the licence of that licensee for a period not exceeding 30 days and shall thereupon notify the Minister of the facts of the case so that the Minister may determine whether the licence should be cancelled pursuant to section 9 of the Act.

24. Il est interdit à toute personne de faire la chasse du phoque, à moins que cette personne ne porte sur elle ou n'ait à bord du navire, de l'hélicoptère ou autre aéronef utilisé pour les opérations de chasse du phoque, les permis applicables, exigés aux articles 8, 11 et 13.

25. Lorsqu'un agent des pêcheries constate qu'un titulaire de permis commet une infraction contre la Loi ou contre le présent règlement ou croit, à bon escient, que le titulaire de permis a commis une telle infraction, il peut immédiatement suspendre le permis dudit titulaire pour une période de temps ne dépassant pas 30 jours et il doit sur-le-champ notifier les faits du cas au Ministre afin que ce dernier puisse déterminer si le permis doit être révoqué en conformité de l'article 9 de la Loi.

SCHEDULE I

(s. 21)

LICENCE AND PERMIT FEES

| (c) | Licence or Permit | Fee |
|-----|---|-------------------------|
| | 1. Sport sealing licence issued to | |
| | (a) a resident..... | \$10.00 |
| | (b) a non-resident Canadian..... | 20.00 |
| | (c) any other person..... | 25.00 |
| | 2. Vessel sealing licence issued for a vessel the main hull of which has an overall length of | |
| (b) | (a) 30 feet to 65 feet..... | \$20.00 |
| | (b) over 65 feet..... | \$1 per registered ton. |
| | 3. Aircraft sealing licence..... | \$25.00 |
| (b) | 4. Sealer's licence or assistant sealer's licence..... | \$ 5.00 |
| (c) | 5. Permit..... | No Charge |

SCHEDULE II

(s. 2)

SPECIES OF SEALS

| Column I | Column II |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Common Name | Species Name |
| 1. Bearded seal | <i>Erignathus barbatus</i> |
| 2. Grey seal | <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> |
| 3. Harbour seal | <i>Phoca vitulina</i> |
| 4. Harp seal | <i>Phoca groenlandica</i> |
| 5. Hooded or hood seal | <i>Cystophora cristata</i> |
| (a) 6. ringed or jar seal | <i>Phoca hispida</i> |

ANNEXE I

(art. 21)

DROITS DES PERMIS ET DES AUTORISATIONS

| | Permis ou Autorisation | Fee | Droit |
|-----|---|---------------------------|-------|
| | 1. Permis de chasse sportive du phoque délivré | | |
| | a) à un domicilié..... | \$10.00 | |
| | b) à un canadien non domicilié..... | 20.00 | |
| | c) à toute autre personne..... | 25.00 | |
| | 2. Permis de navire de chasse du phoque délivré à l'égard d'un navire dont la coque principale a une longueur hors-tout | | |
| (b) | a) de 30 à 65 pieds..... | \$20.00 | |
| | b) de plus de 65 pieds..... | \$1 par tonne au registre | |
| | 3. Permis de chasse aérienne du phoque..... | \$25.00 | |
| | 4. Permis de chasseur de phoques ou d'aide-chasseur de phoques..... | \$ 5.00 | |
| (c) | 5. Autorisation..... | Aucun frais | |

ANNEXE II

(art. 2)

ESPÈCES DE PHOQUES

| Colonne I | Colonne II |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Nom vulgaire | Nom scientifique |
| 1. Phoque barbu | <i>Erignathus barbatus</i> |
| 2. Phoque gris | <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> |
| 3. Phoque commun | <i>Phoca vitulina</i> |
| 4. Phoque du Groënland | <i>Phoca groenlandica</i> |
| 5. Phoque à capuchon | <i>Cystophora cristata</i> |
| 6. Phoque annelé | <i>Phoca hispida</i> |

(a) P.C. 1978-500
 (b) P.C. 1980-3453
 (c) P.C. 1982-604

Amendment List March 19, 1982

a) C.P. 1978-500
 b) C.P. 1980-3453
 c) C.P. 1982-604

Liste de modifications 19 mars 1982

SCHEDULE III

(s. 10)

QUOTAS

| Item | Column I Species | Column II Area | Column III Means | Column IV Quota of Seals |
|------|---------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Harp Seals | Front Area and Gulf Area | (a) Landsmen resident in that portion of the Gulf Area north of a straight line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland operating from vessels 35 feet or more in overall length | (a) 2,125 |
| | | | (b) Landsmen resident in that portion of the Gulf Area north of a straight line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland operating by any means other than as set out in paragraph (a) | (b) 3,300 |
| | | | (c) Landsmen resident in Newfoundland in that portion of the Gulf Area south of a straight line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland operating from vessels 35 feet or more in overall length | (c) 3,500 |
| | | | (d) Landsmen resident in Newfoundland in that portion of the Gulf Area south of a straight line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland operating by any means other than as set out in paragraph (c) | (d) 3,500 |
| | | | (e) Landsmen resident in Quebec and the Maritime provinces, other than landsmen resident in Cape Breton Island | (e) 19,725 |
| | | | (f) Landsmen resident in Cape Breton Island | (f) 900 |
| | | | (g) Landsmen resident in the Front Area north of 50°20' north latitude operating from vessels 35 feet or more in overall length | (g) 1,100 |
| | | | (h) Landsmen resident in the Front Area north of 50°20' north latitude operating by any means other than as set out in paragraph (g) | (h) 2,200 |
| | | | (i) Landsmen resident in the Front Area south of 50°20' north latitude operating from vessels 35 feet or more in overall length | (i) 18,500 |
| | | | (j) Landsmen resident in the Front Area south of 50°20' north latitude but north of Cape Bonavista operating by any means other than as set out in paragraph (i) | (j) 18,500 |
| | | | (k) Landsmen resident in the Front Area south of Cape Bonavista operating by any means other than as set out in paragraph (i) | (k) 650 |
| 2. | Harp Seals | Front Area | (a) Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length | (a) 57,000 |
| | | | (b) Norwegian vessels | (b) 24,000 |
| 3. | Harp Seals | Gulf Area | Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length | 20,000 |

(a)

SCHEDULE III—Conc.

(s. 10)—Conc.

QUOTAS—Conc.

| Item | Column I Species | Column II Area | Column III Means | Column IV Quota of Seals |
|------|---------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| 4. | Hooded Seals | Front Area and that portion of the Gulf Area north of a line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse in Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland | (a) Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length | (a) 6,000 |
| | | | (b) Norwegian vessels | (b) 6,000 |
| | | | (c) All landsmen | (c) 3,000 |
| 5. | Hooded Seals | All that portion of the Gulf Area south of a line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland | Any means | Nil |
| 6. | Ringed Seals | Lake Melville Area | Landsmen | Unregulated |

(a)

ANNEXE III

(art. 10)

CONTINGENTS

| Article | Colonne I Espèces de phoques | Colonne II Région | Colonne III Méthodes | Colonne IV Contingent de phoques |
|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Front et région du Golfe | a) Chasseurs côtiers résidant dans la partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au nord d'une droite tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve, et chassant à partir de navires d'une longueur hors tout de 35 pieds ou plus | a) 2.125 |
| | | | b) Chasseurs côtiers résidant dans la partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au nord d'une droite tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve, et chassant d'une autre façon que celle visée à l'alinéa a) | b) 3.300 |
| | | | c) Chasseurs côtiers résidant à Terre-Neuve, dans la partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au sud d'une droite tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve, et chassant à partir de navires d'une longueur hors tout de 35 pieds ou plus | c) 3.500 |
| | | | d) Chasseurs côtiers résidant à Terre-Neuve, dans la partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au sud d'une droite tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve, et chassant d'une autre façon que celle visée à l'alinéa c) | d) 3.500 |
| | | | e) Chasseurs côtiers résidant au Québec et dans les Maritimes, autres que les chasseurs côtiers résidant à l'île du Cap-Breton | e) 19.725 |
| | | | f) Chasseurs côtiers résidant à l'île du Cap-Breton | f) 900 |
| | | | g) Chasseurs côtiers résidant dans la région du Front, au nord de 50°20' de latitude nord, et chassant à partir de navires d'une longueur hors tout de 35 pieds ou plus | g) 1.100 |
| | | | h) Chasseurs côtiers résidant dans la région du Front, au nord de 50°20' de latitude nord et chassant d'une autre façon que celle visée à l'alinéa g) | h) 2.200 |
| | | | i) Chasseurs côtiers résidant dans la région du Front, au sud de 50°20' de latitude nord, et chassant à partir de navires d'une longueur hors tout de 35 pieds ou plus | i) 18.500 |
| | | | j) Chasseurs côtiers résidant dans la région du Front, au sud de 50°20' de latitude nord, mais au nord du cap Bonavista, et chassant d'une autre façon que celle visée à l'alinéa i) | j) 18.500 |
| | | | k) Chasseurs côtiers résidant dans la région du Front, au sud du cap Bonavista, et chassant d'une autre façon que celle visée à l'alinéa i) | k) 650 |
| 2. | Phoques de Groenland | Région du Front | a) Navires canadiens d'une longueur hors tout de plus de 65 pieds | a) 57.000 |
| | | | b) Navires norvégiens | b) 24.000 |
| 3. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Golfe | Navires canadiens d'une longueur hors tout de plus de 65 pieds | 20.000 |

a)

ANNEXE III—Fin

(art. 10)—Fin

CONTINGENTS—Fin

| Article | Colonne I Espèces de phoques | Colonne II Région | Colonne III Méthodes | Colonne IV Contingent de phoques |
|---------|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| a) 4. | Phoques à capuchon | Région du Front et la partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au nord d'une ligne tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve | a) Navires canadiens d'une longueur hors tout de plus de 65 pieds | a) 6.000 |
| | | | b) Navires norvégiens | b) 6.000 |
| | | | c) Tous les chasseurs côtiers | c) 3.000 |
| 5. | Phoques à capuchon | La partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au sud d'une ligne tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve | Toute méthode | Aucun |
| 6. | Phoques annelés | Région du lac Melville | Chasseurs côtiers | Non réglementé |

SCHEDULE IV

(s. 10)

CLOSE TIMES

| Item | Column I Species of Seals | Column II Area | Column III Means | Column IV Close Time |
|------|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| 1. | Harp Seals | Gulf Area | (a) Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length (b) Norwegian vessels | (a) April 25 to February 28 (b) January 1 to December 31 |
| 2. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 3. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing Districts Nos. 6A, 6B and 7A | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 4. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing District No. 7B | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 5. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing District No. 7B.1 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 6. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing District No. 7C | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 7. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing District No. 8 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 8. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing District No. 9 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 9. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing Districts Nos. 10A and 10B | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 10. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing Districts Nos. 10C and 10D | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 11. | Harp Seals | All that portion of the Gulf Area north of a line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 (a) |
| 12. | Harp Seals | All that portion of Fishing Area 14 south of the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 13. | Harp Seals | Fishing Area 13 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 14. | Harp Seals | Fishing Areas 9, 10, 11 and 12 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 15. | Harp Seals | Front Area | (a) Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length (b) Norwegian vessels | (a) April 25 to March 9 (b) April 25 to March 9 |
| 16. | Harp Seals | Fishing Areas 1 and 2 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 17. | Harp Seals | Fishing Area 3 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 18. | Harp Seals | Fishing Area 4 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 19. | Harp Seals | Fishing Area 5 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 20. | Harp Seals | Fishing Area 6 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 21. | Harp Seals | Fishing Area 7 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 22. | Harp Seals | Fishing Area 8 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 23. | Hooded Seals | All that portion of the Gulf Area north of a line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland | (a) Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length (b) Landsmen | (a) April 25 to March 19 (b) May 15 to November 14 |

(a) P.C. 1982-604

Amendment List March 19, 1982

SCHEDULE IV—Conc.

(s. 10)—Conc.

CLOSE TIMES—Conc.

| | Column I | Column II | Column III | Column IV |
|---------|------------------|--|---|---|
| Item | Species of Seals | Area | Means | Close Time |
| 24. | Hooded Seals | All that portion of the Gulf Area other than as described in item 23 | Any Means | January 1 to December 31 |
| (a) 25. | Hooded Seals | Front Area | (a) Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length (b) Norwegian vessels (c) Landsmen | (a) April 25 to March 19 (b) April 25 to March 19 (c) May 15 to November 14 |
| 26. | Ringed Seals | Lake Melville Area | Landsmen | December 1 to April 24 |

ANNEXE IV

(art. 10)

PÉRIODES DE FERMETURE

| Article | Colonne I Espèces de phoques | Colonne II Région | Colonne III Méthodes | Colonne IV Période de fermeture |
|---------|------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Golfe | a) Navires canadiens d'une longueur hors tout de plus de 65 pieds b) Navires norvégiens | a) Du 25 avril au 28 février b) Du 1 ^{er} janvier au 31 décembre |
| 2. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissements de pêche du homard n ^{os} 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 3. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissements de pêche du homard n ^{os} 6A, 6B et 7A | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 4. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissement de pêche du homard n ^o 7B | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 5. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissement de pêche du homard n ^o 7B.1 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 6. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissement de pêche du homard n ^o 7C | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 7. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissement de pêche du homard n ^o 8 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 8. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissement de pêche du homard n ^o 9 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 9. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissements de pêche du homard n ^{os} 10A et 10B | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 10. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissements de pêche du homard n ^{os} 10C et 10D | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 11. | Phoques du Groenland | La partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au nord d'une ligne tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jus- qu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 12. | Phoques du Groenland | La partie de la zone de pêche 14 qui est située au sud du phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre- Neuve | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 13. | Phoques du Groenland | Zone de pêche 13 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 14. | Phoques du Groenland | Zones de pêche 9, 10, 11 et 12 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 15. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Front | a) Navires canadiens d'une longueur hors tout de plus de 65 pieds b) Navires norvégiens | a) Du 25 avril au 9 mars b) Du 25 avril au 9 mars |
| 16. | Phoques du Groenland | Zones de pêche 1 et 2 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 17. | Phoques du Groenland | Zone de pêche 3 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 18. | Phoques du Groenland | Zone de pêche 4 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 19. | Phoques du Groenland | Zone de pêche 5 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 20. | Phoques du Groenland | Zone de pêche 6 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 21. | Phoques du Groenland | Zone de pêche 7 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 22. | Phoques du Groenland | Zone de pêche 8 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 23. | Phoques à capuchon | La partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au nord d'une ligne tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jus- qu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve | a) Navires canadiens d'une longueur hors tout de plus de 65 pieds b) Chasseurs côtiers | a) Du 25 avril au 19 mars b) Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |

a)

ANNEXE IV—Fin
 (art. 10)—Fin
 PÉRIODES DE FERMETURE—Fin

| Article | Colonne I Espèces de phoques | Colonne II Région | Colonne III Méthodes | Colonne IV Période de fermeture |
|---------|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 24. | Phoques à capuchon | La partie de la région du Golfe non décrite à l'article 23 | Toute méthode | Du 1 ^{er} janvier au 31 décembre |
| 25. | Phoques à capuchon | Région du Front | a) Navires canadiens d'une longueur hors tout de plus de 65 pieds b) Navires norvégiens c) Chasseurs côtiers | a) Du 25 avril au 19 mars b) Du 25 avril au 19 mars c) Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 26. | Phoques annelés | Région du lac Melville | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 1 ^{er} décembre au 24 avril |

a)

APPENDIX XIX

SOR 59-191

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations

P.C. 1959-724

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 11th day of JUNE, 1959.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to revoke the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 5293 of 18th October, 1949⁽¹⁾, and to make the annexed Seal Protection Regulations in substitution therefor.

⁽¹⁾ SOR/49-417, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 83, No. 21, Nov. 9, 1949, p. 2139 and Statutory Orders and Regulations Consolidation 1955, Vol. 2, p. 1432

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE PROTECTION OF SEALS

1. These Regulations may be cited as the *Seal Protection Regulations*.
2. In these Regulations:
 - (a) "resident" means a person residing continuously in the defined area during a period of not less than twelve months; and
 - (b) "defined area" means the Canadian waters and territories north of 60° North latitude and includes the whole of Ungava, Hudson Bay and James Bay.
3. Subject to these Regulations, no person shall kill or take any seals in the defined area.
4. A resident may kill seals for food for himself, his family or his dogs.
5. A person authorized by the Minister of Fisheries may kill seals in the defined area for scientific purposes.
6. (1) A sportsman may, in that portion of the defined area from Schooner Harbour in the West to the tip of the island East of Andrew Gordon Bay (Latitude 64° 19.5' Longitude 74° 40') excepting Mill Island
 - (a) under the supervision of an officer of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and
 - (b) under a special licence from the Minister of Fisheries,take or kill seals to a limit of five ringed seals and one bearded seal.
 - (2) The fee for the special licence described in subsection (1) shall be twenty-five dollars.
7. No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of seal meat in the defined area to any person who is not a traveller or a resident and who requires the seal meat for food for himself or his dogs.

SOR 61-60

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amended

P.C. 1961-164

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 9th day of FEBRUARY, 1961.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1959-724 of 11th June, 1959⁽¹⁾, in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. Section 2 of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is amended by adding thereto the following paragraphs:

- "(c) "Front Area" means all the waters of the Strait of Belle Isle and the Atlantic Ocean east of a straight line between Arrow Point on the coast of Labrador and Flowers Cove in Newfoundland; and
- (d) "Gulf Area" means all the waters and territories west of a straight line between Arrow Point on the coast of Labrador and Flowers Cove in Newfoundland."

2. The said Regulations are amended by adding thereto immediately after section 7 thereof the following sections:

- "8. No person shall in any year kill or take any seal
- (a) in the Front Area between the 1st day of January and the 10th day of March; or
- (b) in the Gulf Area between the 1st day of January and the 5th day of March.

9. (1) No person shall take or kill any seals in the Gulf Area or Front Area from or by means of any vessel except under licence issued by the Minister authorizing that vessel to be used as a sealing vessel.

(2) The Minister may, upon application, issue a licence, in such form and upon such terms and conditions as the Minister may determine, authorizing a vessel to be used as a sealing vessel.

- (3) The fee for the licence referred to in subsection (2) shall be
- (a) twenty-five dollars for a vessel measuring more than one hundred feet overall length of main hull; and
- (b) fifteen dollars for a vessel measuring one hundred feet or less overall length of main hull."

⁽¹⁾ SOR/59-191, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 93, No. 12, June 24, 1959

SOR/61-160

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amended

P.C. 1961-577

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 20th day of APRIL, 1961.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1959-724 of 11th June, 1959⁽¹⁾, as amended⁽²⁾, as follows:

1. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of section 2 of the *Seal Protection Regulations* are amended by deleting the word "Arrow" and substituting therefor the word "Amour".

2. Section 8 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"8. No person shall kill or take any seal,

(a) in the Front Area between the 5th day of May and the 10th day of March following.

(b) in the Gulf Area between the 5th day of May and the 5th day of March following."

⁽¹⁾ SOR/59-191, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 93, No. 12, June 24, 1959
⁽²⁾ SOR/61-60, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 95, No. 4, Feb. 22, 1961

SOR/62-59

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amended

P.C. 1962-198

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 15th day of FEBRUARY, 1962.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1959-724 of 11th June, 1959⁽¹⁾, as amended⁽²⁾, as follows:

1. The *Seal Protection Regulations* are amended by adding thereto immediately after section 9 thereof the following section:

"10. (1) No person shall use a helicopter or other aircraft in sealing other than the spotting or observation of seals or seal herds except under licence issued by the Minister authorizing the use of that helicopter or other aircraft in sealing.

(2) The Minister may, upon application, issue a licence, upon such terms and conditions as the Minister may determine authorizing the use of a helicopter or other aircraft in sealing.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), no person shall kill or attempt to kill a seal from a helicopter or other aircraft.

(4) The fee for the licence referred to in subsection (2) shall be twenty-five dollars."

⁽¹⁾ SOR/59-191, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 93, No. 12, June 24, 1959

⁽²⁾ BOR/61-160, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 96, No. 9, May 10, 1961

SOR/62-171

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amended

P.C. 1962-677

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

SATURDAY, the 12th day of MAY, 1962

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1959-724 of 11th June, 1959,⁽¹⁾ as amended,⁽²⁾ in accordance with the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. Section 2 of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"2. In these Regulations,

- (a) "Cape Dorset Region" means that part of the defined area along the coast of Foxe Peninsula from Schooner Harbour to the tip of the island east of Andrew Gordon Bay (Lat. 64° 19.5' N. and Long. 74° 40' W.) including Mill Island and Salisbury Island;
- (b) "defined area" means the Canadian waters and territories north of 60° North latitude and includes the whole of Ungava, Hudson Bay and James Bay;
- (c) "Front Area" means all the waters of the Strait of Belle Isle and the Atlantic Ocean east of a straight line between Armour Point on the coast of Labrador and Flowers Cove in Newfoundland;
- (d) "Gulf Area" means all the waters and territories west of a straight line between Armour Point on the coast of Labrador and Flowers Cove in Newfoundland;
- (e) "non-resident Canadian" means a Canadian citizen who is not a resident;
- (f) "resident" means a person residing continuously in the defined area during a period of not less than twelve months; and
- (g) "Whale Cove Region" means that part of the defined area along the western shore of Hudson Bay from Dawson Inlet to Corbett Inlet."

⁽¹⁾ SOR/59-191, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 93, No. 12, June 24, 1959

⁽²⁾ SOR/62-59, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 96, No. 4, Feb. 28, 1962

2. Section 6 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"6. (1) A person may, in the Cape Dorset and Whale Cove Regions,

(a) under the supervision of an officer of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and

(b) under a special licence from the Minister of Fisheries, take or kill seals for sport.

(2) No person shall take or kill seals for sport in any region referred to in subsection (1) after the quota of seals for that region has been reached.

(3) The quota of seals that may be taken or killed for sport in any year is forty in each region referred to in subsection (1).

(4) No person hunting seals for sport shall take or kill more than three seals of which not more than one shall be a bearded seal.

(5) The fee for a licence to take or kill seals for sport is

(a) ten dollars in the case of a resident,

(b) twenty dollars in the case of a non-resident Canadian, and

(c) twenty-five dollars in the case of any other person.

(6) Only Eskimo guides and boats owned by Eskimos shall be employed or used in hunting seals for sport in the Cape Dorset Region and the Whale Cove Region.

(7) No person who takes or kills seals for sport in the Cape Dorset Region or the Whale Cove Region shall retain more than twenty-five pounds of meat from the seals taken or killed in that region and all meat in excess of that amount shall be given to Eskimos."

SOR/63-16

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amended

P.C. 1963-10

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 3rd day of JANUARY, 1963.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1959-724 of 11th June, 1959⁽¹⁾, as amended⁽²⁾, as follows:

1. (1) Section 6 of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is amended by adding thereto, immediately after subsection (1) thereof, the following subsection:

"(1a) A person may take or kill seals for sport in Frobisher Bay under a special licence from the Minister of Fisheries."

(2) Subsection (3) of section 6 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(3) The quota of seals that may be taken or killed for sport in any year is

- (a) forty in each region referred to in subsection (1), and
- (b) fifty in Frobisher Bay."

2. The said Regulations are further amended by adding thereto the following section:

"11. Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations, grey seals and harbour seals may be killed at any time without a licence in those areas within which the destruction of such seals will be rewarded by a bounty from the Minister of Fisheries."

⁽¹⁾ SOR/59-181, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 93, No. 12, June 24, 1959

⁽²⁾ SOR/62-171, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 96, No. 10, May 23, 1962

SOR/63-135

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amended

P.C. 1963-559

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 11th day of APRIL, 1963

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1959-724 of 11th June, 1959⁽¹⁾, as amended⁽²⁾, in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. (1) Section 2 of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is amended by adding thereto, immediately after paragraph (b) thereof, the following paragraph:

“(ba) “Frobisher Bay Region” means that part of the defined area in Frobisher Bay, except waters lying within ten miles of the settlement of Frobisher Bay;”

(2) Paragraph (g) of section 2 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

“(g) “Whale Cove Region” means that part of the defined area along the western shore of Hudson Bay from Dawson Inlet to Rabbit Island, including all of Rankin Inlet.”

2. (1) Subsection (1) of section 6 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

“6. (1) A person may, in the Cape Dorset, Frobisher Bay and Whale Cove Regions,

(a) under the supervision of an officer of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and

(b) under a special licence from the Minister of Fisheries, take and kill seals for sport.”

⁽¹⁾ SOR/59-191, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 93, No. 12, June 24, 1959

⁽²⁾ SOR/63-16, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 97, No. 2, Jan. 23, 1963

(2) Subsection (3) of section 6 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(3) The quota of seals that may be taken or killed for sport in any year is:

- (a) forty in the Cape Dorset Region;
- (b) sixty in the Frobisher Bay Region; and
- (c) sixty in the Whale Cove Region."

(3) Subsection (6) of section 6 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(6) A person may hunt or kill seals for sport in a region referred to in subsection (1) only if he employs an Eskimo guide and uses an Eskimo boat."

(4) Subsection (7) of section 6 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(7) No person who takes or kills seals for sport in any region referred to in subsection (1) shall retain more than twenty-five pounds of meat from the seals taken or killed and all meat in excess of that amount shall be given to Eskimos."

3. Section 8 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"8. No person shall take or kill any seals

- (a) in the Front Area from the first day of May, in any year, to the ninth day of March, next following, both days inclusive, or
- (b) in the Gulf Area from the first day of May, in any year, to the fourth day of March, next following, both days inclusive."

SOR/64-99

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations

P.C. 1964-332

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 2nd day of MARCH, 1964.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to revoke the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1959-724 of 11th June, 1959⁽¹⁾, as amended⁽²⁾, and to make the annexed Regulations respecting the Protection of Seals in substitution therefor.

⁽¹⁾ SOR/59-191, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 93, No. 12, June 24, 1959

⁽²⁾ SOR/63-138, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 97, No. 8, April 24, 1963

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE PROTECTION OF SEALS

Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the *Seal Protection Regulations*.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations,

- (a) "Cape Dorset Region" means that part of the defined area along the coast of Foxe Peninsula from Schooner Harbour to the tip of the island east of Andrew Gordon Bay (Lat. 64° 19.5' N. and Long. 74° 40' W.) including Mill Island and Salisbury Island;
- (b) "defined area" means the Canadian waters and territories north of 60° North Latitude and includes the whole of Ungava, Hudson Bay and James Bay;
- (c) "Frobisher Bay Region" means that part of the defined area in Frobisher Bay except waters lying within ten miles of the settlement of Frobisher Bay;
- (d) "Front Area" means all the waters of the Strait of Belle Isle and the Atlantic Ocean east of a straight line between Amour Point on the coast of Labrador and Flowers Cove in Newfoundland;
- (e) "Gulf Area" means all the waters and territories west of a straight line between Amour Point on the coast of Labrador and Flowers Cove in Newfoundland;
- (f) "Minister" means Minister of Fisheries;
- (g) "non-resident Canadian" means a Canadian citizen who is not a resident;
- (h) "resident" means a person residing continuously in the defined area during a period of not less than twelve months; and
- (i) "Whale Cove Region" means that part of the defined area along the western shore of Hudson Bay from Dawson Inlet to Rabbit Island, including all of Rankin Inlet.

Protection of Seals

3. Subject to these Regulations, no person shall kill or take any seals in the defined area.

4. A resident may kill seals for food for himself, his family or his dogs.

5. A person authorized by the Minister may kill seals in the defined area for scientific purposes.

6. (1) A person may, in the Cape Dorset and Whale Cove Regions,
- (a) under the supervision of an officer of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources; and
 - (b) under a sport sealing licence issued by the Minister

take and kill seals for sport.

(2) A person may take and kill seals for sport in the Frobisher Bay Region under a sport sealing licence issued by the Minister, authorizing him to take and kill seals for sport.

(3) No person shall take or kill seals for sport in any region referred to in subsection (1) or (2) after the quota of seals for that region has been reached.

(4) The quota of seals that may be taken or killed for sport in any year is

- (a) forty in the Cape Dorset Region;
- (b) sixty in the Frobisher Bay Region; and
- (c) sixty in the Whale Cove Region.

(5) No person hunting seals for sport shall take or kill more than three seals of which not more than one shall be a bearded seal.

(6) A person may hunt or kill seals for sport in a region referred to in subsection (1) or (2) only if he employs an Eskimo guide and uses an Eskimo boat.

(7) No person who takes or kills seals for sport in any region referred to in subsection (1) or (2) shall retain more than twenty-five pounds of meat from the seals taken or killed and all meat in excess of that amount shall be given to Eskimos.

7. No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of seal meat in the defined area to any person who is not a traveller or a resident and who requires the seal meat for food for himself or his dogs.

8. No person shall take or kill any seals in the Gulf Area or Front Area from or by means of any vessel measuring more than forty feet overall length of main hull except under a sealing vessel licence issued by the Minister authorizing that vessel to be used as a sealing vessel.

9. (1) No person shall use a helicopter or other aircraft in sealing other than the spotting or observation of seals or seal herds except under an aircraft sealing licence issued by the Minister authorizing the use of that helicopter or other aircraft in sealing.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), no person shall kill or attempt to kill a seal from a helicopter or other aircraft.

10. No person shall take or kill any seals from or by means of a licensed vessel, helicopter or other aircraft

- (a) in the Front Area from the first day of May, in any year, to the ninth day of March next following, both days inclusive; or
- (b) in the Gulf Area from the first day of May, in any year, to the fourth day of March next following, both days inclusive.

11. Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations, grey seals and harbour seals may be killed at any time without a licence in those areas within which the destruction of such seals will be rewarded by a bounty from the Minister.

Licences and Fees

12. The Minister may, upon application and payment of the fees set out in the Schedule for the licence for which application is made, issue a licence described in the Schedule in such form and upon such terms and conditions as the Minister may prescribe.

Schedule

LICENCE FEES

| <i>Licence</i> | <i>Fee</i> |
|---|------------|
| 1. Sport Sealing Licence issued to | |
| (a) a resident | \$10.00 |
| (b) a non-resident Canadian | 20.00 |
| (c) any other person | 25.00 |
| 2. Vessel Sealing Licence issued for vessel the main hull of which has an overall length of | |
| (a) over 40 feet but not over 65 feet | 5.00 |
| (b) over 65 feet but not over 100 feet | 15.00 |
| (c) over 100 feet | 25.00 |
| 3. Aircraft Sealing Licence | 25.00 |

SOR/64-443

FISHERIES ACT.

Seal Protection Regulations.

P.C. 1964-1663

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, the 29th day of OCTOBER, 1964.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to revoke the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1964-332 of 2nd March, 1964⁽¹⁾, and to make the annexed Regulations Respecting the Protection of Seals in substitution therefor.

⁽¹⁾ SOR/64-99, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 98, No. 6, March 25, 1964

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE PROTECTION OF SEALS

Short Title.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the *Seal Protection Regulations*.

Interpretation.

2. (1) In these Regulations,
 - (a) "Cape Dorset Region" means that part of the defined area along the coast of Foxe Peninsula from Schooner Harbour to the tip of the island east of Andrew Gordon Bay (Lat. 64° 19.5'N. and Long 74° 40'W.) including Mill Island and Salisbury Island;
 - (b) "defined area" means the Canadian waters and territories north of 60° North Latitude and includes the whole of Ungava Bay, Hudson Bay and James Bay;
 - (c) "Frobisher Bay Region" means that part of the defined area in Frobisher Bay except waters lying within ten miles of the settlement of Frobisher Bay;
 - (d) "Front Area" means all the waters of the Strait of Belle Isle and the Atlantic Ocean east of a straight line between Amour point on the coast of Labrador and Flowers Cove in Newfoundland;
 - (e) "Gulf Area" means all the waters and territories west of a straight line between Amour Point on the coast of Labrador and Flowers Cove in Newfoundland;
 - (f) "Minister" means the Minister of Fisheries;
 - (g) "non-resident Canadian" means a Canadian citizen who is not a resident;
 - (h) "resident" means a person who resides continuously in the defined area during a period of not less than twelve months; and
 - (i) "Whale Cove Region" means that part of the defined area along the western shore of Hudson Bay from Dawson Inlet to Rabbit Island, including all of Rankin Inlet.

3. For the purposes of these Regulations, the Gulf Area is divided into the following districts:

- (a) District No. 1, all the waters and territories in the Gulf Area north of 50° North Latitude;
- (b) District No. 2, all the waters and territories in the Gulf Area south of 50° North Latitude and west of a line from Cape Ray to Cape North; and
- (c) District No. 3, all the waters and territories in the Gulf Area east of a line from Cape Ray to Cape North.

Protection of Seals.

4. Subject to these Regulations, no person shall kill or take any seals in the defined area.

5. A resident may kill seals for food for himself, his family or his dogs.

6. A person authorized by the Minister may kill seals in the defined area for scientific purposes.

7. (1) A person may, in the Cape Dorset and Whale Cove Regions,

(a) under the supervision of an officer of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources; and

(b) under a sport sealing licence issued by the Minister.

take and kill seals for sport.

(2) A person may take and kill seals for sport in the Frobisher Bay Region under a sport sealing licence issued by the Minister.

(3) No person shall take or kill seals for sport in any region referred to in subsection (1) or (2) after the quota of seals for that region has been reached.

(4) The quota of seals that may be taken or killed for sport in any year is

(a) forty in the Cape Dorset Region;

(b) sixty in the Frobisher Bay Region;
and

(c) sixty in the Whale Cove Region.

(5) No person hunting seals for sport shall take or kill more than three seals of which not more than one shall be a bearded seal.

(6) A person may hunt or kill seals for sport in a region referred to in subsection (1) or (2) only if he employs an Eskimo guide and uses an Eskimo boat.

(7) No person who takes or kills seals for sport in any region referred to in subsection (1) or (2) shall retain more than twenty-five pounds of meat from the seals taken or killed and all meat in excess of that amount shall be given to Eskimos.

8. No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of seal meat in the defined area to any person who is not a traveller or a resident and who requires the seal meat for food for himself or his dogs.

9. No person shall take or kill seals in the Gulf Area or Front Area from or by means of a vessel, except under the authority of

(a) a vessel sealing licence issued by the Minister, in the case of a vessel the main hull of which has an overall length of more than thirty feet; or

(b) a vessel sealing permit issued by the Minister in the case of any smaller vessel.

10. No person shall take or kill hood seals at any time in District No. 2 of the Gulf Area.

11. (1) No licensed sealer shall, in District No. 2 of the Gulf Area, take and kill harp seals with white coats and other baby harp seals of less than a year in age, after the quota for such seals for the area and year has been reached.

(2) The annual quota for District No. 2 of the Gulf Area for seals referred to in subsection (1) is fifty thousand seals.

12. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), no person shall use a helicopter or other aircraft for any purpose in sealing

- (a) except that in District No. 2 of the Gulf Area helicopters and other aircraft may be used in sealing; and
- (b) in Districts Nos. 1 and 3 of the Gulf Area and in the Front Area helicopters and other aircraft may be used from a land base for spotting purposes only.

(2) No person shall use a helicopter or other aircraft in sealing except under an aircraft sealing licence issued by the Minister.

(3) No person shall kill or attempt to kill a seal from a helicopter or other aircraft.

13. (1) No person shall take or kill any seals from or by means of a licensed vessel or helicopter or other aircraft

- (a) in the Front Area from the first day of May, in any year, to the eleventh day of March next following, both days inclusive; or
- (b) in the Gulf Area from the twenty-sixth day of April, in any year, to the sixth day of March next following, both days inclusive.

(2) The Minister may, by Order, vary the closed season prescribed in subsection (1) for taking and killing seals in the Gulf Area.

14. No person shall take or kill seals from or by means of any vessel for which a vessel sealing licence is required or a helicopter or other aircraft except under a sealer's licence issued by the Minister.

15. No person shall take or kill seals at any time or in any area by means of long lines.

16. No person shall take or kill seals with a club that is less than twenty-four inches in length and one and three-quarter pounds in weight.

17. No person shall skin a seal until it is dead.

18. No person shall kill adult seals in breeding patches.

19. (1) All seal skins shall be removed from the ice to the base of operations the day the seals are killed, except that the Minister may, in any circumstances he considers to be unusual, extend the time for removal of any skins.

(2) No person shall kill any seals until all skins from seals that he has previously killed have been removed pursuant to subsection (1).

20. Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations, grey seals and harbour seals may be killed at any time without a licence in those areas within which the destruction of such seals will be rewarded by a bounty from the Minister.

Permits, Licences and Fees.

21. The Minister may, upon application and payment of the fees set out in the Schedule issue a licence or permit described in the Schedule in such form and upon such terms and conditions as the Minister may prescribe.

Schedule.

LICENCE FEES.

| <i>Licence</i> | <i>Fee</i> |
|--|------------|
| 1. Sport Sealing Licence issued to | |
| (a) a resident | \$10.00 |
| (b) a non-resident Canadian | 20.00 |
| (c) any other person | 25.00 |
| 2. Vessel Sealing Licence issued for a vessel the main hull of which has an overall length of | |
| (a) over 30 feet but not over 65 feet | 5.00 |
| (b) over 65 feet but not over 100 feet | 15.00 |
| (c) over 100 feet | 25.00 |
| 3. Aircraft Sealing Licence | 25.00 |
| 4. Sealer's Licence | 1.00 |

SOR/65-100

FISHERIES ACT.

Seal Protection Regulations, amended.

P.C. 1965-438

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

FRIDAY, the 12th day of MARCH, 1965.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1964-1663 of 29th October, 1964⁽¹⁾, as amended⁽²⁾, in accordance with the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

1. The *Seal Protection Regulations* are amended by adding thereto immediately after section 12 thereof, the following section:

"12A. Notwithstanding subsection (1) of section 12, during the open season in the year 1965 only, the holder of an aircraft sealing licence authorizing that person to use a helicopter in sealing may use that helicopter in sealing in District No. 1 of the Gulf Area or in the Front Area if the Minister

- (a) is satisfied that prior to October 29, 1964, that person made a financial commitment in respect of a proposed sealing operation in that District or Area; and
- (b) has issued an endorsement to the licence of that person authorizing him to use that helicopter in that District or Area upon such conditions as may be prescribed therein."

⁽¹⁾ SOR/64-99, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 98, No. 6, Mar. 25, 1964

⁽²⁾ SOR/64-443, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 98, No. 21, Nov. 11, 1964

SOR 65-238

FISHERIES ACT.

Seal Protection Regulations, amended.

P.C. 1965-1062

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, the 10th day of JUNE, 1965.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1964-1663 of 29th October, 1964⁽¹⁾, as amended⁽²⁾, in accordance with the schedule hereto.

⁽¹⁾ SOR/64-443, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 98, No. 21, Nov. 11, 1964

⁽²⁾ SOR/65-100, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 99, No. 6, March 24, 1965

SCHEDULE.

1. (1) Subsection (1) of section 2 of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is amended by adding thereto, immediately after paragraph (a) thereof, the following paragraph:

"(ab) "Coronation Gulf Region" means that part of the defined area commencing at the easternmost tip of the point of land on the north side of Bernard Harbour, thence to the shoreline of Victoria Island immediately north of the western end of Read Island, thence along the southern shoreline of Victoria Island to the eastern extremity of Cambridge Bay, thence to Cape Alexander on the Kent Peninsula, thence along all the mainland shoreline including Bathurst Inlet and Coronation Gulf, the extreme western shoreline of Coronation Gulf and the shoreline of Dolphin and Union Strait to the point of commencement; "

(2) Subsection (1) of section 2 of the said Regulations is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after paragraph (h) thereof, the following paragraph:

"(ha) "Tuktoyaktuk Region" means that part of the defined area commencing at a point five miles north of Cape Bathurst, thence to Cape Bathurst, thence along the shoreline bounding Liverpool Bay to Cape Dalhousie, thence westward along the mainland shoreline to a point due south of the eastern tip of Richards Island, thence to the eastern tip of Richards Island, thence in a straight line to a point five miles north of Cape Dalhousie, thence to the point of commencement;"

2. (1) Subsection (2) of section 7 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(2) A person may take and kill seals for sport in the Coronation Gulf Region, the Frobisher Bay Region and the Tuktoyaktuk Region under a sport sealing licence issued by the Minister."

(2) Subsection (5) of section 7 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(5) No person hunting seals for sport shall take or kill,
(a) a bearded seal at any time; or
(b) more than two seals in any year."



WEDNESDAY
March 9, 1966

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PART II

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Numbers 94 to 114

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SOR/66-101

FISHERIES ACT.

Seal Protection Regulations, amended.

P.C. 1966-332

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

FRIDAY, the 18th day of FEBRUARY, 1966.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1964-1663 of 29th October, 1964,⁽¹⁾ as amended,⁽²⁾ in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

⁽¹⁾ SOR/64-443, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 98, No. 21, Nov. 11, 1964

⁽²⁾ SOR/65-238, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 99, No. 12, June 23, 1965

SCHEDULE.

1. Paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (1) of section 2 of the *Seal Protection Regulations* are revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(d) "Front Area" means all the waters of the Strait of Belle Isle and the Atlantic Ocean east of a straight line between the lighthouse at Amour Point on the coast of Labrador and the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland;

(e) "Gulf Area" means all the waters and territories west of a straight line between the lighthouse at Amour Point on the coast of Labrador and the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland;"

2. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of section 3 of the said Regulations are revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(b) District No. 2, comprising all the waters and territories in the Gulf Area south of 50° North Latitude and west of a line from Channel Head in Newfoundland to Scatari Light, Scatari Island, off Cape Breton Island; and

(c) District No. 3, comprising all the waters and territories in the Gulf Area east of a straight line from Channel Head to Scatari Light."

3. Sections 9 to 11 of the said Regulations are revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"9. (1) No person shall take or kill seals in the Gulf Area or Front Area from or by means of a vessel that has an overall length of more than thirty feet except under authority of a vessel sealing licence issued by the Minister.

(2) A vessel sealing licence is subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister may prescribe.

10. No person shall take or kill hood seals at any time in the Gulf Area.

11. (1) In District No. 2 of the Gulf Area no person shall take or kill harp seals with white coats or other baby seals of less than a year in age from or by means of a licensed vessel, helicopter or other aircraft after the quota for such seals for the area and year has become reached.

(2) The annual quota for District No. 2 of the Gulf Area for seals referred to in subsection (1) is fifty thousand seals.

(3) Where the Minister is of opinion that the quota prescribed by this section has been reached or is about to be reached, he may by order direct that the taking or killing of seals in District No. 2 of the Gulf Area shall cease."

4. Section 12 of the said Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

"(4) An aircraft sealing licence may be issued only for a Canadian aircraft.

(5) An aircraft sealing licence is subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister may prescribe."

5. Section 14 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"14. No person shall take or kill seals by any means in the Gulf Area or Front Area except under a sealer's licence issued by the Minister."

6. Section 16 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"16. (1) No person shall take or kill a seal by any means other than by

- (a) a gaff not less than four feet in length and four pounds in weight;
- (b) a club not less than two feet or more than two and one-half feet in length and not less than two and one-half pounds in weight; or
- (c) a rifle firing only centre fire cartridges of more than .23 calibre, not made with metal cased hard point bullets, with a muzzle velocity of not less than 2100 ft. per second and with a muzzle energy of not less than 1600 foot pounds.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) in District No. 1 of the Gulf Area and in the Front Area along the coast of Labrador and north and west of Cape Freels along the coast of Newfoundland, seals may be taken or killed by means of nets by people who ordinarily reside in those localities."

7. Sections 18 and 19 of the said Regulations are revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"18. No person shall kill adult seals in whelping or breeding patches.

19. (1) Every person who kills seals shall remove all seal skins from the ice to his base of operations within 24 hours from the day the seals are killed except that the Minister may, in any circumstances he considers to be unusual, extend the time for removal of any skins.

(2) No person shall kill any seals unless he has complied with subsection (1) and is actively engaged in removing the skins from seals killed the previous day from the ice to his base of operations."

8. The said Regulations are further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 20 thereof, the following section:

"20A. Except with the permission of the Minister, no person shall take or move a live seal from the immediate vicinity in which it is found."

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MAR 23 1966

WEDNESDAY
March 23, 1966

VOLUME 100
No. 6

THE CANADA GAZETTE

PART II

STATUTORY ORDERS AND REGULATIONS 1966

Numbers 115 to 131

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1966

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SOR/66-115

FISHERIES ACT.

Seal Protection Regulations, amended.

P.C. 1966-390

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, the 3rd day of MARCH, 1966.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1964-1663 of 29th October, 1964,⁽¹⁾ as amended,⁽²⁾ in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

1. Section 13 of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(3) Where the Minister considers it necessary for conservation purposes he may, by Order, prohibit the taking or killing of seals in any part of the Gulf Area by a means other than a means described in subsection (1)."

⁽¹⁾ SOR/64-443, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 98, No. 21, Nov. 11, 1964

⁽²⁾ SOR/66-101, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 100, No. 5, Mar. 9, 1966



CANADA



WEDNESDAY
June 8, 1966

VOLUME 100
No. 11

THE CANADA GAZETTE

PART II

STATUTORY ORDERS AND REGULATIONS 1966

Numbers 234 to 251

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SOR/66-235

FISHERIES ACT.

Seal Protection Regulations.

P.C. 1966-904

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, the 19th day of MAY, 1966.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to revoke the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1964-1663 of 29th October, 1964,⁽¹⁾ as amended,⁽²⁾ and to make the annexed Regulations respecting the Protection of Seals in substitution therefor.

⁽¹⁾ SOR/64-443, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 98, No. 21, Nov. 11, 1964
⁽²⁾ SOR/66-115, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 100, No. 6, Mar. 23, 1966

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE PROTECTION OF SEALS.

Short Title.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the *Seal Protection Regulations*.

Interpretation.

2. (1) In these Regulations,
- (a) "defined area" means the Canadian waters and territories north of 60° North Latitude and includes the whole of Ungava Bay, Hudson Bay and James Bay;
 - (b) "Front Area" means all the waters of the Strait of Belle Isle and the Atlantic Ocean east of a straight line between the lighthouse at Amour Point on the coast of Labrador and the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland;
 - (c) "Gulf Area" means all the waters and territories west of a straight line between the lighthouse at Amour Point on the coast of Labrador and the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland;
 - (d) "Minister" means the Minister of Fisheries;
 - (e) "non-resident Canadian" means a Canadian citizen who is not a resident;
 - (f) "person of mixed blood" means a person having no less than one quarter Indian or Eskimo blood; and
 - (g) "resident" means a person who resides continuously in the defined area during a period of not less than twelve months.
3. For the purposes of these Regulations, the Gulf Area is divided into the following districts:
- (a) District No. 1, comprising all the waters and territories in the Gulf Area north of 50° North Latitude;
 - (b) District No. 2, comprising all the waters and territories in the Gulf Area south of 50° North Latitude and west of a line from Channel Head in Newfoundland to Scatari Light, Scatari Island, off Cape Breton Island; and
 - (c) District No. 3, comprising all the waters and territories in the Gulf Area east of a straight line from Channel Head to Scatari Light.

Protection of Seals.

4. Subject to these Regulations, no person shall take or kill seals in the defined area.
5. A resident may kill seals for food for himself, his family or his dogs.
6. A person authorized by the Minister may kill seals in the defined area for scientific purposes.
7. (1) Subject to subsections (2) to (4) a person may take or kill seals for sport in the defined area under a sport sealing licence issued by the Minister.

(2) A person shall not take or kill seals for sport in the defined area except where he

- (a) employs a guide who is an Indian, an Eskimo or a person of mixed blood; and
- (b) uses a boat belonging to his guide.

(3) A person who kills seals for sport shall not retain more than twenty-five pounds of meat from the seals killed and shall give all meat in excess of that amount to his guide.

- (4) No person hunting seals for sport shall take or kill
- (a) a bearded seal at any time; or
 - (b) more than two seals in any year.

8. No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of seal meat in the defined area to any person other than a traveller or a resident who requires the seal meat for food for himself or his dogs.

9. (1) No person shall take or kill seals in the Gulf Area or Front Area from or by means of a vessel that has an overall length of more than thirty feet except under authority of a vessel sealing licence issued by the Minister.

(2) A vessel sealing licence is subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister may prescribe.

10. No person shall take or kill hood seals at any time in the Gulf Area.

11. (1) In District No. 2 of the Gulf Area no person shall take or kill harp seals with white coats or other baby seals of less than a year in age from or by means of a licensed vessel or helicopter or other aircraft after the quota for such seals for the area and year has been reached.

(2) The annual quota for District No. 2 of the Gulf Area for seals referred to in subsection (1) is fifty thousand seals.

(3) Where the Minister is of opinion that the quota prescribed by this section has been reached or is about to be reached, he may by order direct that the taking or killing of seals in District No. 2 of the Gulf Area shall cease.

12. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), no person shall use a helicopter or other aircraft for any purpose in sealing except that

- (a) in District No. 2 of the Gulf Area, helicopters and other aircraft may be used in sealing; and
- (b) in Districts Nos. 1 and 3 of the Gulf Area and in the Front Area, helicopters and other aircraft may be used from a land base for spotting purposes only.

(2) No person shall use a helicopter or other aircraft in sealing except under an aircraft sealing licence issued by the Minister.

(3) No person shall kill or attempt to kill seals from a helicopter or other aircraft.

(4) An aircraft sealing licence may be issued only for a Canadian aircraft.

(5) An aircraft sealing licence is subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister may prescribe.

13. (1) No person shall take or kill seals from or by means of a licensed vessel or helicopter or other aircraft

(a) in the Front Area from the first day of May, in any year, to the eleventh day of March next following, both days inclusive; or

(b) in the Gulf Area from the twenty-sixth day of April, in any year, to the sixth day of March next following, both days inclusive.

(2) The Minister may, by Order, vary the closed season prescribed in subsection (1) for taking and killing seals in the Gulf Area.

(3) Where the Minister considers it necessary for conservation purposes, he may, by Order, prohibit the taking or killing of seals in any part of the Gulf Area by a means other than a means described in subsection (1).

14. No person shall take or kill seals by any means in the Gulf Area or Front Area except under a sealer's licence issued by the Minister.

15. No person shall take or kill seals at any time or in any area by means of long lines.

16. (1) No person shall take or kill seals by any means other than by

(a) a gaff not less than four feet in length and four pounds in weight;

(b) a club not less than two feet or more than two and one-half feet in length and not less than two and one-half pounds in weight; or

(c) a rifle firing only centre fire cartridges of more than .23 calibre, not made with metal cased hard point bullets, with a muzzle velocity of not less than 2100 ft. per second and with a muzzle energy of not less than 1600 foot pounds.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), in District No. 1 of the Gulf Area and in the Front Area along the coast of Labrador and north and west of Cape Freels along the coast of Newfoundland, seals may be taken or killed by means of nets by people who ordinarily reside in those localities.

17. No person shall skin a seal until it is dead.

18. No person shall kill adult seals in whelping or breeding patches.

19. (1) Every person who kills seals shall remove all seal skins from the ice to his base of operations within 24 hours from the day the seals are killed except that the Minister may, in any circumstances he considers to be unusual, extend the time for removal of any skins.

(2) No person shall kill seals unless he has complied with subsection (1) and is actively engaged in removing the skins of seals killed the previous day from the ice to his base of operations.

20. Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations, grey seals and harbour seals may be killed at any time without a licence in those areas within which the destruction of such seals will be rewarded by a bounty from the Minister.

21. Except with the permission of the Minister, no person shall take or move a live seal from the immediate vicinity in which it is found.

22. The Minister may, upon application and payment of the fees set out in the Schedule, issue a licence or permit described in the Schedule in such form and upon such terms and conditions as the Minister may prescribe.

Schedule.

LICENCE FEES.

| <i>Licence</i> | <i>Fee</i> |
|--|------------|
| 1. Sport Sealing Licence issued to | |
| (a) a resident | \$10.00 |
| (b) a non-resident Canadian | 20.00 |
| (c) any other person | 25.00 |
| 2. Vessel Sealing Licence issued for a vessel the main hull of which has an overall length of | |
| (a) over 30 feet but not over 65 feet | 5.00 |
| (b) over 65 feet but not over 100 feet | 15.00 |
| (c) over 100 feet | 25.00 |
| 3. Aircraft Sealing Licence | 25.00 |
| 4. Sealer's Licence | 1.00 |



CANADA

WEDNESDAY
February 8, 1967

VOLUME 101
No. 3

THE CANADA GAZETTE

PART II

STATUTORY ORDERS AND REGULATIONS 1967

Numbers 50 to 68

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
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OTTAWA, 1967

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SOR 67-52

FISHERIES ACT.

Seal Protection Regulations, amended.

P.C. 1967-87

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY, 1967.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1966-904 of 19th May, 1966,⁽¹⁾ in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

⁽¹⁾ SOR/66-235, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 100, No. 11, June 8, 1966

SCHEDULE.

1. (1) Subsection (1) of section 2 of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is amended by deleting the word "and" at the end of paragraph (f) thereof, by adding the word "and" at the end of paragraph (g) thereof and by adding thereto the following paragraph:

"(h) "sealing" means the hunting for, killing and skinning of seals, the handling and transporting of raw seal pelts from the place where they are killed to the land and the transporting of persons engaged in sealing to and from the killing area, and includes searching for seals from helicopters and other aircraft."

(2) Section 2 of the said Regulations is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(2) For the purposes of these Regulations, a seal having a common name set out in Column I of an item of Schedule B is a seal of the species set out in Column II of that item."

2. (1) Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 12 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(b) in Districts Nos. 1 and 3 of the Gulf Area and in the Front Area, helicopters and other aircraft may be used from a land base for searching for seals."

(2) Subsection (2) of section 12 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(2) Except for searching for seals from a land base, no person shall use a helicopter or other aircraft in sealing unless he has an aircraft sealing licence issued by the Minister."

3. Section 14 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"14. No person shall take or kill seals by any means in the Gulf Area or Front Area unless he

- (a) has a sealer's licence issued by the Minister;
- (b) is wearing over or attached to his outer clothing so it is visible at all times the means of identification issued with the licence; and
- (c) is complying with any further directions respecting the wearing of the means of identification that may be given by a fishery officer who is present at the seal hunt."

4. Sections 16 to 18 of the said Regulations are revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"16. (1) No person shall take or kill seals in the Gulf Area or Front Area by any means other than by

- (a) a club made of hardwood not less than 24 inches or more than 30 inches in length and that for at least half of its length is not less than 2 inches in diameter;

- (b) a rifle firing only centre fire cartridges, not made with metal cased hard point bullets, with
 - (i) a muzzle velocity of not less than 1800 feet per second, and
 - (ii) a muzzle energy of not less than 1100 foot pounds; or
- (c) a shotgun not less than 20 gauge firing rifled or "Poiy-Kor" slug shotshells.

(2) No person shall strike a live seal with any implement other than a club referred to in paragraph (a) of subsection (1), or on any part of its body except its forehead.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), in District No. 1 of the Gulf Area and in the Front Area along the coast of Labrador and north and west of Cape Freels along the coast of Newfoundland, seals may be taken or killed by means of nets by persons who ordinarily reside in those localities.

17. No person shall hook, commence to skin, bleed, slash or make any incision on a seal with a knife or any implement until the seal is, without doubt, dead.

18. No person shall kill adult harp seals in whelping or breeding patches."

5. Subsection (2) of section 19 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(2) No person shall kill seals unless he or the persons engaged with him in the sealing operation as members of the crew of a ship, aircraft or other sealing operation have complied with subsection (1) and are actively engaged in removing from the ice to the base of operations the skins of seals killed the previous day."

6. Section 22 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"22. The Minister may, upon application and payment of the fees set out in Schedule A, issue a licence or permit described in that Schedule in such form and upon such terms and conditions as the Minister may prescribe.

23. The Master of a ship or the pilot of a helicopter or other aircraft engaged in sealing operations shall ensure that every person engaged in sealing from a ship, helicopter or other aircraft complies with sections 14 and 16.

24. No person shall hunt for, kill or skin a seal in the Gulf Area any day before six o'clock in the forenoon or after six o'clock in the afternoon, Atlantic Standard Time.

25. No person shall engage in sealing, unless he has on his person or on board the vessel, helicopter or other aircraft used in the sealing operation, the appropriate licences required by sections 9, 12 and 14.

26. Where a fishery officer finds a licensee committing an offence against the Act or these Regulations or believes, on reasonable grounds, that the licensee has committed such an offence, he may immediately suspend the licence of that licensee for a period not exceeding 30 days and shall thereupon notify the Minister of the facts of the case so that the Minister may determine whether the licence should be cancelled pursuant to section 9 of the Act."

7. The Schedule to the said Regulations is re-designated "Schedule A".

8. The said Regulations are further amended by adding thereto the following Schedule:

"Schedule B.

SPECIES OF SEALS.

| <i>Column I</i> <i>Common Name</i> | <i>Column II</i> <i>Species Name</i> |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. bearded seal | <i>Eriqnathus barbatus</i> |
| 2. grey seal | <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> |
| 3. harbour seal | <i>Phoca vitulina</i> |
| 4. harp seal | <i>Phoca groenlandica</i> |
| 5. hooded or hood seal | <i>Cystophora cristata</i> |



CANADA

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WEDNESDAY
March 13, 1968

VOLUME 102
No. 5

THE CANADA GAZETTE

PART II

STATUTORY ORDERS AND REGULATIONS 1968

Numbers 73 to 85

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
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SOR 68-78

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amended

P.C. 1968-377

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 29th day of FEBRUARY, 1968.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1966-904 of 19th May, 1966,⁽¹⁾ as amended,⁽²⁾ in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of section 13 of the *Seal Protection Regulations* are revoked and the following substituted therefor:

- "(a) in the Front Area from the twenty-sixth day of April, in any year, to the twenty-first day of March next following, both days inclusive; or
- (b) in the Gulf Area from the twenty-sixth day of April, in any year, to the seventeenth day of March next following, both days inclusive."

⁽¹⁾ SOR/66-235, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 100, No. 11, June 8, 1966

⁽²⁾ SOR/67-52, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 101, No. 3, Feb. 8, 1967

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VOLUME 103
N° 5

LA GAZETTE DU CANADA

PARTIE II

DÉCRETS, ORDONNANCES ET
RÈGLEMENTS STATUTAIRES 1969

Numéros 75 à 92

L'IMPRIMEUR DE LA REINE, OTTAWA, 1969

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DORS/69-79

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement de protection des phoques—Modification

C.P. 1969-303

HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA

Le MARDI 18 février 1969.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêcheries et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil d'apporter par les présentes la nouvelle modification ci-après au Règlement de protection des phoques, établi par le décret C.P. 1966-904 du 19 mai 1966⁽¹⁾, dans sa forme modifiée⁽²⁾.

MODIFICATION

1. Révoquer les alinéas *a*) et *b*) du paragraphe (1) de l'article 13 du *Règlement de protection des phoques* et les remplacer par les alinéas suivants:

- «a) dans la région du Front, chaque année, du vingt-sixième jour d'avril au onzième jour de mars suivant, ces deux jours compris; ou
- «b) dans la région du Golfe, chaque année, du vingt-sixième jour d'avril au sixième jour de mars suivant, ces deux jours compris.»

⁽¹⁾ DORS/66-235, GAZETTE DU CANADA PARTIE II, Vol. 100, n° 11, 8 juin 1966
⁽²⁾ DORS/68-78, GAZETTE DU CANADA PARTIE II, Vol. 102, n° 5, 13 mars 1968

The Canada Gazette

Part II



La Gazette du Canada

Partie II

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1970

OTTAWA, MERCREDI 25 MARS 1970

Statutory Orders and
Regulations 1970, Numbers 92 to 108

Décrets, Ordonnances et
Règlements Statutaires 1970, numéros 92 à 108

NOTICE TO READERS

Statutory Orders and Regulations, Part II of the *Canada Gazette*, are published under authority of the Regulations Act, chap. 235 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Special editions are published, when required, at irregular intervals.

Part II of the *Canada Gazette* contains all "regulations" as defined in the Regulations Act. Generally, this includes all rules, orders, by-laws or proclamations which are made by regulation-making authorities in the exercise of a legislative power conferred by or under an Act of Parliament, but some regulations are exempted from publication by section 9 of the Regulations made pursuant to section 9 of the Regulations Act: see 1955 Consolidation of S.O.R.'s Vol. 3, p. 2676.

A regulation which is published in Part II may be referred to by the expression "Statutory Orders and Regulations" or "SOR" followed by the digit of the year and number of its recording in the Privy Council Office, e.g. SOR/56-1.

Each regulation published in this number may be obtained as a separate reprint. Rates will be quoted on request.

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AVIS AU LECTEUR

La Loi sur les règlements (chap. 235 des Statuts révisés du Canada, 1952) exige que les Décrets, Ordonnances et Règlements Statutaires, qui constituent la Partie II de la *Gazette du Canada*, soient publiés les deuxième et quatrième mercredis de chaque mois. Des éditions spéciales sont publiées au besoin.

La Partie II de la *Gazette du Canada* est le recueil des règlements définis comme tels par la loi susdite. La définition de l'expression «règlements» embrasse, de façon générale, les règles, ordonnances, décrets, arrêtés, règlements établis, ou les proclamations faites, par l'autorité compétente dans l'exercice d'un pouvoir législatif que lui confère une loi du Parlement. En vertu de l'article 9 des Règlements établis en exécution de l'article 9 de la Loi déjà citée, cependant, certains règlements n'ont pas à être publiés (voir p. 2925 du vol. 3 de la Codification de 1955 des Décrets, Ordonnances et Règlements Statutaires).

Tout règlement publié dans la Partie II peut être désigné comme suit: «Décret, Ordonnance et Règlement Statutaire» ou «DORS», avec indication de l'année et de son numéro d'inscription au Bureau du Conseil privé, par exemple DORS/56-1.

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SOR/70-108

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amended

P.C. 1970-449

13 March, 1970

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1966-904 of 19th May, 1966¹, as amended², in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 2 of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(b) Front Area means all Canadian waters and territories and waters of the Atlantic Ocean bounded on the north by Latitude 60° north and on the south by a straight line drawn due east from Cape Race, Newfoundland and on the west by the coast of Newfoundland and including all the waters of the Strait of Belle Isle southwest to a straight line drawn from the lighthouse at Amour Point to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland; and

(c) Gulf Area means all the waters of the St. Lawrence River, Chaleur Bay, Northumberland Strait, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence bounded on the north by a straight line drawn from the lighthouse at Amour Point, to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland, and all the waters of Cabot Strait and of the Atlantic Ocean seaward thereof and seaward of the east coast of Nova Scotia and bounded on the north by a straight line drawn due east from Cape Race, Newfoundland."

2. Subsection (1) of section 2 of the said Regulations is further amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

"(i) "whitecoat" means a young harp seal that has not begun to moult."

3. Sections 11 and 12 of the said Regulations are revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"11. (1) In Districts Nos. 2 and 3 of the Gulf Area no person shall take or kill a whitecoat.

(2) The annual quota for District No. 2 of the Gulf Area for harp seals less than one year in age is fifty thousand seals.

(3) When the annual quota prescribed in subsection (2) has been reached or when the Minister is of the opinion

¹ SOR 66-235, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 100, No. 11, June 8, 1966

² SOR/69-79, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 103, No. 5, Mar. 12, 1969

DORS/70-108

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement de protection des phoques—Modifications

C.P. 1970-449

13 mars 1970

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêches et Forêts et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plait à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil d'apporter par les présentes les nouvelles modifications ci-après au Règlement de protection des phoques, établi par le décret C.P. 1966-904 du 19 mai 1966, dans sa forme modifiée.

MODIFICATIONS

1. Révoquer les alinéas b) et c) du paragraphe (1) de l'article 2 du *Règlement de protection des phoques* et les remplacer par les alinéas suivants:

«b) région du Front désigne la totalité des eaux et territoires du Canada et les eaux de l'océan Atlantique qui sont bornées, au nord, par le 60° parallèle de latitude nord, au sud, par une droite tirée droit vers l'est à partir du cap Race (Terre-Neuve) et, à l'ouest, par la côte de Terre-Neuve, y compris toutes les eaux du détroit de Belle-Isle au sud-ouest d'une droite tirée à partir du phare situé à la pointe Amour jusqu'au phare situé sur l'île aux Fleurs, dans l'anse aux Fleurs, à Terre-Neuve; et

c) région du Golfe désigne toutes les eaux du fleuve Saint-Laurent, de la baie des Chaleurs, du détroit de Northumberland et du golfe Saint-Laurent, bornées au nord par une droite tirée à partir du phare situé à la pointe Amour jusqu'au phare situé sur l'île aux Fleurs, dans l'anse aux Fleurs, à Terre-Neuve, et toutes les eaux du détroit de Cabot et de l'océan Atlantique, du côté du large et au large de la côte est de la Nouvelle-Écosse et bornées au nord par une droite tirée vers l'est à partir du cap Race (Terre-Neuve).»

2. Le paragraphe (1) de l'article 2 dudit Règlement est en outre modifié par l'adjonction de l'alinéa suivant:

«i) «blanchon» désigne un jeune Phoque du Groenland qui n'a pas commencé à muer.»

3. Révoquer les articles 11 et 12 dudit Règlement et les remplacer par les suivants:

«11. (1) Dans les Secteurs n° 2 et 3 de la région du Golfe, il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer un blanchon.

(2) Le contingent annuel applicable au Secteur n° 2 de la région du Golfe, dans le cas des Phoques du Groenland de moins d'un an, est de cinquante mille phoques.

(3) Lorsque le contingent annuel établi au paragraphe (2) a été atteint ou lorsque le Ministre est d'avis que le

¹ DORS/66-235, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 100, n° 11, 8 juin 1966

² DORS/69-79, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 103, n° 5, 12 mars 1969

that the quota is about to be reached, the Minister shall by order direct that the taking or killing of harp seals in District No. 2 of the Gulf Area shall cease.

(4) In District No. 2 of the Gulf Area, no person shall take or kill a harp seal after an order has been made pursuant to subsection (3).

12. (1) No person shall use a helicopter or other aircraft in sealing except in searching for seals.

(2) No person shall use a helicopter or other aircraft in searching for seals unless he has an aircraft sealing licence issued by the Minister.

(3) An aircraft sealing licence may be issued only in respect of an aircraft registered in Canada under Part II of the *Air Regulations* made pursuant to the *Aeronautics Act*.

(4) An aircraft sealing licence is subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister may prescribe.

(5) No person shall land a helicopter or other aircraft less than one half of a nautical mile from any seal herds in the Gulf Area or Front Area."

4. Subsection (1) of section 13 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"13. (1) Except as provided in subsection (1a), no person shall take or kill seals, by any means.

(a) in the Front Area from the thirtieth day of April, in any year, to the twenty-first day of March next following, both days inclusive, or

(b) in the Gulf Area from the twenty-fourth day of April in any year to the nineteenth day of March next following, both days inclusive.

(1a) In District No. 1 of the Gulf Area seals may be taken or killed at any time by residents of the District operating from the shore or with vessels that have an overall length of thirty feet or less."

5. Section 23 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"23. The Master of a vessel engaged in sealing operations shall ensure that every person engaged in sealing from the vessel complies with sections 14 and 16."

contingent est sur le point d'être atteint, le Ministre doit, par une ordonnance, prescrire que la prise ou l'abattage de Phoques du Groenland dans le secteur n° 2 de la région du Golfe soit discontinué.

(4) Dans le Secteur n° 2 de la région du Golfe, il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer un Pnoque du Groenland après qu'une ordonnance a été rendue en vertu du paragraphe (3).

12. (1) Il est interdit d'utiliser un hélicoptère ou un autre aéronef pour la chasse du phoque, sauf pour aller à la recherche des phoques.

(2) Il est interdit d'utiliser un hélicoptère ou un autre aéronef pour aller à la recherche des phoques à moins d'avoir un permis de chasse du phoque à partir d'un aéronef, délivré par le Ministre.

(3) Un permis de chasse du phoque à partir d'un aéronef ne peut être délivré qu'à l'égard d'un aéronef immatriculé au Canada aux termes de la Partie II du *Règlement de l'Air* établi en vertu de la Loi sur l'aéronautique.

(4) Un permis de chasse du phoque à partir d'un aéronef est assujéti aux modalités et conditions que le Ministre peut prescrire.

(5) Il est interdit de faire atterrir un hélicoptère ou un autre aéronef à moins d'un demi-mille marin d'un troupeau de phoques dans la région du Golfe ou la région du Front.»

4. Révoquer le paragraphe (1) de l'article 13 dudit Règlement et le remplacer par le paragraphe suivant:

«13. (1) Sous réserve du paragraphe (1a), il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques, quelle que soit la méthode utilisée,

a) dans la région du Front, chaque année, du trentième jour d'avril au vingt et unième jour de mars suivant, ces deux jours compris, ou

b) dans la région du Golfe, chaque année, du vingt-quatrième jour d'avril au dix-neuvième jour de mars suivant, ces deux jours compris.

(1a) Dans le Secteur n° 1 de la région du Golfe, il est permis à quiconque y est domicilié de prendre ou de tuer des phoques à partir du rivage ou à partir de navires d'une longueur maximum hors tout de trente pieds.»

5. Révoquer l'article 23 dudit Règlement et le remplacer par l'article suivant:

«23. Le patron d'un navire occupé aux opérations de chasse du phoque doit s'assurer que toutes les personnes qui chassent le phoque à partir du navire se conforment aux dispositions des articles 14 et 16.»

SOR/71-127

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations,
amended

P.C. 1971-546

23 March, 1971

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, pursuant to section 34 of the *Fisheries Act*, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1966-904 of 19th May, 1966,¹ as amended,² in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. Subsection (1) of section 2 of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is amended by striking out the word "and" at the end of paragraph (h) thereof, by adding the word "and" at the end of paragraph (i) thereof and by adding thereto the following paragraph:

"(j) "registered net tonnage", in the case of a vessel registered under the *Canada Shipping Act*, means the registered net tonnage shown on the vessel's Certificate of British Registry."

2. Section 3 of the said Regulations is revoked.

3. Section 9 of the said Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(3) No vessel sealing licence shall be issued in respect of any vessel that has an overall length of more than sixty-five feet unless such a licence in respect of that vessel was issued in 1969 or 1970."

4. Section 11 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"11. (1) The annual quota for harp seals is fifty thousand in the Gulf Area and fifty thousand in the Front Area.

(2) When the annual quota prescribed in subsection (1) for an area referred to therein has been reached or when the Minister is of the opinion that the annual quota is about to be reached, the Minister shall by order direct that the taking or killing of harp seals in that area shall cease.

(3) No person hunting by means of a vessel that is more than sixty-five feet in overall length shall take or kill a harp seal in an area referred to in subsection (1) after an order in respect of that area has been made pursuant to subsection (2)."

¹ SOR/66-235, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 100, No. 11, June 8, 1966

² SOR/70-108, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 104, No. 6, Mar. 25, 1970

DORS/71-127

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement de protection des phoques—
Modifications

C.P. 1971-546

23 mars 1971

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêches et Forêts et en vertu de l'article 34 de la *Loi sur les pêcheries*, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement de protection des phoques établi par le décret C.P. 1966-904 du 19 mai 1966¹, dans sa forme modifiée².

ANNEXE

1. Le paragraphe (1) de l'article 2 du *Règlement de protection des phoques* est modifié par le retranchement du mot «et» à la fin de l'alinéa h), par l'addition du mot «et» à la fin de l'alinéa i) et par l'adjonction de l'alinéa suivant:

«j) «jauge nette au registre» désigne, dans le cas d'un navire immatriculé en vertu de la *Loi sur la marine marchande du Canada*, la jauge nette au registre indiquée sur le certificat d'immatriculation britannique du navire.»

2. L'article 3 dudit règlement est abrogé.

3. L'article 9 dudit règlement est modifié par l'adjonction du paragraphe suivant:

«(3) Aucun permis de navire de chasse du phoque ne sera délivré à l'égard d'un navire de plus de 65 pieds de longueur hors tout, sauf si ce navire faisait déjà l'objet d'un tel permis en 1969 ou en 1970.»

4. L'article 11 dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par l'article suivant:

«11. (1) Le contingent annuel de phoques du Groënland est de cinquante mille pour la région du Golfe et de cinquante mille pour la région du Front.

(2) Lorsque le contingent annuel prescrit au paragraphe (1) pour l'une des régions qui y sont mentionnées a été atteint ou lorsque le Ministre est d'avis que le contingent annuel est sur le point d'être atteint, le Ministre peut prescrire, par voie d'ordonnance, que cesse la prise ou l'abatage de phoques du Groënland dans cette région.

(3) Il est interdit à quiconque chasse le phoque à partir ou au moyen d'un navire de plus de 65 pieds de longueur hors tout de prendre ou de tuer un phoque du Groënland dans l'une des régions mentionnées au paragraphe (1), après qu'une ordonnance a été rendue à l'égard de cette région en vertu du paragraphe (2).»

¹ DORS/66-235, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 100, n° 11, 8 juin 1966

² DORS/70-108, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 104, n° 6, 25 mars 1970

5. Section 13 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"13. (1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall take or kill seals by any means in the Gulf Area or the Front Area from the 25th day of April, in any year, to the 11th day of March next following, both days inclusive.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a resident of a province adjacent to the Gulf Area or the Front Area operating from the shore or from a vessel having an overall length of sixty-five feet or less may take or kill seals at any time.

(3) No person hunting seals pursuant to subsection (2) shall take or kill seals except in waters along the shore of that part of the province in which he resides.

(4) The Minister may, by order, vary the closed season prescribed in subsection (1).

(5) When the Minister considers it necessary for conservation purposes he may, by order, prohibit the taking or killing of seals in any part of the Gulf Area or the Front Area."

6. Subsection (3) of section 16 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) and subject to subsection (4), seals may be taken or killed by means of nets,

(a) in the Gulf Area; and

(b) in that part of the Front Area lying along the coast of Labrador and along that part of the coast of Newfoundland north and west of Cape Freels.

(4) No person shall take or kill seals pursuant to subsection (3) except in waters along the shore of that part of the province in which he resides."

7. Paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of item 2 of Schedule A to the said regulations is amended and the following substituted therefor:

"(a) 30 feet to 65 feet \$5.00

(b) over 65 feet 1.00 per registered ton."

5. L'article 13 dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par l'article suivant:

"13. (1) Sous réserve du paragraphe (2), il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques, de quelque manière que ce soit, dans la région du Golfe et dans la région du Front, du 25 avril au cours d'une année quelconque au 11 mars suivant, ces deux jours compris.

(2) Sous réserve du paragraphe (3), il est permis à quiconque est domicilié dans une province adjacente à la région du Golfe ou à la région du Front de prendre ou de tuer des phoques à partir du rivage ou à partir d'un navire qui mesure soixante-cinq pieds ou moins de longueur hors tout.

(3) Il est interdit à quiconque chasse le phoque conformément au paragraphe (2) de prendre ou de tuer des phoques ailleurs que dans les eaux qui baignent la côte de la partie de la province où il est domicilié.

(4) Le Ministre peut, par voie d'ordonnance, changer la période de fermeture prescrite au paragraphe (1).

(5) Lorsque le Ministre le juge nécessaire à des fins de conservation, il peut, par voie d'ordonnance, interdire la prise ou l'abattage des phoques dans toute partie des régions du Golfe ou du Front."

6. Le paragraphe (3) de l'article 16 dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par les paragraphes suivants:

"(3) Nonobstant le paragraphe (1) et sous réserve du paragraphe (4), il est permis de prendre ou de tuer des phoques au moyen de filets,

a) dans la région du Golfe, et

b) dans la partie de la région du Front qui se trouve le long de la côte du Labrador et au nord et à l'ouest du cap Freels, le long de la côte de Terre-Neuve.

(4) Il est interdit à quiconque de prendre ou de tuer des phoques en vertu du paragraphe (3) ailleurs que dans les eaux qui baignent la côte de la partie de la province où il est domicilié."

7. Les alinéas a), b) et c) de l'article 2 de l'annexe A dudit règlement sont abrogés et remplacés par les alinéas suivants:

"a) de 30 à 65 pieds \$5

b) de plus de 65 pieds 1 par tonne au registre."

SOR/71-397

DORS/71-397

FISHERIES ACT

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Seal Protection Regulations,
amendedRèglement de protection des phoques—
Modification

P.C. 1971-1614

C.P. 1971-1614

11 August, 1971

11 août 1971

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Environment, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1966-904 of 19th May, 1966¹, as amended², in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

Sur avis conforme du ministre de l'Environnement et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement sur la protection des phoques, établi par le décret C.P. 1966-904 du 19 mai 1966¹, dans sa forme modifiée².

SCHEDULE

ANNEXE

Section 20 of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

L'article 20 du *Règlement de protection des phoques* est abrogé et remplacé par l'article ci-après:

"20. (1) No person shall hunt or kill any seal in the waters of Murray Harbour or its tributaries, inside a straight line drawn from the range light on Old Store Point, Latitude 46° 01' 17" N, Longitude 60° 28' 44" W, to the southernmost tip of Sable Point, Latitude 46° 01' 14" N, Longitude 62° 29' 07" W from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of September, both dates inclusive.

«20. (1) Il est interdit de chasser ou de tuer des phoques dans les eaux de Murray Harbour ou de ses tributaires, à l'intérieur d'une droite tirée à partir du feu de pointe d'Old Store Point, situé par 46°01'17" de latitude nord et 60°28'44" de longitude ouest, jusqu'à l'extrémité sud de Cap du Sable située par 46°01'14" et l'altitude nord et 62°29'07" de longitude ouest, du 1^{er} juillet au 30 septembre, ces deux jours compris.

(2) Subject to subsection (1), grey seals and harbour seals may be killed at any time without a licence in those areas within which the destruction of such seals will be rewarded by a bounty from the Minister."

(2) Sous réserve du paragraphe (1), il est permis de tuer le phoque gris et le phoque commun en tout temps et sans permis dans la région où la destruction de ces phoques fait l'objet d'une prime de la part du Ministre.»

¹ SOR/66-235, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 100, No. 11, June 8, 1966

¹ DORS/66-235, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 100, n° 11, 8 juin 1966

² SOR/71-127, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 105, No. 7, Apr. 14, 1971

² DORS/71-127, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 105, n° 7, 14 avril 1971

SOR/71-648

DORS/71-648

FISHERIES ACT**LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES****Seal Protection Regulations,
amended****Règlement de protection des phoques—
Modification**

P.C. 1971-2718

C.P. 1971-2718

14 December, 1971

14 décembre 1971

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1966-904 of 19th May, 1966¹, as amended², in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêches et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement de protection des phoques, établi par le décret C.P. 1966-904 du 19 mai 1966¹, dans sa forme modifiée².

SCHEDULE**ANNEXE**

Subsection (1) of section 20 of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

Le paragraphe (1) de l'article 20 du *Règlement de protection des phoques* est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

"20. (1) No person shall hunt or kill any seal in the waters of Murray Harbour or its tributaries, inside a straight line drawn from the range light on Old Store Point, Latitude 46° 01' 17" N, Longitude 60° 28' 44" W to the southernmost tip of Sable Point, Latitude 46° 01' 14" N, Longitude 62° 29' 07" W from the 1st day of June to the 30th day of September, both dates inclusive."

"20. (1) Il est interdit à quiconque de chasser ou de tuer le phoque dans les eaux de Murray Harbour ou de ses tributaires, à l'intérieur d'une droite tirée à partir du feu de pointe d'Old Store Point, situé par 46° 01' 17" de latitude nord et 60° 28' 44" de longitude ouest, jusqu'à l'extrémité sud de Cap du Sable situé par 46° 01' 14" de latitude nord et 62° 29' 07" de longitude ouest, du 1^{er} juin au 30 septembre, ces deux jours compris."

¹ SOR/66-235, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 100, No. 11, June 8, 1966

² SOR/71-397, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 105, No. 16, August 25, 1971

¹ DORS/66-235, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 100, n° 11, 8 juin 1966

² DORS/71-397, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 105, n° 16, 25 août 1971

Registration

No. Date
SOR/72-72 15 March, 1972

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations,
amendment

P.C. 1972-472 14 March, 1972

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1966-904 of 19th May, 1966¹, as amended², in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. Subsection (3) of section 9 of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(3) No vessel sealing licence shall be issued in respect of any vessel that has an overall length of more than sixty-five feet unless such a licence in respect of that vessel was issued in 1970 or 1971."

2. Section 11 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"11. (1) The combined annual quota for harp seals in the Front Area is sixty thousand for persons hunting from or by means of a vessel that is more than sixty-five feet in overall length.

(2) No person hunting from or by means of a vessel that is more than sixty-five feet in overall length shall take or kill harp seals in the Gulf Area.

(3) The combined annual quota for harp seals in the Front and Gulf Areas is thirty thousand for persons operating from the shore or hunting from or by means of a vessel that is sixty-five feet or less in overall length.

(4) When the annual quotas prescribed in subsections (1) and (3) for the Areas referred to therein have been reached or when the Minister is of the opinion that such quotas are about to be reached, the Minister shall by order direct that the taking or killing of harp seals in such Areas shall cease."

Enregistrement

N° Date
DORS/72-72 15 mars 1972

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement de protection des phoques—
Modification

C.P. 1972-472 14 mars 1972

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêches et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement de protection des phoques établi par le décret C.P. 1966-904 du 19 mai 1966¹, dans sa forme modifiée².

ANNEXE

1. Le paragraphe (3) de l'article 9 du *Règlement de protection des phoques* est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«(3) Aucun permis de navire de chasse du phoque ne sera délivré à l'égard d'un navire de plus de soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout, sauf si ce navire faisait l'objet d'un tel permis en 1970 ou en 1971.»

2. L'article 11 dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«11. (1) Dans le cas des personnes qui chassent le phoque à partir ou au moyen d'un navire de plus de soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout, le contingent annuel global de phoques du Groenland est de soixante mille pour la région du Front.

(2) Il est interdit à quiconque chasse à partir ou au moyen d'un navire de plus de soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout de prendre ou de tuer des phoques du Groenland dans la région du Golfe.

(3) Dans le cas des personnes qui chassent à partir du rivage ou à partir ou au moyen d'un navire d'au plus de soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout, le contingent annuel global de phoques du Groenland est de trente mille pour les régions du Front et du Golfe.

(4) Lorsque les contingents annuels prescrits aux paragraphes (1) et (3) pour les régions qui y sont mentionnées ont été atteints ou lorsque le Ministre est d'avis que ces contingents sont sur le point d'être atteints, le Ministre peut prescrire par voie d'ordonnance que cesse la prise ou l'abattage de phoques du Groenland dans ces régions.»

¹ SOR/66-235, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 100, No. 11, June 8, 1966

² SOR/71-648, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 105, No. 24, December 22, 1971

¹ DORS/66-235, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 100, n° 11, 8 juin 1966

² DORS/71-648, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 105, n° 24, 22 décembre 1971

Registration

No. Date
SOR/72-186 7 June, 1972

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amendment

P.C. 1972-1231 6 June, 1972

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries for Canada, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1966-904 of 19th May, 1966¹, as amended², in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. Section 7 of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(2a) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a resident who holds a sport sealing licence may hunt or kill seals in the defined area without a guide and using any boat if he is accompanied by another resident who,

- (a) holds a sport sealing licence, and
- (b) complies with that subsection."

Enregistrement

N° Date
DORS/72-186 7 juin 1972

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement de protection des phoques—
Modification

C.P. 1972-1231 6 juin 1972

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêches du Canada et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plait à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement de protection des phoques, établi par le décret C.P. 1966-904 du 19 mai 1966¹, dans sa forme modifiée².

ANNEXE

1. L'article 7 du *Règlement de protection des phoques* est modifié par l'adjonction du paragraphe suivant:

«(2a) Nonobstant le paragraphe (2), un domicilié titulaire d'un permis de chasse sportive du phoque peut chasser ou tuer des phoques dans la région définie sans guide et en se servant d'un bateau quelconque, s'il est accompagné d'un autre domicilié qui

- a) est titulaire d'un permis de chasse sportive du phoque, et
- b) satisfait aux exigences dudit paragraphe.»

¹ SOR 66-235, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 100, No. 11, June 8, 1966

² SOR 72-72, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 106, No. 7, April 12, 1972

¹ DORS/66-235, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 100, n° 11, 8 juin 1966

² DORS/72-72, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 106, n° 7, 12 avril 1972

Registration

SOR/73-159 15 March, 1973

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations,
amendment

P.C. 1973-578 13 March, 1973

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries for Canada, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1966-904 of 19th May, 1966¹, as amended², in accordance with the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. Subsection 11(3) of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is revoked.

2. Subsection 13(1) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"13. (1) Subject to subsection (2) no person shall take or kill by any means

(a) harp seals in the Gulf Area or the Front Area from the 25th day of April, in any year, to the 11th day of March next following, both days inclusive; or

(b) hood seals in the Front Area from the 25th day of April, in any year, to the 19th day of March next following, both days inclusive."

Enregistrement

DORS/73-159 15 mars 1973

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement de protection des phoques—
Modification

C.P. 1973-578 13 mars 1973

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêches du Canada et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement de protection des phoques, établi par le décret C.P. 1966-904 du 19 mai 1966¹, dans sa forme modifiée².

ANNEXE

1. Le paragraphe 11(3) du *Règlement de protection des phoques* est abrogé.

2. Le paragraphe 13(1) dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«13. (1) Sous réserve du paragraphe (2), il est interdit à quiconque de prendre ou de tuer, par quelque moyen que ce soit,

a) des phoques du Groenland dans la région du Golfe ou du Front, chaque année, du 25 avril au 11 mars suivant, ces deux jours compris; ou

b) des phoques à capuchon dans la région du Front, chaque année, du 25 avril au 19 mars suivant, ces deux jours compris.»

¹ SOR/66-235, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 100, No. 11, June 8, 1966

² SOR/72-186, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 106, No. 12, June 28, 1972

¹ DORS/66-235, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 100, n° 11, 8 juin 1966

² DORS/72-186, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 106, n° 12, 28 juin 1972

Registration
SOR/74-216 3 April, 1974

Enregistrement
DORS/74-216 3 avril 1974

FISHERIES ACT

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Seal Protection Regulations, amendment

Règlement de protection des phoques—Modification

P.C. 1974-754 2 April, 1974

C.P. 1974-754 2 avril 1974

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries for Canada, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1966-904 of 19th May, 1966¹, as amended², in accordance with the schedule hereto.

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêches du Canada et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement de protection des phoques, établi par le décret C.P. 1966-904 du 19 mai 1966¹, dans sa forme modifiée².

SCHEDULE

ANNEXE

1. Paragraph 2(1)(g) of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(g) "resident" means, in respect of a licence, a person who has resided continuously in the defined area or on the coasts of Ungava Bay, Hudson Bay or James Bay for a period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the date of application for that licence."

1. L'alinéa 2(1)g) du *Règlement de protection des phoques* est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

"g) «domicilié» désigne, pour les fins d'un permis, une personne qui a habité, d'une manière continue, la région définie ou la côte de la baie d'Ungava, de la baie d'Hudson ou de la baie James durant les douze mois qui ont précédé immédiatement la date de sa demande de permis."

2. Subsection 12(5) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(5) No person shall land a helicopter or other aircraft less than one half of a nautical mile from any seal that is on the ice in the Gulf Area or Front Area."

2. Le paragraphe 12(5) dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

"(5) Il est interdit d'atterrir en hélicoptère ou autre aéronef à moins d'un demi-mille marin d'un phoque qui se trouve sur la glace dans la région du Golfe ou la région du Front."

¹ SOR/66-235, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 100, No. 11, June 8, 1966

¹ DORS/66-235, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 100, n° 11, 8 juin 1966

² SOR/73-159, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 107, No. 6, March 28, 1973

² DORS/73-159, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 107, n° 6, 28 mars 1973

(Published as an Extra, March 8, 1976)

Registration

SOR/76-172 3 March, 1976

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amendment

P.C. 1976-484 2 March, 1976

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of State (Fisheries), pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1966-904 of 19th May, 1966¹, as amended², in accordance with the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. Subsection 2(1) of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is amended by adding thereto the following definitions:

“(k) “hakapik” means an implement made of iron having a slightly bent spike not more than five and one-half inches in length on one side of a ferrule and a blunt projection not more than one inch in length on the opposite side of the ferrule, the whole to weigh not less than three-quarters of a pound and having a head securely attached to a wooden handle not less than forty-two inches or more than sixty inches in length and with a diameter of not less than one and one-quarter inches or more than two inches;

(l) “sealing group” means a hunting party consisting of not less than four or more than ten persons, one of whom has been designated by the group as group leader and who will be responsible for the sealing operations of that group.”

2. (1) Subsection 11(1) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

“11. (1) The combined annual quota for harp seals in the Front Area is fifty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-three for persons hunting from or by means of a vessel that is more than sixty-five feet in overall length.”

(2) Section 11 of the said Regulations is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after subsection (2) thereof, the following subsection:

“(3) The combined annual quota for hood seals in the Front Area is six thousand for persons hunting from or by means of a vessel that is more than sixty-five feet in overall length.”

3. Subsection 12(5) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

¹ SOR/66-235, *Canada Gazette Part II*, Vol. 100, No. 11, June 8, 1966
² SOR/74-216, *Canada Gazette Part II*, Vol. 108, No. 8, April 24, 1974

(Publié en édition spéciale, 8 mars 1976)

Enregistrement

DORS/76-172 3 mars 1976

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement de protection des phoques—
Modification

C.P. 1976-484 2 mars 1976

Sur avis conforme du ministre d'État (Pêches) et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement de protection des phoques, établi par le décret C.P. 1966-904 du 19 mai 1966¹, dans sa forme modifiée².

ANNEXE

1. Le paragraphe 2(1) du *Règlement de protection des phoques* est modifié par l'adjonction de ce qui suit:

«k) «hakapik» désigne un instrument de fer muni, d'un côté de l'embout, d'une pointe légèrement courbée d'au plus cinq pouces et demi de longueur et, de l'autre côté, d'une projection mornée d'au plus un pouce de longueur. L'ensemble devant peser au moins trois-quarts de livre; l'embout doit être solidement fixé à une hampe de bois mesurant au moins quarante-deux pouces et au plus soixante pouces de longueur, et au moins un pouce et un quart et au plus deux pouces de diamètre;

l) «groupe de chasseurs de phoques» désigne un groupe de chasseurs comprenant au moins quatre personnes et au plus dix, dont l'un d'eux a été nommé par les autres à titre de chef de groupe et qui sera responsable des activités de chasse au phoque dudit groupe.»

2. (1) Le paragraphe 11(1) dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«11. (1) Dans le cas de personnes qui chassent le phoque à partir ou au moyen d'un bateau de plus de soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout, le contingent annuel global de phoques du Groenland est de cinquante-deux mille trois cent trente-trois pour la région du Front.»

(2) L'article 11 est en outre modifié par l'adjonction, après le paragraphe (2), du paragraphe suivant:

«(3) Dans le cas de personnes qui chassent le phoque à partir ou au moyen d'un bateau de plus de soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout, le contingent annuel global de phoque à capuchon est de six mille pour la région du Front.»

3. Le paragraphe 12(5) dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

¹ DORS/66-235, *Gazette du Canada Partie II*, Vol. 100, n° 11, 8 juin 1966
² DORS/74-216, *Gazette du Canada Partie II*, Vol. 108, n° 8, 24 avril 1974

“(5) Except with the permission of the Minister, no person shall

(a) land a helicopter or other aircraft less than one-half of a nautical mile from any seal that is on the ice in the Gulf Area or Front Area; or

(b) operate a helicopter or other aircraft over any seal on the ice at an altitude of less than two thousand feet, except for commercial flights operating on scheduled flight plans.”

4. (1) Subsection 13(1) of the said Regulations is amended by striking out the word “or” at the end of paragraph (a) thereof, by revoking paragraph (b) thereof and by substituting therefor the following paragraphs:

“(b) hood seals in the Front Area from the 25th day of April, in any year, to the 21st day of March next following, both days inclusive; or

(c) notwithstanding paragraph (b), a hood seal while that seal is in the water.”

(2) Section 13 of the said Regulations is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

“(6) Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (3), no person shall hunt or kill harp seals in the Front Area or in the Gulf Area north of 50° north latitude during the period beginning on May 21st and ending on November 14th in any year.”

5. Section 14 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

“14. (1) No person shall engage in sealing by any means in the Gulf Area or Front Area unless he

(a) has a sealer's licence or an assistant sealer's licence issued by the Minister;

(b) is wearing over or attached to his outer clothing so it is visible at all times the means of identification issued with the licence; and

(c) complies with any further direction respecting the wearing of the means of identification that may be given by a fishery officer who is present at the seal hunt.

(2) A sealer's licence shall not be issued to any person who

(a) is under eighteen years of age;

(b) has less than two years experience as a sealer; and

(c) is not a sealing group leader.

(3) An assistant sealer's licence shall not be issued to any person who is under fifteen years of age.

(4) An applicant for an assistant sealer's licence shall state the name of the licensed sealer with whom he will be sealing and such name shall be entered on his licence.

(5) No person who has an assistant sealer's licence shall

(a) engage in sealing except under the supervision of the licensed sealer; or

(b) kill seals at any time except under the direct supervision of a licensed sealer.”

«(5) Sauf avec la permission du Ministre, il est interdit

a) d'atterrir en hélicoptère ou autre aéronef à moins d'un demi-mille marin d'un phoque qui se trouve sur la glace dans la région du Golfe ou dans la région du Front; ou

b) de survoler en hélicoptère ou dans un autre aéronef, à une altitude de moins de deux mille pieds, un phoque qui se trouve sur la glace, sauf s'il s'agit d'un vol commercial suivant un plan de vol établi.»

4. (1) Le paragraphe 13(1) dudit règlement est modifié par le retranchement du mot «ou» à la fin de l'alinéa a), par l'abrogation de l'alinéa b) et par l'adjonction des alinéas suivants:

«b) des phoques à capuchon dans la région du Front, chaque année, du 25 avril au 21 mars suivant, ces deux jours étant compris; ou

c) nonobstant l'alinéa b), un phoque à capuchon qui se trouve dans l'eau.»

(2) L'article 13 dudit règlement est en outre modifié par l'adjonction du paragraphe suivant:

«(6) Nonobstant les paragraphes (2) et (3), il est interdit de chasser ou de tuer des phoques du Groenland dans la région du Front ou dans la région du Golfe, au nord de 50° de latitude nord, du 21 mai au 14 novembre de chaque année.»

5. L'article 14 dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«14. (1) Il est interdit à toute personne de pratiquer la chasse au phoque par tout moyen dans la région du Golfe ou dans la région du Front sauf si cette personne

a) est titulaire d'un permis de chasseur de phoques ou d'aide-chasseur de phoques délivré par le Ministre;

b) porte sur ses vêtements extérieurs ou fixée auxdits vêtements de manière qu'elle soit visible en tout temps, la pièce d'identité délivrée avec le permis; et

c) se conforme à toute nouvelle indication qui pourrait lui être donnée par l'un des agents des pêches, présent à la chasse au phoque, sur la manière de porter cette pièce d'identité.

(2) Un permis de chasse au phoque ne doit pas être délivré à quiconque

a) est âgé de moins de dix-huit ans;

b) a moins de deux ans d'expérience comme chasseur de phoques; et

c) n'est pas le chef d'un groupe de chasseurs de phoques.

(3) Un permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques ne doit pas être délivré à quiconque est âgé de moins de quinze ans.

(4) Le requérant d'un permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques doit indiquer le nom du détenteur de permis de chasseur de phoques avec qui il chassera et ce nom doit être inscrit sur son permis.

(5) Il est interdit à un titulaire d'un permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques de

a) chasser le phoque, sauf sous la surveillance du détenteur d'un permis de chasseur de phoques; ou

6. Section 16 of the said Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:
 “(5) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a hakapik may be used, in the Front Area only, for killing seals in the manner described in subsection (2).”
7. Section 17 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:
 “17. No person shall hook, commence to skin, bleed, slash or make any incision on a seal with a knife or any implement until the seal is dead.”
8. Section 20 of the said Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:
 “(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), no person shall kill any grey seal during the period beginning on January 1st and ending on the last day of February in any year, except with the permission of the Minister.”
9. Section 21 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:
 “21. Except with the permission of the Minister, no person shall
 (a) take or move a live seal from the immediate vicinity in which it is found; or
 (b) tag or mark, or attempt to tag or mark a live seal in any manner.”
10. Section 24 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:
 “24. No person shall hunt for or kill a seal during any day
 (a) in the Gulf Area, during any period before 0600 hours or after 1800 hours, Atlantic Standard Time; or
 (b) in the Front Area,
 (i) during the period from March 12 to March 31 inclusive, before 0630 hours or after 1930 hours, Newfoundland Standard Time,
 (ii) during the period from April 1 to April 24 inclusive, before 0530 hours or after 2030 hours, Newfoundland Standard Time.”
11. Item 4 of Schedule A to the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:
 “4. Sealer's licence or assistant sealer's licence 1.00”
- b) tuer des phoques, en tout temps, sauf sous la surveillance directe d'un détenteur de permis de chasseur de phoques.»
6. L'article 16 dudit règlement est modifié par l'adjonction du paragraphe suivant:
 «(5) Nonobstant le paragraphe (1), un hakapik peut être employé pour tuer des phoques de la manière décrite au paragraphe (2), dans la région du Front seulement.»
7. L'article 17 dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:
 «17. Il est interdit de crocher, de commencer à écorcher, de saigner, d'entailler ou de couper un phoque avec un couteau ou un autre instrument avant que le phoque ne soit mort.»
8. L'article 20 dudit règlement est modifié par l'adjonction du paragraphe suivant:
 «(3) Nonobstant le paragraphe (2), il est interdit de tuer un phoque gris entre le 1^{er} janvier et le dernier jour de février de chaque année, sauf avec la permission du Ministre.»
9. L'article 21 dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:
 «21. Sauf avec la permission du Ministre, il est interdit
 a) de prendre un phoque vivant ou de le déplacer du voisinage immédiat où il est trouvé; ou
 b) d'étiqueter ou de marquer, ou de tenter d'étiqueter ou de marquer de quelque façon que ce soit, un phoque vivant.»
10. L'article 24 dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:
 «24. Il est interdit de chasser ou de tuer un phoque, au cours de n'importe quel jour,
 a) dans la région du Golfe, avant 6 heures ou après 18 heures, heure normale de l'Atlantique; ou
 b) dans la région du Front,
 (i) du 12 au 31 mars inclusivement, avant 6 heures et demie ou après 19 heures et demie, heure normale de Terre-Neuve,
 (ii) du 1^{er} au 24 avril inclusivement, avant 5 heures et demie ou après 20 heures et demie, heure normale de Terre-Neuve.»
11. L'article 4 de l'annexe A dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:
 «4. Permis de chasseur de phoques ou d'aide-chasseur de phoques 1.00»

Registration
SOR/77-181 25 February, 1977

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amendment

P.C. 1977-391 24 February, 1977

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and the Environment, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1966-904 of 19th May, 1966¹, as amended², in accordance with the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. (1) Subsection 2(1) of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is amended by adding thereto, immediately after paragraph (g) thereof, the following definition:

"(g.1) "Regional Director General" means the Regional Director General of Fisheries Management for the Quebec, Maritimes or Newfoundland Region of the Fisheries and Marine Service of the Department of the Environment;"

(2) Paragraph 2(1)(k) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(k) "hakapik" means an implement made of iron having a slightly bent spike of not more than five and one-half inches in length on one side of a ferrule and a blunt projection not more than one-half inch in length on the opposite side of the ferrule, the whole to weigh not less than three-quarters of a pound and having a head securely attached to a wooden handle not less than forty-two inches or more than sixty inches in length and with a diameter of not less than one and one-quarter inches or more than two inches."

2. Subsection 9(3) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(3) Except with the permission of the Minister, no vessel sealing licence shall be issued in respect of any vessel that is more than sixty-five feet in overall length unless such a licence was issued in respect of that vessel in 1970 or 1971."

3. Section 11 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"11. (1) No person shall take or kill seals of a species set out in column I of an item of Schedule C in an area set out in column II of that item by means of a vessel or operation described in column III of that item during

Enregistrement
DORS/77-181 25 février 1977

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement de protection des phoques—
Modification

C.P. 1977-391 24 février 1977

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêcheries et de l'Environnement et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement de protection des phoques établi par le décret C.P. 1966-904 du 19 mai 1966¹, dans sa forme modifiée².

ANNEXE

1. (1) Le paragraphe 2(1) du *Règlement de protection des phoques* est modifié par l'adjonction de la définition suivante:

«g.1) «directeur général régional» désigne le directeur général régional de la Gestion des pêches pour la région du Québec, des Maritimes ou de Terre-Neuve du Service des pêches et de la mer du ministère de l'Environnement;»

(2) L'alinéa 2(1)(k) est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«k) «hakapik» désigne un instrument de fer muni, d'un côté de l'embout, d'une pointe légèrement courbée d'au plus cinq pouces et demi de longueur et, de l'autre côté, d'une projection mornée d'au plus un demi-pouce de longueur, l'ensemble devant peser au moins trois-quart de livre; l'embout doit être solidement fixé à une hampe de bois mesurant au moins quarante-deux pouces et au plus soixante pouces de longueur, et au moins un pouce et un quart et au plus deux pouces de diamètre;»

2. Le paragraphe 9(3) est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«(3) Sauf permission du Ministre, aucun permis de bateau de chasse du phoque ne peut être délivré pour un bateau de plus de soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout, à moins qu'un tel permis n'ait été délivré pour ce navire en 1970 ou en 1971.»

3. L'article 11 est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«11. (1) Il est interdit de capturer ou de tuer des phoques d'une espèce visée à un article de l'annexe C, dans la colonne I, dans une région visée au même article, dans la colonne II, au moyen de bateaux ou d'activités décrits dans la colonne III,

¹ SOR/66-235, *Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 100, No. 11, June 8, 1966*

² SOR/76-172, *Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 110, No. 6, March 24, 1976*

¹ DORS/66-235, *Gazette du Canada, Partie II, Vol. 100, n° 11, 8 juin 1966*

² DORS/76-172, *Gazette du Canada Partie II, Vol. 110, n° 6, 24 mars 1976*

- (a) the open season after notice is given by a Regional Director General that the quota set out in column IV of that item has been or is about to be reached; or
 (b) the closed season set out in column V of that item.

(2) A Regional Director General may, by notice, vary any closed time or seal quota set out in these Regulations.

(3) A notice referred to in subsection (1) or (2) shall be broadcast by maritime radio or published in a daily newspaper in the province or provinces adjacent to the area to which the notice applies.

(4) Except with a permit in writing from the Minister, no person shall take or kill harp seals in the Gulf area from or by means of a vessel that is more than sixty-five feet in overall length.

(5) No person who is the operator or master of a vessel over sixty-five feet in overall length that is engaged in sealing shall take or have in his possession skins taken from seals that are one year of age or older in excess of

- (a) five per cent of the total catch by that vessel of harp seals; or
 (b) ten per cent of the total catch by that vessel of female hooded seals."

4. Section 13 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"13. No person who is a resident of a province adjacent to the Gulf area or the Front Area who is operating from the shore or from a vessel having an overall length of sixty-five feet or less shall take or kill seals except in waters along the shore of that part of the province in which he resides."

5. Section 16 of the said Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(6) Notwithstanding subsection (2), in the Front Area, hooded seals that are shot shall be struck with a hakapik in the manner described in that subsection before any attempt is made to skin, slash or remove the seal from the place where it was shot."

6. Subparagraph 24(b)(i) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(i) during the period from March 12 to March 31 inclusive before 05:30 hours or after 18:30 hours, Newfoundland Standard Time,"

7. The said Regulations are further amended by adding thereto the following schedule:

- a) pendant la saison d'ouverture après avis du directeur général régional à l'effet que le contingent fixé dans la colonne IV a été atteint, ou est sur le point de l'être; ou
 b) pendant la période de fermeture visée dans la colonne V.

(2) Un directeur général régional peut, par avis, modifier toute période de fermeture ou tout contingent de chasse du phoque visés dans ce règlement.

(3) L'avis visé aux paragraphes (1) ou (2) est diffusé par radio maritime ou publié dans un quotidien de la province ou des provinces adjacentes à la région concernée.

(4) Sauf permission écrite du Ministre, il est interdit de capturer ou de tuer des phoques du Groënland dans la région du Golfe à partir ou au moyen d'un bateau de plus de soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout.

(5) Il est interdit à l'exploitant ou au capitaine d'un bateau de plus de soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout qui pratique la chasse au phoque, de capturer ou d'avoir en sa possession des peaux provenant de phoques âgés d'un an ou plus, en quantité supérieure à

- a) cinq pour cent de la prise totale de phoques du Groënland du bateau; ou
 b) dix pour cent de la prise totale de phoques à capuchon femelles du bateau.»

4. L'article 13 est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«13. Il est interdit à un résident d'une province adjacente à la région du Golfe ou à la région du Front, qui chasse à partir de la côte ou d'un bateau d'au plus soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout, de capturer ou de tuer des phoques, ailleurs que dans les eaux du littoral de la province où il réside.»

5. Est ajouté à l'article 16 le paragraphe suivant:

«(6) Par dérogation au paragraphe (2), dans la région du Front, il est interdit d'écorcher, d'entailler ou de déplacer un phoque à capuchon abattu au fusil avant qu'il n'ait été frappé au moyen d'un hakapik de la façon décrite au paragraphe (2).»

6. Le sous-alinéa 24b) (i) est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«(i) du 12 au 31 mars inclusivement, avant 05 heures et demie ou après 18 heures et demie, heure normale de Terre-Neuve.»

7. Est ajoutée l'annexe suivante:

"SCHEDULE C

Quotas and Seasons

| Item | Column I Species | Column II Areas | Column III Means | Column IV Quotas | Column V Closed Seasons |
|------|---------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Harp seals | Gulf area | Gulf based vessels over 65' in overall length | 6,000 | April 25 to March 11 |
| 2. | Harp seals | Gulf area | Gulf based vessels under 65' in overall length and landsmen's operations | 19,000 | May 15 to November 14 |
| 3. | Harp seals | Front area | Canadian vessels over 65' in overall length | 62,000 | April 25 to March 11 |
| 4. | Harp seals | Front area | Norwegian vessels over 65' in overall length | 35,000 | April 25 to March 11 |
| 5. | Harp seals | Front area and Gulf area | Newfoundland vessels under 65' and landsmen's operations | 38,000 | May 15 to November 14 |
| 6. | Hooded seals | Front area | Canadian vessels over 65' | 6,000 | March 30 to March 21 |
| 7. | Hooded seals | Front area | Norwegian vessels over 65' | 6,000 | March 30 to March 21 |
| 8. | Hooded seals | Front area | Canadian and Norwegian vessels over 65' | 3,000 | April 25 to March 29" |

«ANNEXE C

Contingents et saisons

| Article | Colonne I Espèce | Colonne II Région | Colonne III Méthode | Colonne IV Contingent | Colonne V Période de fermeture |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Phoque du Groënland | Région du Golfe | Bateaux de plus de 65' de longueur hors tout, dont le part d'attache est dans le Golfe | 6,000 | du 25 avril au 11 mars |
| 2. | Phoque du Groënland | Région du Golfe | Bateaux de moins de 65' de longueur hors tout et activités côtières | 19,000 | du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 3. | Phoque du Groënland | Région du Front | Bateaux canadiens de plus de 65' de longueur hors tout | 62,000 | du 25 avril au 11 mars |
| 4. | Phoque du Groënland | Région du Front | Bateaux norvégiens de plus de 65' de longueur hors tout | 35,000 | du 25 avril au 11 mars |
| 5. | Phoque du Groënland | Région du Front et région du Golfe | Bateaux de T.-N. de moins de 65' et activités côtières | 38,000 | du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 6. | Phoque à capuchon | Région du Front | Bateaux canadiens de plus de 65' | 6,000 | du 30 au 21 mars |
| 7. | Phoque à capuchon | Région du Front | Bateaux norvégiens de plus de 65' | 6,000 | du 30 au 21 mars |
| 8. | Phoque à capuchon | Région du Front | Bateaux canadiens et norvégiens de plus de 65' | 3,000 | du 25 avril au 29 mars» |

Registration
SOR/77-828 11 October, 1977

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amendment

P.C. 1977-2811 6 October, 1977

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and the Environment, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1966-904 of 19th May, 1966¹, as amended², in accordance with the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. Subsection 20(1) of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"20. (1) Except with the permission of the Minister, no person shall hunt or kill any seal in

(a) the waters of Murray Harbour or its tributaries in the Province of Prince Edward Island, inside a straight line drawn from the range light on Old Store Point at latitude 46° 01' 17" north and longitude 60° 28' 44" west to the southernmost tip of Sable Point at latitude 46° 01' 14" north and longitude 62° 29' 07" west from the 1st day of June to the 30th day of September, both dates inclusive; or

(b) waters adjacent to the Gaspé coast in the Province of Quebec, inside or shoreward of a straight line drawn from Pointe au Renard to a point at latitude 49° 00' north and longitude 64° 05' west, thence to a point at latitude 48° 25' north and longitude 64° 05' west and thence to the lighthouse at Cap d'Espoir."

Enregistrement
DORS/77-828 11 octobre 1977

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement de protection des phoques—
Modification

C.P. 1977-2811 6 octobre 1977

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêcheries et de l'Environnement et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement de protection des phoques établi par le décret C.P. 1966-904 du 19 mai 1966¹, dans sa forme modifiée².

ANNEXE

1. Le paragraphe 20(1) du *Règlement de protection des phoques* est ainsi remplacé:

"20. (1) Sauf autorisation du Ministre, il est interdit de chasser ou de tuer le phoque

a) dans les eaux de Murray Harbour ou de ses affluents tributaires, dans la province de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, en deçà d'une droite tirée du feu de pointe d'Old Store Point, situé par 46° 01' 17" de latitude nord et 60° 28' 44" de longitude ouest, jusqu'à l'extrémité sud de la pointe Sable, située par 46° 01' 14" de latitude nord et 62° 29' 07" de longitude ouest, entre le 31 mai et le 1^{er} octobre, ou

b) dans les eaux adjacentes à la côte de Gaspé, dans la province de Québec, en deçà, du côté du rivage, d'une droite commençant à Pointe au Renard; de là, jusqu'à un point situé par 49° 00' de latitude nord et 64° 05' de longitude ouest; de là, jusqu'à un point situé par 48° 25' de latitude nord et 64° 05' de longitude ouest; et, de là, jusqu'au phare du Cap d'Espoir."

¹ SOR/66-235, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 100, No. 11, June 8, 1966

² SOR/77-181, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 111, No. 5, March 9, 1977

¹ DORS/66-235, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 100, n° 11, 8 juin 1966

² DORS/77-181, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 111, n° 5, 9 mars 1977

Seal Protection Regulations

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE PROTECTION OF SEALS

Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the *Seal Protection Regulations*.

Interpretation

2. (1) In these Regulations,

“defined area” means the Canadian waters and territories north of 60° North Latitude and includes the whole of Ungava Bay, Hudson Bay and James Bay; (*région définie*)

“Front Area” means all Canadian waters and territories and waters of the Atlantic Ocean bounded on the north by Latitude 60° north and on the south by a straight line drawn due east from Cape Race, Newfoundland and on the west by the coast of Newfoundland and including all the waters of the Strait of Belle Isle southwest to a straight line drawn from the lighthouse at Amour Point to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland; (*région du Front*)

“Gulf Area” means all the waters of the St. Lawrence River, Chaleur Bay, Northumberland Strait, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence bounded on the north by a straight line drawn from the lighthouse at Amour Point to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland, and all the waters of Cabot Strait and of the Atlantic Ocean seaward thereof and seaward of the east coast of Nova Scotia and bounded on the north by a straight line drawn due east from Cape Race, Newfoundland; (*région du Golfe*)

“hakupik” means an implement made of iron having a slightly bent spike of not more than 5 1/2 inches in length on one side of a ferrule and a blunt projection not more than 1/2 inch in length on the opposite side of the ferrule, the whole to weigh not less than 3/4 of a pound and having a head securely attached to a wooden handle not less than 42 inches or more than 60 inches in length and with a diameter of not less than 1 1/4 inches or more than 2 inches; (*hakupik*)

“Minister” means the Minister of Fisheries for Canada; (*Ministre*)

“non-resident Canadian” means a Canadian citizen who is not a resident; (*canadien non domicilié*)

“person of mixed blood” means a person having not less than one-quarter Indian or Eskimo blood; (*personne de sang mêlé*)

“Regional Director General” means the Regional Director General of Fisheries Management for the Quebec, Maritimes or Newfoundland Region of the Fisheries and Marine

Règlement sur la protection des phoques

RÈGLEMENT CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DES PHOQUES

Titre abrégé

1. Le présent règlement peut être cité sous le titre: *Règlement sur la protection des phoques*.

Interprétation

2. (1) Dans le présent règlement,

«blanchon» désigne un jeune phoque du Groenland qui n'a pas commencé à muer; (*whitecoat*)

«canadien non domicilié» désigne un citoyen canadien qui n'est pas domicilié; (*non-resident Canadian*)

«chasse du phoque» désigne l'action de chasser, de tuer et d'écorcher des phoques, de manutentionner et de transporter les peaux de phoque crues de l'endroit où les animaux ont été tués à la terre et de transporter les personnes qui font la chasse du phoque de la terre au lieu de chasse et du lieu de chasse à la terre, et comprend la recherche des phoques au moyen d'hélicoptères et autres aéronefs; (*sealing*)

«directeur général régional» désigne le directeur général régional de la Gestion des pêches pour la région du Québec, des Maritimes ou de Terre-Neuve du Service des pêches et de la mer du ministère de l'Environnement; (*Regional Director General*)

«domicilié» désigne, pour les fins d'un permis, une personne qui a habité, d'une manière continue, la région définie ou la côte de la baie d'Ungava, de la baie d'Hudson ou de la baie James durant les 12 mois qui ont précédé immédiatement la date de sa demande de permis; (*resident*)

«groupe de chasseurs de phoques» désigne un groupe de chasseurs comprenant au moins 4 personnes et au plus 10, dont l'un d'eux a été nommé par les autres à titre de chef de groupe et qui sera responsable des activités de chasse au phoque dudit groupe (*sealing group*)

«hakupik» désigne un instrument de fer muni, d'un côté de l'embout, d'une pointe légèrement courbée d'au plus 5 1/2 pouces de longueur et, de l'autre côté, d'une projection mornée d'au plus 1/2 pouce de longueur, l'ensemble devant peser au moins 3/4 de livre; l'embout doit être solidement fixé à une hampe de bois mesurant au moins 42 pouces et au plus 60 pouces de longueur, et au moins 1 1/4 pouce et au plus 2 pouces de diamètre; (*hakupik*)

«jauge nette au registre» désigne, dans le cas d'un navire immatriculé en vertu de la *Loi sur la marine marchande du Canada*, la jauge nette au registre indiquée sur le certificat d'immatriculation britannique du navire; (*registered net tonnage*)

Service of the Department of the Environment; (*directeur général régional*)

"registered net tonnage", in the case of a vessel registered under the *Canada Shipping Act*, means the registered net tonnage shown on the vessel's Certificate of British Registry; (*jauge nette au registre*)

"resident" means, in respect of a licence, a person who has resided continuously in the defined area or on the coasts of Ungava Bay, Hudson Bay or James Bay for a period of not less than 12 months immediately preceding the date of application for that licence; (*domicilié*)

"sealing" means the hunting for, killing and skinning of seals, the handling and transporting of raw seal pelts from the place where they are killed to the land and the transporting of persons engaged in sealing to and from the killing area, and includes searching for seals from helicopters and other aircraft; (*chasse au phoque*)

"sealing group" means a hunting party consisting of not less than 4 or more than 10 persons, one of whom has been designated by the group as group leader and who will be responsible for the sealing operations of that group; (*groupe de chasseurs de phoques*)

"whitecoat" means a young harp seal that has not begun to moult. (*blanchon*)

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations, a seal having a common name set out in Column I of an item of Schedule II is a seal of the species set out in Column II of that item.

Protection of Seals

3. Subject to these Regulations, no person shall take or kill seals in the defined area.

4. A resident may kill seals for food for himself, his family or his dogs.

5. A person authorized by the Minister may kill seals in the defined area for scientific purposes.

6. (1) Subject to subsections (2) to (5), a person may take or kill seals for sport in the defined area under a sport sealing licence issued by the Minister.

(2) A person shall not take or kill seals for sport in the defined area except where he

(a) employs a guide who is an Indian, an Eskimo or a person of mixed blood; and

(b) uses a boat belonging to his guide.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a resident who holds a sport sealing licence may hunt or kill seals in the defined area without a guide and using any boat if he is accompanied by another resident who

(a) holds a sport sealing licence, and

(b) complies with that subsection.

«Ministre» désigne le ministre des Pêches du Canada; (*Minister*)

«personne de sang mêlé» désigne une personne possédant au moins un quart de sang indien ou esquimau. (*person of mixed blood*)

«région définie» signifie les eaux et les territoires du Canada situés au nord du 60^e degré de latitude nord, et comprend la totalité de la baie d'Ungava, de la baie d'Hudson et de la baie James. (*defined area*)

«région du Front» désigne la totalité des eaux et territoires du Canada et les eaux de l'océan Atlantique qui sont bornées, au nord, par le 60^e parallèle de latitude nord, au sud, par une droite tirée droit vers l'est à partir du cap Race (Terre-Neuve) et, à l'ouest, par la côte de Terre-Neuve, y compris toutes les eaux du détroit de Belle-Isle au sud-ouest d'une droite tirée à partir du phare situé à la pointe Amour jusqu'au phare situé sur l'île aux Fleurs, dans l'anse aux Fleurs, à Terre-Neuve; (*Front area*)

«région du Golfe» désigne toutes les eaux du fleuve Saint-Laurent, de la baie des Chaleurs, du détroit de Northumberland et du golfe Saint-Laurent, bornées au nord par une droite tirée à partir du phare situé à la pointe Amour jusqu'au phare situé sur l'île aux Fleurs, dans l'anse aux Fleurs, à Terre-Neuve, et toutes les eaux du détroit de Cabot et de l'océan Atlantique, du côté du large et au large de la côte est de la Nouvelle-Écosse et bornées au nord par une droite tirée vers l'est à partir du cap Race (Terre-Neuve). (*Gulf Area*)

(2) Aux fins du présent règlement, un phoque dont le nom vulgaire figure à la colonne I en regard d'un article de l'annexe II est un phoque de l'espèce nommée à la colonne II en regard dudit article.

Protection des phoques

3. Sous réserve du présent règlement, il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques dans la région définie.

4. Il est permis à un domicilié de tuer des phoques pour sa propre alimentation, celle de sa famille ou de ses chiens.

5. Il est permis à une personne autorisée par le Ministre de tuer des phoques aux fins scientifiques dans la région définie.

6. (1) Sous réserve des paragraphes (2) à (5), il est permis de prendre ou de tuer des phoques pour le sport dans la région définie à la faveur d'un permis de chasse sportive du phoque délivré par le Ministre.

(2) Il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques pour le sport dans la région définie à moins

a) d'employer un guide qui est un Indien, un Esquimau ou une personne de sang mêlé; et

b) de se servir d'un bateau appartenant au guide.

(3) Nonobstant le paragraphe (2), un domicilié titulaire d'un permis de chasse sportive du phoque peut chasser ou tuer des phoques dans la région définie sans guide et en se servant d'un bateau quelconque, s'il est accompagné d'un autre domicilié qui

a) est titulaire d'un permis de chasse sportive du phoque; et

b) satisfait aux exigences dudit paragraphe.

(4) A person who kills seals for sport shall not retain more than 25 pounds of meat from the seals killed and shall give all meat in excess of that amount to his guide.

- (5) No person hunting seals for sport shall take or kill
- (a) a bearded seal at any time; or
 - (b) more than two seals in any year.

7. No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of seal meat in the defined area to any person other than a traveller or a resident who requires the seal meat for food for himself or his dogs.

8. (1) No person shall take or kill seals in the Gulf Area or Front Area from or by means of a vessel that has an overall length of more than 30 feet except under authority of a vessel sealing licence issued by the Minister.

(2) A vessel sealing licence is subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister may prescribe.

(3) Except with the permission of the Minister, no vessel sealing licence shall be issued in respect of any vessel that is more than 65 feet in overall length unless such a licence was issued in respect of that vessel in 1970 or 1971.

9. No person shall take or kill hood seals at any time in the Gulf Area.

10. (1) No person shall take or kill seals of a species set out in Column I of an item of Schedule III in an area set out in Column II of that item by means of a vessel or operation described in Column III of that item during

- (a) the open season after notice is given by a Regional Director General that the quota set out in Column IV of that item has been or is about to be reached; or
- (b) the closed season set out in Column V of that item.

(2) A Regional Director General may, by notice, vary any closed time or seal quota set out in these Regulations.

(3) A notice referred to in subsection (1) or (2) shall be broadcast by maritime radio or published in a daily newspaper in the province or provinces adjacent to the area to which the notice applies.

(4) Except with a permit in writing from the Minister, no person shall take or kill harp seals in the Gulf area from or by means of a vessel that is more than 65 feet in overall length.

(5) No person who is the operator or master of a vessel over 65 feet in overall length that is engaged in sealing shall take or have in his possession skins taken from seals that are one year of age or older in excess of

- (a) 5 per cent of the total catch by that vessel of harp seals; or
- (b) 10 per cent of the total catch by that vessel of female hooded seals.

(4) Il est interdit à toute personne qui tue des phoques pour le sport de garder plus de 25 livres de viande provenant des phoques tués et toute la viande en excédent de cette quantité doit être donnée au guide employé.

- (5) Il est interdit à quiconque chasse le phoque pour le sport de prendre ou de tuer
- a) un phoque barbu (ouabisoui) en tout temps; ou
 - b) plus de deux phoques au cours d'une année quelconque.

7. Il est interdit de vendre ou de livrer autrement de la viande de phoque dans la région définie à toute personne autre qu'un voyageur ou un domicilié qui a besoin de la viande de phoque pour lui-même ou ses chiens.

8. (1) Il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques dans la région du Golfe ou dans la région du Front à partir ou au moyen d'un navire dont la longueur hors-tout est supérieure à 30 pieds sauf à la faveur d'un permis de navire de chasse du phoque délivré par le Ministre.

(2) Le permis de navire de chasse du phoque est assujéti aux termes et aux conditions que le Ministre peut prescrire.

(3) Sauf permission du Ministre, aucun permis de bateau de chasse du phoque ne peut être délivré pour un bateau de plus de 65 pieds de longueur hors tout, à moins qu'un tel permis n'ait été délivré pour ce navire en 1970 ou en 1971.

9. Il est interdit en tout temps de prendre ou de tuer des phoques à capuchon (ouastik) dans la région du Golfe.

10. (1) Il est interdit de capturer ou de tuer des phoques d'une espèce visée à un article de l'annexe III, dans la colonne I, dans une région visée au même article, dans la colonne II, au moyen de bateaux ou d'activités décrits dans la colonne III,

- a) pendant la saison d'ouverture après avis du directeur général régional à l'effet que le contingent fixé dans la colonne IV a été atteint, ou est sur le point de l'être; ou
- b) pendant la période de fermeture visée dans la colonne V.

(2) Un directeur général régional peut, par avis, modifier toute période de fermeture ou tout contingent de chasse du phoque visés dans le présent règlement.

(3) L'avis visé aux paragraphes (1) ou (2) est diffusé par radio maritime ou publié dans un quotidien de la province ou des provinces adjacentes à la région concernée.

(4) Sauf permission écrite du Ministre, il est interdit de capturer ou de tuer des phoques du Groënland dans la région du Golfe à partir ou au moyen d'un bateau de plus de 65 pieds de longueur hors tout.

(5) Il est interdit à l'exploitant ou au capitaine d'un bateau de plus de 65 pieds de longueur hors tout qui pratique la chasse au phoque, de capturer ou d'avoir en sa possession des peaux provenant de phoques âgés de un an ou plus, en quantité supérieure à

- a) 5 pour cent de la prise totale de phoques du Groënland du bateau; ou
- b) 10 pour cent de la prise totale de phoques à capuchon femelles du bateau.

11. (1) No person shall use a helicopter or other aircraft in sealing except in searching for seals.

(2) No person shall use a helicopter or other aircraft in searching for seals unless he has an aircraft sealing licence issued by the Minister.

(3) An aircraft sealing licence may be issued only in respect of an aircraft registered in Canada under Part II of the *Air Regulations* made pursuant to the *Aeronautics Act*.

(4) An aircraft sealing licence is subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister may prescribe.

(5) Except with the permission of the Minister, no person shall

(a) land a helicopter or other aircraft less than 1/2 nautical mile from any seal that is on the ice in the Gulf Area or Front Area; or

(b) operate a helicopter or other aircraft over any seal on the ice at an altitude of less than 2,000 feet, except for commercial flights operating on scheduled flight plans.

12. No person who is a resident of a province adjacent to the Gulf area or the Front Area who is operating from the shore or from a vessel having an overall length of 65 feet or less shall take or kill seals except in waters along the shore of that part of the province in which he resides.

13. (1) No person shall engage in sealing by any means in the Gulf Area or Front Area unless he

(a) has a sealer's licence or an assistant sealer's licence issued by the Minister;

(b) is wearing over or attached to his outer clothing so it is visible at all times the means of identification issued with the licence; and

(c) complies with any further direction respecting the wearing of the means of identification that may be given by a fishery officer who is present at the seal hunt.

(2) A sealer's licence shall not be issued to any person who

(a) is under 18 years of age;

(b) has less than two years experience as a sealer; and

(c) is not a sealing group leader.

(3) An assistant sealer's licence shall not be issued to any person who is under 15 years of age.

(4) An applicant for an assistant sealer's licence shall state the name of the licensed sealer with whom he will be sealing and such name shall be entered on his licence.

(5) No person who has an assistant sealer's licence shall

(a) engage in sealing except under the supervision of the licensed sealer; or

11. (1) Il est interdit d'utiliser un hélicoptère ou un autre aéronef pour la chasse du phoque, sauf pour aller à la recherche des phoques.

(2) Il est interdit d'utiliser un hélicoptère ou un autre aéronef pour aller à la recherche des phoques à moins d'avoir un permis de chasse du phoque à partir d'un aéronef, délivré par le Ministre.

(3) Un permis de chasse du phoque à partir d'un aéronef ne peut être délivré qu'à l'égard d'un aéronef immatriculé au Canada aux termes de la partie II du *Règlement de l'Air* établi en vertu de la *Loi sur l'aéronautique*.

(4) Un permis de chasse du phoque à partir d'un aéronef est assujéti aux modalités et conditions que le Ministre peut prescrire.

(5) Sauf avec la permission du Ministre, il est interdit

a) d'atterrir en hélicoptère ou autre aéronef à moins de 1/2 mille marin d'un phoque qui se trouve sur la glace dans la région du Golfe ou dans la région du Front; ou

b) de survoler en hélicoptère ou dans un autre aéronef, à une altitude de moins de 2,000 pieds, un phoque qui se trouve sur la glace, sauf s'il s'agit d'un vol commercial suivant un plan de vol établi.

12. Il est interdit à un résident d'une province adjacente à la région du Golfe ou à la région du Front, qui chasse à partir de la côte ou d'un bateau d'au plus 65 pieds de longueur hors tout, de capturer ou de tuer des phoques, ailleurs que dans les eaux du littoral de la province où il réside.

13. (1) Il est interdit à toute personne de pratiquer la chasse au phoque par tout moyen dans la région du Golfe ou dans la région du Front sauf si cette personne

a) est titulaire d'un permis de chasseur de phoques ou d'aide-chasseur de phoques délivré par le Ministre;

b) porte sur ses vêtements extérieurs ou fixée auxdits vêtements de manière qu'elle soit visible en tout temps, la pièce d'identité délivrée avec le permis; et

c) se conforme à toute nouvelle indication qui pourrait lui être donnée par l'un des agents des pêches, présent à la chasse au phoque, sur la manière de porter cette pièce d'identité.

(2) Un permis de chasse au phoque ne doit pas être délivré à quiconque

a) est âgé de moins de 18 ans;

b) a moins de deux ans d'expérience comme chasseur de phoques; et

c) n'est pas le chef d'un groupe de chasseurs de phoques.

(3) Un permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques ne doit pas être délivré à quiconque est âgé de moins de 15 ans.

(4) Le requérant d'un permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques doit indiquer le nom du détenteur de permis de chasseur de phoques avec qui il chassera et ce nom doit être inscrit sur son permis.

(5) Il est interdit à un titulaire d'un permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques de

(b) kill seals at any time except under the direct supervision of a licensed sealer.

14. No person shall take or kill seals at any time or in any area by means of long lines.

15. (1) No person shall take or kill seals in the Gulf Area or Front Area by any means other than by

(a) a club made of hardwood not less than 24 inches or more than 30 inches in length and that for at least half of its length is not less than 2 inches in diameter;

(b) a rifle firing only centre fire cartridges, not made with metal cased hard point bullets, with

(i) a muzzle velocity of not less than 1,800 feet per second, and

(ii) a muzzle energy of not less than 1,100 foot pounds; or

(c) a shotgun of not less than 20 gauge firing rifled or "Poly-Kor" slug shotshells.

(2) No person shall strike a live seal with any implement other than a club referred to in paragraph (1)(a), or on any part of its body except its forehead.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) and subject to subsection (4), seals may be taken or killed by means of nets

(a) in the Gulf Area; and

(b) in the part of the Front Area lying along the coast of Labrador and along that part of the coast of Newfoundland north and west of Cape Freels.

(4) No person shall take or kill seals pursuant to subsection (3) except in waters along the shore of that part of the province in which he resides.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a hakapik may be used, in the Front Area only, for killing seals in the manner described in subsection (2).

(6) Notwithstanding subsection (2), in the Front Area, hooded seals that are shot shall be struck with a hakapik in the manner described in that subsection before any attempt is made to skin, slash or remove the seal from the place where it was shot.

16. No person shall hook, commence to skin, bleed, slash or make any incision on a seal with a knife or any implement until the seal is dead.

17. No person shall kill adult harp seals in whelping or breeding patches.

18. (1) Every person who kills seals shall remove all seal skins from the ice to his base of operations within 24 hours from the day the seals are killed except that the Minister may, in any circumstances he considers to be unusual, extend the time for removal of any skins.

a) chasser le phoque, sauf sous la surveillance du détenteur d'un permis de chasseur de phoques; ou

b) tuer des phoques, en tout temps, sauf sous la surveillance directe d'un détenteur de permis de chasseur de phoques.

14. Il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques en tout temps ou dans toute région au moyen de palangres.

15. (1) Il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques dans la région du Golfe ou dans la région du Front par tout moyen, sauf

a) avec un gourdin de bois dur ne mesurant pas moins de 24 pouces ni plus de 30 pouces de longueur et qui, sur au moins la moitié de sa longueur, ne mesure pas moins de 2 pouces de diamètre;

b) avec un fusil (à canon rayé) ne tirant que des cartouches à percussion centrale, dont les balles ne sont pas des balles blindées à bout dur, ayant

(i) une vitesse initiale ou vitesse à la bouche d'au moins 1,800 pieds à la seconde, et

(ii) une énergie à la bouche d'au moins 1,100 pieds livres; ou

c) avec un fusil à plomb, au moins de calibre 20, tirant des cartouches à balles rayées du type «Poly-Kor».

(2) Il est interdit de frapper un phoque vivant avec tout instrument autre que le gourdin mentionné à l'alinéa (1)a), ou sur toute partie de son corps sauf le front.

(3) Nonobstant le paragraphe (1) et sous réserve du paragraphe (4), il est permis de prendre ou de tuer des phoques au moyen de filets,

a) dans la région du Golfe; et

b) dans la partie de la région du Front qui se trouve le long de la côte du Labrador et au nord et à l'ouest du cap Freels, le long de la côte de Terre-Neuve.

(4) Il est interdit à quiconque de prendre ou de tuer des phoques en vertu du paragraphe (3) ailleurs que dans les eaux qui baignent la côte de la partie de la province où il est domicilié.

(5) Nonobstant le paragraphe (1), un hakapik peut être employé pour tuer des phoques de la manière décrite au paragraphe (2), dans la région du Front seulement.

(6) Par dérogation au paragraphe (2), dans la région du Front, il est interdit d'écorcher, d'entailler ou de déplacer un phoque à capuchon abattu au fusil avant qu'il n'ait été frappé au moyen d'un hakapik de la façon décrite au paragraphe (2).

16. Il est interdit de crocher, de commencer à écorcher, de saigner, d'entailler ou de couper un phoque avec un couteau ou un autre instrument avant que le phoque ne soit mort.

17. Il est interdit de tuer des phoques du Groënland adultes groupés pour la mise bas ou la reproduction.

18. (1) Toute personne qui tue des phoques doit enlever toutes les peaux de phoques de la glace et les transporter à sa base d'opérations moins de 24 heures à compter du jour où les phoques sont tués, sauf que le Ministre peut, dans toute circonstance qu'il juge exceptionnelle, prolonger le temps accordé pour enlever les peaux.

(2) No person shall kill seals unless he or the persons engaged with him in the sealing operation as members of the crew of a ship, aircraft or other sealing operations have complied with subsection (1), and are actively engaged in removing from the ice to the base of operations the skins of seals killed the previous day.

19. (1) Except with the permission of the Minister, no person shall hunt or kill any seal in

(a) the waters of Murray Harbour or its tributaries in the Province of Prince Edward Island, inside a straight line drawn from the range light on Old Store Point at latitude 46°01'17" north and longitude 60°28'44" west to the southernmost tip of Sable Point at latitude 46°01'14" north and longitude 62°29'07" west from June 1st to September 30th, both dates inclusive; or

(b) waters adjacent to the Gaspé coast in the Province of Quebec, inside or shoreward of a straight line drawn from Pointe au Renard to a point at latitude 49°00' north and longitude 64°05' west, thence to a point at latitude 48°25' north and longitude 64°05' west and thence to the lighthouse at Cap d'Espoir.

(2) Subject to subsection (1), grey seals and harbour seals may be killed at any time without a licence in those areas within which the destruction of such seals will be rewarded by a bounty from the Minister.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), no person shall kill any grey seal during the period beginning on January 1st and ending on the last day of February in any year, except with the permission of the Minister.

20. Except with the permission of the Minister, no person shall

(a) take or move a live seal from the immediate vicinity in which it is found; or

(b) tag or mark, or attempt to tag or mark a live seal in any manner.

21. The Minister may, upon application and payment of the fees set out in Schedule I, issue a licence or permit described in that Schedule in such form and upon such terms and conditions as the Minister may prescribe.

22. The master of a vessel engaged in sealing operations shall ensure that every person engaged in sealing from the vessel complies with sections 13 and 15.

23. No person shall hunt for or kill a seal during any day

(a) in the Gulf Area, during any period before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m., Atlantic Standard Time; or

(b) in the Front Area,

(i) during the period from March 12th to March 31st inclusive before 5.30 a.m. or after 6.30 p.m., Newfoundland Standard Time,

(ii) during the period from April 1st to April 24th inclusive, before 5.30 a.m. or after 8.30 p.m., Newfoundland Standard Time.

(2) Il est interdit à toute personne de tuer des phoques à moins que cette personne ou les autres personnes qui s'occupent avec elle des opérations de chasse du phoque, comme membres de l'équipage d'un navire, d'un aéronef ou de toute autre équipe de chasse du phoque, ne se soient conformées aux exigences du paragraphe (1) et qu'elles ne s'occupent activement d'enlever de la glace pour les transporter à la base d'opérations les peaux de phoques tués le jour précédent.

19. (1) Sauf autorisation du Ministre, il est interdit de chasser ou de tuer le phoque

a) dans les eaux de Murray Harbour ou de ses affluents tributaires, dans la province de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, en deçà d'une droite tirée du feu de pointe d'Old Store Point, situé par 46°01'17" de latitude nord et 60°28'44" de longitude ouest, jusqu'à l'extrémité sud de la pointe Sable, située par 46°01'14" de latitude nord et 62°29'07" de longitude ouest, entre le 31 mai et le 1^{er} octobre, ou

b) dans les eaux adjacentes à la côte de Gaspé, dans la province de Québec, en deçà, du côté du rivage, d'une droite commençant à Pointe au Renard; de là, jusqu'à un point situé par 49°00' de latitude nord et 64°05' de longitude ouest; de là, jusqu'à un point situé par 48°25' de latitude nord et 64°05' de longitude ouest; et, de là, jusqu'au phare du Cap d'Espoir.

(2) Sous réserve du paragraphe (1), il est permis de tuer le phoque gris et le phoque commun en tout temps et sans permis dans la région où la destruction de ces phoques fait l'objet d'une prime de la part du Ministre.

(3) Nonobstant le paragraphe (2), il est interdit de tuer un phoque gris entre le 1^{er} janvier et le dernier jour de février de chaque année, sauf avec la permission du Ministre.

20. Sauf avec la permission du Ministre, il est interdit

a) de prendre un phoque vivant ou de le déplacer du voisinage immédiat où il est trouvé; ou

b) d'étiqueter ou de marquer, ou de tenter d'étiqueter ou de marquer de quelque façon que ce soit, un phoque vivant.

21. Le Ministre peut, sur demande et sur versement des droits indiqués à l'annexe I, délivrer les permis ou les autorisations décrits à ladite annexe, dans la forme et aux termes et conditions qu'il peut prescrire.

22. Le patron d'un navire occupé aux opérations de chasse du phoque doit s'assurer que toutes les personnes qui chassent le phoque à partir du navire se conforment aux dispositions des articles 13 et 15.

23. Il est interdit de chasser ou de tuer un phoque, au cours de n'importe quel jour,

a) dans la région du Golfe, avant 6 h ou après 18 h, heure normale de l'Atlantique; ou

b) dans la région du Front,

(i) du 12 au 31 mars inclusivement, avant 5 h 30 ou après 18 h 30, heure normale de Terre-Neuve,

(ii) du 1^{er} au 24 avril inclusivement, avant 5 h 30 ou après 20 h 30, heure normale de Terre-Neuve.

24. No person shall engage in sealing unless he has on his person or on board the vessel, helicopter or other aircraft used in the sealing operation the appropriate licences required by sections 8, 11 and 13.

25. Where a fishery officer finds a licensee committing an offence against the Act or these Regulations or believes, on reasonable grounds, that the licensee has committed such an offence, he may immediately suspend the licence of that licensee for a period not exceeding 30 days and shall thereupon notify the Minister of the facts of the case so that the Minister may determine whether the licence should be cancelled pursuant to section 9 of the Act.

24. Il est interdit à toute personne de faire la chasse du phoque, à moins que cette personne ne porte sur elle ou n'ait à bord du navire, de l'hélicoptère ou autre aéronef utilisé pour les opérations de chasse du phoque, les permis applicables, exigés aux articles 8, 11 et 13.

25. Lorsqu'un agent des pêcheries constate qu'un titulaire de permis commet une infraction contre la Loi ou contre le présent règlement ou croit, à bon escient, que le titulaire de permis a commis une telle infraction, il peut immédiatement suspendre le permis dudit titulaire pour une période de temps ne dépassant pas 30 jours et il doit sur-le-champ notifier les faits du cas au Ministre afin que ce dernier puisse déterminer si le permis doit être révoqué en conformité de l'article 9 de la Loi.

SCHEDULE I

(s. 21)

LICENCE FEES

| Licence | Fee |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Sport sealing licence issued to | |
| (a) a resident | \$10.00 |
| (b) a non-resident Canadian | 20.00 |
| (c) any other person | 25.00 |
| 2. Vessel sealing licence issued for a vessel the main hull of which has an overall length of | |
| (a) 30 feet to 65 feet | \$5.00 |
| (b) over 65 feet | \$1 per registered ton. |
| 3. Aircraft sealing licence | \$25.00 |
| 4. Sealer's licence or assistant sealer's licence | \$ 1.00 |

SCHEDULE II

(s. 2)

SPECIES OF SEALS

| Column I Common Name | Column II Species Name |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Bearded seal | <i>Erignathus barbatus</i> |
| 2. Grey seal | <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> |
| 3. Harbour seal | <i>Phoca vitulina</i> |
| 4. Harp seal | <i>Phoca groenlandica</i> |
| 5. Hooded or hood seal | <i>Cystophora cristata</i> |

ANNEXE I

(art. 21)

DROITS DE PERMIS

| Permis | Droit |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Permis de chasse sportive du phoque délivré | |
| a) à un domicilié | \$10.00 |
| b) à un canadien non domicilié | 20.00 |
| c) à toute autre personne | 25.00 |
| 2. Permis de navire de chasse du phoque délivré à l'égard d'un navire dont la coque principale a une longueur hors-tout | |
| a) de 30 à 65 pieds | \$5.00 |
| b) de plus de 65 pieds | \$1 par tonne au registre |
| 3. Permis de chasse aérienne du phoque | \$25.00 |
| 4. Permis de chasseur de phoques ou d'aide-chasseur de phoques | \$1.00 |

ANNEXE II

(art. 2)

ESPÈCES DE PHOQUES

| Colonne I Nom vulgaire | Colonne II Nom scientifique |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Phoque barbu | <i>Erignathus barbatus</i> |
| 2. Phoque gris | <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> |
| 3. Phoque commun | <i>Phoca vitulina</i> |
| 4. Phoque du Groënland | <i>Phoca groenlandica</i> |
| 5. Phoque à capuchon | <i>Cystophora cristata</i> |

SCHEDULE III

(s. 10)

QUOTAS AND SEASONS

| Item | Column I Species | Column II Areas | Column III Means | Column IV Quotas | Column V Closed Seasons |
|------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Harp seals | Gulf area | Gulf based vessels over 65' in overall length | 6,000 | April 25 to March 11 |
| 2. | Harp seals | Gulf area | Gulf based vessels under 65' in overall length and landmen's operations | 19,000 | May 15 to November 14 |
| 3. | Harp seals | Front area | Canadian vessels over 65' in overall length | 62,000 | April 25 to March 11 |
| 4. | Harp seals | Front area | Norwegian vessels over 65' in overall length | 35,000 | April 25 to March 11 |
| 5. | Harp seals | Front area and Gulf area | Newfoundland vessels under 65' and landmen's operations | 38,000 | May 15 to November 14 |
| 6. | Hooded seals | Front area | Canadian vessels over 65' | 6,000 | March 30 to March 21 |
| 7. | Hooded seals | Front area | Norwegian vessels over 65' | 6,000 | March 30 to March 21 |
| 8. | Hooded seals | Front area | Canadian and Norwegian vessels over 65' | 3,000 | April 25 to March 29 |

ANNEXE III

(art. 10)

CONTINGENTS ET SAISONS

| Article | Colonne I Espèce | Colonne II Région | Colonne III Méthode | Colonne IV Contingent | Colonne V Période de fermeture |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Phoque du Groenland | Région du Golfe | Bateaux de plus de 65' de longueur hors tout, dont le port d'attache est dans le Golfe | 6,000 | du 25 avril au 11 mars |
| 2. | Phoque du Groenland | Région du Golfe | Bateaux de moins de 65' de longueur hors tout et activités côtières | 19,000 | du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 3. | Phoque du Groenland | Région du Front | Bateaux canadiens de plus de 65' de longueur hors tout | 62,000 | du 25 avril au 11 mars |
| 4. | Phoque du Groenland | Région du Front | Bateaux norvégiens de plus de 65' de longueur hors tout | 35,000 | du 25 avril au 11 mars |
| 5. | Phoque du Groenland | Région du Front et région du Golfe | Bateaux de T.-N. de moins de 65' et activités côtières | 38,000 | du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 6. | Phoque à capuchon | Région du Front | Bateaux canadiens de plus de 65' | 6,000 | du 30 au 21 mars |
| 7. | Phoque à capuchon | Région du Front | Bateaux norvégiens de plus de 65' | 6,000 | du 30 au 21 mars |
| 8. | Phoque à capuchon | Région du Front | Bateaux canadiens et norvégiens de plus de 65' | 3,000 | du 25 avril au 29 mars |

Registration
SOR/78-237 10 March, 1978

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amendment

P.C. 1978-677 9 March, 1978

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and the Environment, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1966-904 of 19th May, 1966¹, as amended², in accordance with the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. All that portion of item 1 of Schedule C to the *Seal Protection Regulations* in column III thereof is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

Column III

Means

1. "Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length"
-

Enregistrement
DORS/78-237 10 mars 1978

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement de protection des phoques—
Modification

C.P. 1978-677 9 mars 1978

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêcheries et de l'Environnement et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement de protection des phoques établi par le décret C.P. 1966-904 du 19 mai 1966¹, dans sa forme modifiée².

ANNEXE

1. La partie de l'article 1 de l'annexe C du *Règlement de protection des phoques*, dans la colonne III, est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit:

Colonne III

Méthode

1. «Bâtiments canadiens de plus de 65 pieds de longueur hors-tout.»
-

¹ SOR/66-235, *Canada Gazette Part II*, Vol. 100, No. 11, June 8, 1966
² SOR/78-167, *Canada Gazette Part II*, Vol. 112, No. 5, March 8, 1978

¹ DORS/66-235, *Gazette du Canada Partie II*, Vol. 100, n° 11, 8 juin 1966
² DORS/78-167, *Gazette du Canada Partie II*, Vol. 112, n° 5, 8 mars 1978

*(Published as an Extra, March 1, 1978)*Registration
SOR/78-167 24 February, 1978

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amendment

P.C. 1978-500 23 February, 1978

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and the Environment, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1966-904 of 19th May, 1966¹, as amended², in accordance with the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. Subsection 2(1) of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is amended by adding thereto, immediately after paragraph (c) thereof, the following paragraphs:

"(c.1) "Lake Melville Area" means all the waters of Lake Melville west of a line drawn from Charley's Point on the north shore of Lake Melville to Frenchman's Point on the south shore of Lake Melville;

(c.2) "landsman" means a person engaged in sealing by any means other than from a vessel of more than sixty-five feet in overall length;"

2. (1) Subsection 11(1) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"11. (1) Subject to subsection (5), no person shall take or kill seals of a kind set out in column I of an item of Schedule C in an area set out in column II of that item by a means described in column III of that item during

(a) the open season after notice is given by a Regional Director General that the quota set out in column IV of that item or the quota as varied pursuant to subsection (2) has been or is about to be reached; or

(b) the closed time set out in column V of that item or the closed time as varied pursuant to subsection (2)."

(2) Subsection 11(5) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(5) A person who is a resident in that part of Labrador north of Cape Charles may take or kill seals in the Front Area at any time."

3. Section 12 of the said Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

¹ SOR/66-235, *Canada Gazette Part II*, Vol. 100, No. 11, June 8, 1966

² SOR/77-828, *Canada Gazette Part II*, Vol. 111, No. 20, October 26, 1977

*(Publié en édition spéciale le 1^{er} mars 1978)*Enregistrement
DORS/78-167 24 février 1978

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement de protection des phoques—
Modification

C.P. 1978-500 23 février 1978

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêcheries et de l'Environnement et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement de protection des phoques établi par le décret C.P. 1966-904 du 19 mai 1966¹, dans sa forme modifiée².

ANNEXE

1. Le paragraphe 2(1) du *Règlement de protection des phoques* est modifié par l'adjonction des alinéas suivants:

«c.1) «région du lac Melville» désigne toutes les eaux du lac Melville situées à l'ouest d'une droite tirée à partir de la pointe Charley, sur la rive nord du lac Melville, jusqu'à la pointe Frenchman, sur la rive sud de ce lac;

c.2) «chasseur côtier» désigne une personne qui pratique la chasse au phoque en employant une méthode autre qu'un bateau d'une longueur hors tout supérieur à soixante-cinq pieds;»

2. (1) Le paragraphe 11(1) est ainsi remplacé:

«11. (1) Sous réserve du paragraphe (5), il est interdit de capturer ou de tuer des phoques d'une espèce visée dans la colonne I de l'annexe C dans une région visée dans la colonne II, par des moyens décrits dans la colonne III.

a) pendant la saison d'ouverture après avis du directeur général régional à l'effet que le contingent fixé dans la colonne IV ou le contingent modifié conformément au paragraphe (2) ont été atteints, ou sont sur le point de l'être; ou

b) pendant la période de fermeture visée dans la colonne V ou la période de fermeture modifiée conformément au paragraphe (2).»

(2) Le paragraphe 11(5) est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«(5) Une personne résidant habituellement dans la partie du Labrador située au nord de Cape Charles peut capturer ou tuer des phoques dans la région du Front en tout temps.»

3. L'article 12 est modifié par l'adjonction des paragraphes suivants:

¹ DORS/66-235, *Gazette du Canada Partie II*, Vol. 100, n° 11, 8 juin 1966

² DORS/77-828, *Gazette du Canada Partie II*, Vol. 111, n° 20, 26 octobre 1977

"(6) No person shall, unless he is the holder of a licence or a permit, approach within half a nautical mile of any area in which a seal hunt is being carried out.

(7) Subsection (6) does not apply to

(a) commercial flights operating on scheduled flight plans;

(b) a peace officer employed by or assisting the Department of the Environment;

(c) scientists, technicians and observers employed by the Department of the Environment or are present at a seal hunt at the request of the Department of the Environment; and

(d) commercial vessels transiting waters in which a seal hunt is being conducted.

(8) An application for a permit required pursuant to subsection (6) shall be in the Minister's office on or before the 20th day of February in respect of the year for which the permit is requested.

(9) An application for a permit required pursuant to subsection (6) shall contain

(a) the name, address, professional association and occupation of every person to be covered by the permit;

(b) a detailed statement of the reasons why the permit is required;

(c) the method of transportation that will be used to go to and from the area of the seal hunt;

(d) the name, number or description of the vehicle that will be used to go to and from the area of the seal hunt;

(e) the area and dates for which the permit is required; and

(f) such other information as may be required to verify or explain the information required in paragraphs (a) to (e)."

4. The said Regulations are further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 13 thereof, the following section:

"13.1 No person other than a person who has been a resident of Labrador for the preceding twelve consecutive months shall take or kill ringed seals in the Lake Melville Area."

5. All that portion of subsection 14(1) of the said Regulations preceding paragraph (a) thereof is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"14. (1) No person shall engage in sealing by any means in the Gulf Area, Front Area or Lake Melville Area unless he"

6. Section 16 of the said Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(7) The master of a vessel engaged in a sealing operation shall have a club described in paragraph (1)(a) or a hakipik on board the vessel."

7. The said Regulations are further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 16 thereof, the following section:

«(6) A moins d'être titulaire d'un permis, il est interdit d'approcher à moins d'un demi-mille marin de toute région où une chasse aux phoques est en cours.

(7) Le paragraphe (6) ne s'applique pas

a) aux vols commerciaux suivant un plan de vol établi;

b) au personnel d'exécution employé par le ministère de l'Environnement ou lui venant en aide;

c) aux scientifiques, techniciens et observateurs employés par le ministère de l'Environnement ou présents, à sa demande, à une chasse aux phoques; et

d) aux bateaux commerciaux sillonnant les eaux où se pratique une chasse au phoque.

(8) Les demandes d'autorisation requises en vertu du paragraphe (6) doivent parvenir au bureau du Ministre au plus tard le 20 février de chaque année pour laquelle un permis est demandé.

(9) La demande de permis requise selon le paragraphe (6) doit contenir

a) les noms, adresses, associations professionnelles et occupations de toutes les personnes touchées par le permis;

b) un énoncé détaillé des raisons pour lesquelles le permis est nécessaire;

c) le moyen de transport qui sera utilisé pour se rendre au lieu de chasse et en revenir;

d) le nom, le numéro ou la description du véhicule qui sera utilisé pour se rendre au lieu de chasse et en revenir;

e) la région et les dates pour lesquelles est demandée le permis; et

f) toute autre information pouvant être exigée pour vérifier ou expliquer les renseignements requis aux alinéas a) à e).»

4. Est ajouté l'article suivant:

«13.1 Seules les personnes résidant au Labrador depuis douze mois consécutifs, sont autorisées à capturer ou à tuer des phoques annelés dans la région du lac Melville.»

5. La partie du paragraphe 14(1) précédant l'alinéa a) est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit:

«14. (1) Il est interdit à toute personne de pratiquer la chasse au phoque par tout moyen dans les régions du Golfe, du Front ou du lac Melville, sauf si cette personne»

6. A l'article 16 est ajouté le paragraphe suivant:

«(7) Le capitaine d'un navire doit s'assurer qu'il y a un gourdin du type décrit à l'alinéa (1)a) ou un hakipik à bord du navire lorsque celui-ci sert à une expédition de chasse au phoque.»

7. Est ajouté l'article suivant:

"16.1 No person shall take or kill ringed seals in the Lake Melville Area by any means other than

- (a) a rifle that fires only centre fire cartridges that are not made with metal cased hard pointed bullets;
- (b) a harpoon that is similar to the type of harpoon used by the residents of the Lake Melville Area; or
- (c) nets that are set on the bed or in the water."

8. Section 17 of the said Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a seal is dead when the seal

- (a) is glassy eyed;
- (b) has a staring appearance;
- (c) has no blinking reflex when the eye is touched; and
- (d) is in a relaxed condition."

9. Subsection 20(2) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(2) Subject to subsection (1), any person may without a licence, kill grey seals at any time in an area in which the killing of grey seals is rewarded by a bounty from the Minister."

10. Section 23 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"23. The master of a vessel engaged in a sealing operation shall take steps to ensure that every person engaged in sealing from the vessel complies with these Regulations."

11. Subparagraph 24(b)(i) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(i) during the period from March 10 to March 31 inclusive before 05:30 hours or after 18:30 hours, Newfoundland Standard Time, or"

12. Schedule B to the said Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following item:

| <i>Column I</i> | <i>Column II</i> |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Common Name</i> | <i>Species Name</i> |
| "6. ringed or jar seal | <i>Phoca hispida</i> " |

13. Schedule C to the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

«16.1 Il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques annelés dans la région du lac Melville par tout moyen, sauf

- a) avec un fusil ne tirant que des cartouches à percussion centrale, dont les balles ne sont pas des balles blindées à bout dur;
- b) avec un harpon, comme celui qu'emploient les résidents de la région du lac Melville; ou
- c) avec des filets disposés sur le lit ou sur l'eau.»

8. L'article 17 est modifié par l'adjonction du paragraphe suivant:

- «(2) Aux fins du paragraphe (1), le phoque est mort
- a) lorsqu'il a les yeux vitreux;
 - b) lorsqu'il a les yeux fixes;
 - c) lorsque les yeux ne réagissent pas au toucher; et
 - d) lorsqu'il a les muscles relâchés.»

9. Le paragraphe 20(2) est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«(2) Sous réserve du paragraphe (1), il est permis de tuer des phoques gris en tout temps et sans permis dans la région où leur destruction fait l'objet d'une prime de la part du Ministre.»

10. L'article 23 est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«23. Le capitaine d'un navire occupé aux opérations de chasse du phoque doit s'assurer que toutes les personnes qui chassent le phoque à partir du navire se conforment au présent règlement.»

11. Le sous-alinéa 24b)(i) est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«(i) du 10 au 31 mars inclusivement, avant 5 heures et demi ou après 18 heures et demi, heure normale de Terre-Neuve, ou»

12. L'annexe B est modifiée par l'adjonction de l'article suivant:

| <i>Colonne I</i> | <i>Colonne II</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Nom vulgaire</i> | <i>Nom scientifique</i> |
| «6. Phoque annelé | <i>Phoca hispida</i> » |

13. L'annexe C est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit:

"SCHEDULE C

QUOTAS AND SEASONS

| Item | Column I Kind of Seals | Column II Area | Column III Means | Column IV Quotas | Column V Closed Time |
|------|---|-------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Harp Seals | Gulf Area | Gulf based vessels more than 65' in overall length | 20,000 | April 25 to March 9 |
| 2. | Harp Seals | Gulf Area | Quebec & Maritime landmen | 15,000 | May 15 to November 14 |
| 3. | Harp Seals | Gulf Area | Newfoundland landmen | 5,000 | May 15 to November 14 |
| 4. | Harp Seals | Front Area | Newfoundland landmen resident south of 50°20'N | 31,000 | May 15 to November 14 |
| 5. | Harp Seals | Front Area | Newfoundland landmen resident north of 50°20'N | 7,000 | May 15 to November 14 |
| 6. | Harp Seals (less than 1 yr. of age) | Front Area | Canadian vessels more than 65' in overall length | 54,150 | April 25 to March 9 |
| 7. | Harp Seals (1 yr. of age or older) | Front Area | Canadian vessels more than 65' in overall length | 2,850 | April 25 to March 9 |
| 8. | Harp Seals (less than 1 yr. of age) | Front Area | Norwegian vessels | 33,250 | April 25 to March 9 |
| 9. | Harp Seals (1 yr. of age or older) | Front Area | Norwegian vessels | 1,750 | April 25 to March 9 |
| 10. | Hooded Seals (other than females 1 yr. of age or older) | Front Area | Canadian vessels more than 65' in overall length | 5,550 | March 28 to March 19 |
| 11. | Hooded Seals (females 1 yr. of age or older) | Front Area | Canadian vessels more than 65' in overall length | 450 | March 28 to March 19 |
| 12. | Hooded Seals (other than females 1 yr. of age or older) | Front Area | Norwegian vessels | 5,550 | March 28 to March 19 |
| 13. | Hooded Seals (females 1 yr. of age or older) | Front Area | Norwegian vessels | 450 | March 28 to March 19 |

"ANNEXE C

CONTINGENTS ET SAISONS

| Article | Colonne I Espèces | Colonne II Région | Colonne III Méthode | Colonne IV Contingent | Colonne V Période de fermeture |
|---------|---|----------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Phoque du Groenland | Région du Golfe | Bâtiment de plus de 65' de longueur hors tout, dont le port d'attache est dans le Golfe | 20 000 | Du 25 avril au 9 mars |
| 2. | Phoque du Groenland | Région du Golfe | Chasseurs côtiers du Québec et des Maritimes | 15 000 | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 3. | Phoque du Groenland | Région du Golfe | Chasseurs côtiers de Terre-Neuve | 5 000 | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 4. | Phoque du Groenland | Région du Front | Chasseurs côtiers de Terre-Neuve résidant au sud du 50°20'N | 31 000 | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 5. | Phoque du Groenland | Région du Front | Chasseurs côtiers de Terre-Neuve résidant au nord du 50°20'N | 7 000 | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 6. | Phoque du Groenland (d'un an) | Région du Front | Bâtiment canadiens de plus de 65' de longueur hors tout | 54 150 | Du 25 avril au 9 mars |
| 7. | Phoque du Groenland (un an ou plus) | Région du Front | Bâtiment canadiens de plus de 65' de longueur hors tout | 2 850 | Du 25 avril au 9 mars |
| 8. | Phoque du Groenland (de moins d'un an) | Région du Front | Bâtiments norvégiens | 33 250 | Du 25 avril au 9 mars |
| 9. | Phoque du Groenland (un an ou plus) | Région du Front | Bâtiments norvégiens | 1 750 | Du 25 avril au 9 mars |
| 10. | Phoque à capuchon (autres que les femelles d'un an ou plus) | Région du Front | Bâtiments canadiens de plus de 65' de longueur hors tout | 5 550 | Du 28 mars au 19 mars |
| 11. | Phoque à capuchon (femelles d'un an ou plus) | Région du Front | Bâtiments canadiens de plus de 65' de longueur hors tout | 450 | Du 28 mars au 19 mars |
| 12. | Phoque à capuchon (autres que les femelles d'un an ou plus) | Région du Front | Bâtiments norvégiens | 5 550 | Du 28 mars au 19 mars |
| 13. | Phoque à capuchon (femelles d'un an ou plus) | Région du Front | Bâtiments norvégiens | 450 | Du 28 mars au 19 mars |

SCHEDULE C

QUOTAS AND SEASONS

| | Column I | Column II | Column III | Column IV | Column V |
|------|---|--------------------|--|-----------|--------------------------|
| Item | Kind of Seals | Area | Means | Quotas | Closed Time |
| 14. | Hooded Seals (other than females 1 yr. of age or older) | Front Area | Canadian vessels more than 65' in overall length | 2,775 | April 25 to March 27 |
| 15. | Hooded Seals (females 1 yr. of age or older) | Front Area | Canadian vessels more than 65' in overall length and Norwegian vessels | 225 | April 25 to March 27 |
| 16. | Hooded Seals | Front Area | Landsmen | — | May 15 to November 14 |
| 17. | Ringed Seals | Lake Melville Area | Landsmen | — | December 1 to April 24." |

ANNEXE C

CONTINGENTS ET SAISONS

| | Colonne I | Colonne II | Colonne III | Colonne IV | Colonne V |
|---------|---|------------------------|--|------------|--|
| Article | Espèces | Région | Méthode | Contingent | Période de fermeture |
| 14. | Phoque à capuchon (autres que les femelles d'un an ou plus) | Région du Front | Bâtiments canadiens de plus de 65' de longueur hors tout | 2 775 | Du 25 avril au 27 mars |
| 15. | Phoque à capuchon (femelles d'un an ou plus) | Région du Front | Bâtiments canadiens de plus de 65' de longueur hors tout et bâtiments norvégiens | 225 | Du 25 avril au 27 mars |
| 16. | Phoque à capuchon | Région du Front | Chasseurs côtiers | — | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 17. | Phoque annelé | Région du lac Melville | Chasseurs côtiers | — | Du 1 ^{er} décembre au 24 avril. |

*(Published as an extra, March 5, 1979)*Registration
SOR/79-213 1 March, 1979

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations¹, amendment

P.C. 1979-561 1 March, 1979

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and the Environment, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1966-904 of 19th May, 1966², as amended³, in accordance with the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. (1) Paragraphs 2(1)(b) and (c)⁴ of the *Seal Protection Regulations* are revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(b) "Front Area" means all Canadian waters and territories and waters of the Atlantic Ocean bounded on the north by Latitude 60° north and on the south by a straight line drawn due east from Cape Race, Newfoundland and on the west by the coast of Newfoundland and includes all the waters of the Strait of Belle Isle southwest to a straight line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador, to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland;

(c) "Gulf Area" means all the waters of the St. Lawrence River, Chaleur Bay, Northumberland Strait, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence bounded on the north by a straight line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador, to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland, and all the waters of Cabot Strait and of the Atlantic Ocean seaward thereof and seaward of the east coast of Nova Scotia and bounded on the north by a straight line drawn due east from Cape Race, Newfoundland;"

(2) Paragraph 2(1)(h)⁵ of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(h) "sealing" or "seal hunting" means the hunting for, killing and skinning of seals, the handling and transporting of raw seal pelts from the place where they are killed to the land and the transporting of persons engaged in sealing to and from the killing area, and includes searching for seals from helicopters and other aircraft;"

*(Publié en édition spéciale le 5 mars 1979)*Enregistrement
DORS/79-213 1 mars 1979

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement de protection des phoques¹—
Modification

C.P. 1979-561 1 mars 1979

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêches et de l'Environnement et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement de protection des phoques établi par le décret C.P. 1966-904 du 19 mai 1966², dans sa forme modifiée³.

ANNEXE

1. (1) Les alinéas 2(1)(b) et (c)⁴ du *Règlement de protection des phoques* sont abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit:

«b) «région du Front» désigne la totalité des eaux et territoires du Canada et les eaux de l'océan Atlantique qui sont bornées, au nord, par le 60° parallèle de latitude nord, au sud, par une droite tirée droit vers l'est à partir du cap Race (Terre-Neuve) et, à l'ouest, par la côte de Terre-Neuve, y compris toutes les eaux du détroit de Belle-Isle au sud-ouest d'une droite tirée à partir de la Pointe St-Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare situé sur l'île aux Fleurs, dans l'anse aux Fleurs, à Terre-Neuve;

c) «région du golfe» désigne toutes les eaux du fleuve Saint-Laurent, de la baie des Chaleurs, du détroit de Northumberland et du golfe Saint-Laurent, bornées au nord par une droite tirée à partir de la Pointe St-Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare situé sur l'île aux Fleurs, dans l'anse aux Fleurs, à Terre-Neuve, et toutes les eaux du détroit de Cabot et de l'océan Atlantique, du côté du large et au large de la côte est de la Nouvelle-Écosse et bornées au nord par une droite tirée droit vers l'est à partir du cap Race (Terre-Neuve);»

(2) L'alinéa 2(1)(h)⁵ de la version anglaise dudit règlement est modifié de la façon indiquée à la version anglaise de la présente annexe.

¹ C.R.C., c. 833² SOR/66-235, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 100, No. 11, June 8, 1966³ SOR/78-237, *Canada Gazette* Part II, Vol. 112, No. 6, March 22, 1978⁴ C.R.C., c. 833, the definitions "Front Area" and "Gulf Area" in subsection 2(1)⁵ the definition "sealing" in subsection 2(1)¹ C.R.C., c. 833² DORS/66-235, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 100, n° 11, 8 juin 1966³ DORS/78-237, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, Vol. 112, n° 6, 22 mars 1978⁴ C.R.C., c. 833, les définitions «région du front» et «région du Golfe» au paragraphe 2(1)⁵ the definition «sealing» in subsection 2(1)

2. Subsection 9^a(3) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(3) No vessel sealing licence shall be issued in respect of any vessel that is more than sixty-five feet in overall length unless

(a) such a licence was issued in respect of that vessel in 1975, 1976, 1977 or 1978; and

(b) that vessel participated in a seal hunt during that period.

(4) An application for a vessel sealing licence in respect of a vessel referred to in subsection (3) shall be made on or before the 15th day of February of the year for which the licence is requested.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (3), where the Minister believes on reasonable grounds that the seal quota set out in Schedule C⁷ for an area or such quota as varied pursuant to subsection 11^a(2) will not be taken, he may authorize the issue of a sealing licence to a vessel that

(a) is suitably equipped for sealing;

(b) has the capability of operating in ice conditions;

(c) takes only the quantity and species of seals specified in the licence; and

(d) carries a crew of sealers from a geographic area specified in the licence.

(6) A licence issued pursuant to subsection (5) is valid only for the year and for the area for which it is issued."

3. Section 11^a of the said Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

"(6) Notwithstanding the seal quotas set out in items 10 and 11 of Schedule C, no person operating from a vessel more than sixty-five feet in overall length, shall have on board that vessel a quantity of harp seals one year of age or older in excess of five per cent of the total number of harp seals on board that vessel.

(7) Notwithstanding the seal quotas set out in items 12, 13 and 14 of Schedule C⁷, no person operating from a vessel more than sixty-five feet in overall length shall have on board that vessel a quantity of female adult hooded seals in excess of five per cent of the total number of hooded seals on board that vessel."

4. Section 13^a of the French version of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"13. Il est interdit à un domicilié d'une province adjacente à la région du Golfe ou à la région du Front, qui chasse à partir de la côte ou d'un bateau d'au plus soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout, de capturer ou de tuer des phoques, ailleurs que dans les eaux du littoral de la partie de la province où il réside."

⁶ s. 7

⁷ Schedule III

⁸ s. 10

⁹ s. 12

2. Le paragraphe 9^a(3) dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«(3) Aucun permis de bateau de chasse au phoque ne peut être délivré pour un bateau de plus de soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout, à moins

a) qu'un tel permis n'ait été délivré pour ce navire en 1975, 1976, 1977 ou 1978; et

b) que ce navire n'ait participé à la chasse au phoque au cours de cette période.

(4) La demande de permis de bateau de chasse au phoque pour le bateau visé au paragraphe (3) doit être effectuée au plus tard le 15 février de chaque année pour laquelle le permis est demandé.

(5) Nonobstant le paragraphe (3), si le Ministre a de bonnes raisons de croire que le contingent de chasse du phoque visé à l'annexe C⁷, pour une région donnée, ou modifiée en vertu du paragraphe 11^a(2) ne sera pas atteint, il peut autoriser la délivrance d'un permis de chasse du phoque pour un bateau qui

a) possède l'équipement approprié pour la chasse du phoque;

b) peut manœuvrer dans les glaces;

c) prend seulement la quantité et les espèces spécifiées dans le permis; et

d) transporte un équipage de chasseurs du phoque provenant d'une région spécifiée dans le permis.

(6) Un permis délivré en vertu du paragraphe (5) n'est valide que pour une année et pour la région pour laquelle il a été délivré.»

3. L'article 11^a dudit règlement est modifié par l'adjonction des paragraphes suivants:

«(6) Nonobstant les contingents de chasse au phoque fixés aux articles 10 et 11 de l'annexe C, il est interdit à toute personne qui chasse à partir d'un bateau de plus de soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout d'avoir à bord de ce bateau des phoques du Groenland âgés d'un an ou plus en quantité supérieure à cinq pour cent du nombre total de phoques du Groenland à bord de ce bateau.

(7) Nonobstant les contingents de chasse au phoque fixés aux articles 12, 13 et 14 de l'annexe C⁷, il est interdit à toute personne qui chasse à partir d'un bateau de plus de soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout d'avoir à bord de ce bateau une quantité de femelles adultes de phoque à capuchon en quantité supérieure à cinq pour cent du nombre total de phoques à capuchon à bord de ce bateau.»

4. L'article 13^a de la version française dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«13. Il est interdit à un domicilié d'une province adjacente à la région du Golfe ou à la région du Front, qui chasse à partir de la côte ou d'un bateau d'au plus soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout, de capturer ou de tuer des phoques, ailleurs que dans les eaux du littoral de cette partie de la province où il réside.»

⁶ a. 7

⁷ Annexe III

⁸ a. 10

⁹ a.12

5. Subsection 16¹⁰(5) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

- “(5) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a hakapik may be used
 (a) by all sealers in the Front Area, and
 (b) by sealers operating from vessels more than sixty-five feet in overall length in the Gulf Area,
 for killing seals in the manner described in subsection (2).”

6. Section 17¹¹ of the said Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

“(3) When a seal is dead for the purposes of subsection (1), the seal must be bled immediately by cutting the auxiliary (fore-flipper) blood vessels.”

7. Subsection 20¹²(1) of the said Regulations is amended by deleting the word “or” at the end of paragraph (a) thereof, by adding the word “or” at the end of paragraph (b) thereof and by adding thereto the following paragraph:

“(c) the waters of the Saguenay River, the St. Lawrence River and their tributaries, west of longitude 67° 23' west, in the Province of Quebec, from the 1st day of May to the 30th day of September, both dates inclusive.”

8. Schedule C¹³ to the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

“SCHEDULE C¹³”

QUOTAS AND SEASONS

| Item | Column I Kind of Seals | Column II Area | Column III Means | Column IV Quotas | Column V Closed Time |
|------|---------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Harp Seals | Gulf Area | Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length | 20,000 | April 25 to March 9 |
| 2. | Harp Seals | Gulf Area | Quebec and Maritimes landmen other than landmen resident in Cape Breton Island | 19,500 | May 15 to November 14 |
| 3. | Harp Seals | Gulf Area | Landmen resident in Cape Breton Island | 1,000 | May 15 to November 14 |

⁷ Schedule III
¹⁰ s. 15
¹¹ s. 16
¹² s. 19
¹³ SCHEDULE III

5. Le paragraphe 16¹⁰(5) dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

- «(5) Nonobstant le paragraphe (1), un hakapik peut être utilisé
 a) par tous les chasseurs de phoques dans la région du Front, et
 b) par des chasseurs de phoques qui chassent à partir de navire de plus de soixante-cinq pieds de longueur hors tout dans la région du Golfe,
 pour tuer des phoques de la manière décrite au paragraphe (2).»

6. L'article 17¹¹ dudit règlement est modifié par l'adjonction du paragraphe suivant:

«(3) Lorsqu'un phoque est tué aux fins du paragraphe (1), on doit le saigner immédiatement en coupant les veines auxiliaires (nageoire antérieure).»

7. Le paragraphe 20¹²(1) dudit règlement est modifié par le retranchement du mot «ou», à la fin de l'alinéa a), par l'adjonction du mot «ou» à la fin de l'alinéa b) et par l'adjonction de l'alinéa suivant:

«c) dans les eaux de la rivière Saguenay, du fleuve Saint-Laurent et de leurs tributaires, à l'ouest de la longitude 67°23' ouest, dans la province de Québec, du 1^{er} mai au 30 septembre, les deux dates étant incluses.»

8. L'annexe C¹³ dudit règlement est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit:

«ANNEXE C¹³»

CONTINGENTS ET SAISONS

| Article | Colonne I Espèces de phoques | Colonne II Région | Colonne III Méthode | Colonne IV Contingent | Colonne V Période de fermeture |
|---------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Golfe | Bâtiments canadiens de plus de 65 pi de longueur hors tout | 20,000 | Du 25 avril au 9 mars |
| 2. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Golfe | Chasseurs côtiers du Québec et des Maritimes autres que les chasseurs côtiers résidant à l'île du Cap-Breton | 19,500 | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 3. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Golfe | Chasseurs côtiers résidant à l'île du Cap-Breton | 1,000 | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |

⁷ Annexe III
¹⁰ a. 15
¹¹ a. 16
¹² a. 19
¹³ ANNEXE III

| Item | Column I Kind of Seals | Column II Area | Column III Means | Column IV Quotas | Column V Closed Time | Article | Colonne I Espèces de phoques | Colonne II Région | Colonne III Méthode | Colonne IV Contingent | Colonne V Période de fermeture |
|------|---------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4. | Harp Seals | Gulf Area | Newfoundland landmen operating from vessels 30 feet or more in overall length | 3,500 | May 15 to November 14 | 4. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Golfe | Chasseurs côtiers de Terre-Neuve opérant à partir de bateaux de 30 pi ou plus de longueur hors tout | 3,500 | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 5. | Harp Seals | Gulf Area | Newfoundland landmen operating by any means other than as set out in item 4 | 3,500 | May 15 to November 14 | 5. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Golfe | Chasseurs côtiers de Terre-Neuve opérant par toute autre façon que celle visée à l'article 4 | 3,500 | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 6. | Harp Seals | Front Area | Newfoundland landmen resident south of lat. 50°20' N operating from vessels 30 feet or more in overall length | 18,500 | May 15 to November 14 | 6. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Front | Chasseurs côtiers de Terre-Neuve résidant au sud de la latitude 50°20' N et opérant à partir de bateaux de 30 pi ou plus de longueur hors tout | 18,500 | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 7. | Harp Seals | Front Area | Newfoundland landmen resident south of lat. 50°20' N operating by any means other than as set out in item 6 | 18,500 | May 15 to November 14 | 7. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Front | Chasseurs côtiers de Terre-Neuve résidant au sud de la latitude 50°20' N et opérant par toute autre façon que celle visée à l'article 6 | 18,500 | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 8. | Harp Seals | Front Area | Newfoundland landmen resident north of lat. 50°20' N operating from vessels 30 feet or more in overall length | 3,000 | May 15 to November 14 | 8. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Front | Chasseurs côtiers de Terre-Neuve résidant au nord de la latitude 50°20' N et opérant à partir de bateaux de 30 pi ou plus de longueur hors tout | 3,000 | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 9. | Harp Seals | Front Area | Newfoundland landmen resident north of lat. 50°20' N operating by any means other than as set out in item 8 | 5,500 | May 15 to November 14 | 9. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Front | Chasseurs côtiers de Terre-Neuve résidant au nord de la latitude 50°20' N et opérant par toute autre façon que celle visée à l'article 8 | 5,500 | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |

| Item | Column I Kind of Seals | Column II Area | Column III Means | Column IV Quotas | Column V Closed Time | Article | Colonne I Espèces de phoques | Colonne II Région | Colonne III Méthode | Colonne IV Contingent | Colonne V Période de fermeture |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| 10. | Harp Seals | Front Area | Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length | 57,000 | April 25 to March 9 | 10. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Front | Bâtiments canadiens de plus de 65 pi de longueur hors tout | 57,000 | Du 25 avril au 9 mars |
| 11. | Harp Seals | Front Area | Norwegian vessels | 20,000 | April 25 to March 9 | 11. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Front | Bâtiments norvégiens | 20,000 | Du 25 avril au 9 mars |
| 12. | Hooded Seals | Front Area | Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length | 6,000 | April 25 to March 17 | 12. | Phoques à capuchon | Région du Front | Bâtiments canadiens de plus de 65 pi de longueur hors tout | 6,000 | Du 25 avril au 17 mars |
| 13. | Hooded Seals | Front Area | Norwegian vessels | 6,000 | April 25 to March 17 | 13. | Phoques à capuchon | Région du Front | Bâtiments norvégiens | 6,000 | Du 25 avril au 17 mars |
| 14. | Hooded Seals | Front Area | Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length and Norwegian vessels | 3,000 | April 25 to March 25 | 14. | Phoques à capuchon | Région du Front | Bâtiments canadiens de plus de 65 pi de longueur hors tout et bâtiments norvégiens | 3,000 | Du 25 avril au 25 mars |
| 15. | Hooded Seals | Front Area | Any landsman | | May 15 to November 14 | 15. | Phoques à capuchon | Région du Front | Chasseurs côtiers | | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 16. | Ringed Seals | Lake Melville Area | Any landsman | | December 1 to April 24" | 16. | Phoques annelés | Région du lac Melville | Chasseurs côtiers | | Du 1 ^{er} décembre au 24 avril |

Registration
SOR/79-676 24 September, 1979

Enregistrement
DORS/79-676 24 septembre 1979

FISHERIES ACT

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Seal Protection Regulations, amendment

Règlement de protection des phoques—
Modification

P.C. 1979-2507 20 September, 1979

C.P. 1979-2507 20 septembre 1979

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations, C.R.C., c. 833, in accordance with the schedule hereto.

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêches et des Océans et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement de protection des phoques, C.R.C., c. 833.

SCHEDULE

ANNEXE

1. Subsection 10(5) of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

1. Le paragraphe 10(5) du *Règlement de protection des phoques* est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

"(5) A person who resides in that part of Labrador north of Cape Charles may take or kill seals in the Front Area at any time."

«(5) Une personne qui est un domicilié de la partie du Labrador située au nord de Cape Charles peut, en tout temps, capturer ou tuer des phoques dans la région du Front.»

EXPLANATORY NOTE

NOTE EXPLICATIVE

(This note is not part of the regulation, but is intended only for information purposes.)

(La présente note ne fait pas partie du règlement; elle n'est publiée qu'à titre d'information.)

This amendment corrects inconsistencies between the French and English versions of the regulations.

Cette modification corrige les inconsistances entre les versions françaises et anglaises.

Registration
SOR/80-115 4 February, 1980

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amendment

P.C. 1980-328 1 February, 1980

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations, C.R.C., c. 833, in accordance with the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. The definition "Lake Melville Area" in subsection 2(1) of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

" "Lake Melville Area" means all the waters of Lake Melville west of a straight line drawn from Old House Point at Latitude 53°59'30"N. and Longitude 58°57'00"W., to Trout Point at Latitude 53°57'20"N. and Longitude 58°50'00"W.; (*région du lac Melville*)"

2. (1) Subsection 8(3)¹ of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(3) No vessel sealing licence shall be issued in respect of any vessel that is more than 65 feet in overall length unless it is

(a) a vessel in respect of which a vessel sealing licence, other than a licence issued pursuant to subsection (5), had been issued in 1979; or

(b) a vessel

(i) that replaced a vessel referred to in paragraph (a), or

(ii) to which a licence, issued to a vessel referred to in paragraph (a), had been transferred with the permission of the Minister.

(3.1) No vessel sealing licence that is issued in respect of a vessel that is more than 65 feet in overall length shall be renewed in any year subsequent to 1980 unless

(a) the licence had been renewed either for that vessel or its replacement in each year subsequent to 1979 in which the licence holder had owned that vessel or its replacement; and

(b) during at least one year of the last five years in which a licence had been issued for that vessel or its replacement, that vessel or its replacement, as the case may be, had actively engaged in seal hunting.

¹ as amended by SOR/79-213, 1979 *Canada Gazette Part II*, p. 849

Enregistrement
DORS/80-115 4 février 1980

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement sur la protection des phoques—
Modification

C.P. 1980-328 1 février 1980

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêches et des Océans et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement sur la protection des phoques, C.R.C., c. 833.

ANNEXE

1. La définition de «région du lac Melville» au paragraphe 2(1) du *Règlement sur la protection des phoques* est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit:

« «région du lac Melville» désigne toutes les eaux du lac Melville qui se trouvent à l'ouest d'une droite tirée à partir de la pointe Old House, à 53°59'30" de latitude nord et 58°57'00" de longitude ouest, jusqu'à la pointe Trout, à 53°57'20" de latitude nord et 58°50'00" de longitude ouest. (*Lake Melville Area*)»

2. (1) Le paragraphe 8(3)¹ dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«(3) Un permis de bateau de chasse au phoque ne peut être délivré pour un bateau d'une longueur hors tout supérieure à 65 pieds que

a) si un tel permis a été délivré en 1979 pour ce bateau, autrement qu'en vertu du paragraphe (5); ou

b) s'il s'agit d'un bateau

(i) ayant remplacé un bateau visé à l'alinéa a), ou

(ii) faisant l'objet d'un permis qui a été transféré, avec la permission du Ministre, d'un bateau visé à l'alinéa a).

(3.1) Pour les années postérieures à 1980, le renouvellement d'un permis de bateau de chasse au phoque délivré pour un bateau d'une longueur hors tout supérieure à 65 pieds est soumis aux conditions suivantes:

a) le permis doit être renouvelé pour le bateau ou le bateau de remplacement à chacune des années postérieures à 1979 durant lesquelles le titulaire du permis est propriétaire de l'un ou l'autre des bateaux; et

b) le bateau ou le bateau de remplacement doit avoir participé activement à la chasse au phoque pendant au moins une des cinq dernières années au cours desquelles

¹ DORS/79-213, *Gazette du Canada Partie II*, 1979, p. 849

(3.2) For the purposes of subsection (3.1), no vessel shall be regarded as a replacement for a vessel referred to in that subsection that is sold or lost unless the replacement was purchased or chartered by the person who held the vessel sealing licence for the replaced vessel and application for renewal of the licence was made within three years of,

- (a) where the vessel was sold, the date that it last engaged in sealing; and
- (b) where the vessel was lost, the date of such loss."

(2) Subsection 8(6) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(6) No licence issued pursuant to subsection (5) shall be renewed except pursuant to that subsection."

3. Subsection 10(7)² of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(7) Notwithstanding the seal quotas set out in items 12, 13 and 14 of Schedule III, no person operating from a vessel more than 65 feet in overall length shall in any day take or kill a quantity of female adult hooded seals in excess of 5 per cent of the total number of hooded seals taken or killed on that day by sealers operating from that vessel.

(8) Subject to subsection (9), for the purposes of subsection (7), every adult hooded seal skin shall be regarded as taken from a female hooded seal unless the male hood is attached to the skin.

(9) Subsection (8) does not apply to a seal skin after it is taken on board a vessel."

4. Section 15 of the said Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(8) Every seal struck by means of a club or hakapik in the manner described in subsection (2) shall be struck three times or until the skull is crushed."

5. Subsection 16(3)³ of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(3) When a seal is dead for the purposes of subsection (1), the seal must be bled immediately by cutting the main blood vessels to the front flippers.

16.1 Every sealing group leader shall ensure that members of his group are actively engaged in removing pelts from seals killed by his group so that there are, at any time, not more than ten seals killed by his group that do not have the pelts removed."

un permis est délivré à l'égard de l'un ou l'autre des bateaux.

(3.2) Aux fins du paragraphe (3.1), un bateau ne peut être considéré comme bateau de remplacement d'un bateau vendu ou perdu que s'il a été acheté ou affrété par le titulaire du permis délivré pour le bateau remplacé et qu'une demande de renouvellement de permis est faite,

- a) dans le cas d'un bateau vendu, dans les trois ans suivant la date où ce bateau a participé pour la dernière fois à la chasse au phoque; et
- b) dans le cas d'un bateau perdu, dans les trois ans suivant la date de la perte. »

(2) Le paragraphe 8(6) dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«(6) Un permis délivré en vertu du paragraphe (5) ne peut être renouvelé qu'aux termes de ce paragraphe.»

3. Le paragraphe 10(7)² dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«(7) Nonobstant les contingents de phoques établis aux articles 12, 13 et 14 de l'annexe III, il est interdit à quiconque chasse à partir d'un bateau d'une longueur hors tout supérieure à 65 pieds de capturer ou de tuer en une journée une quantité de femelles adultes de phoque à capuchon qui soit supérieure à 5 pour cent du nombre total de phoques à capuchon capturés ou tués pendant cette journée par tous les chasseurs de phoques à bord du bateau.

(8) Sous réserve du paragraphe (9) et aux fins du paragraphe (7), une peau de phoque à capuchon adulte est considérée comme provenant d'une femelle si le capuchon du mâle n'y est pas fixée.

(9) Le paragraphe (8) ne s'applique pas aux peaux de phoques une fois qu'elles se trouvent à bord d'un bateau.»

4. L'article 15 dudit règlement est modifié par l'adjonction du paragraphe suivant:

«(8) Les phoques frappés à l'aide d'un gourdin ou d'un hakapik de la façon décrite au paragraphe (2) doivent être frappés trois fois ou jusqu'à ce que le crâne soit fracturé.»

5. Le paragraphe 16(3)³ dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«(3) Dès que le phoque est mort aux fins du paragraphe (1), on doit le saigner immédiatement en coupant les vaisseaux sanguins principaux qui vont jusqu'aux nageoires antérieures.

16.1 Le chef d'un groupe de chasseurs de phoques doit s'assurer que les membres de son groupe s'occupent d'enlever la peau des phoques tués par son groupe, de sorte qu'il n'y ait jamais plus de dix phoques tués qui n'ont pas été écorchés.»

² as enacted by SOR/78-167, 1978 *Canada Gazette Part II*, p. 720

³ as enacted by SOR/79-213, 1979 *Canada Gazette Part II*, p. 849

² DORS/78-167, *Gazette du Canada Partie II*, 1978, p. 720

³ DORS/78-213, *Gazette du Canada Partie II*, 1979, p. 849

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulation, but is intended only for information purposes.)

These amendments to the *Seal Protection Regulations*:

- (a) set out eligibility criteria for licensing of sealing vessels over 65 feet in length;
- (b) restrict the daily kill of adult female hooded seals by sealers operating from a vessel over 65 feet to five percent of the total number of hooded seals taken by sealers from that vessel;
- (c) require that the hood remain attached to all adult male hooded seals until taken on board a vessel;
- (d) require that all seals killed by means of a club or hakapik be struck on the head three times or until the skull is crushed;
- (e) prohibit a "sealing group" from stockpiling more than ten seals that have not been pelted.

NOTE EXPLICATIVE

(La présente note ne fait pas partie du règlement et n'est publiée qu'à titre d'information.)

Ces modifications au *Règlement sur la protection des phoques* visent

- a) à établir les critères d'admissibilité pour la délivrance de permis à des navires phoquiers de plus de 65 pieds de longueur;
- b) à limiter la quantité de femelles adultes de phoques à capuchon qui sont abattues quotidiennement par des chasseurs de phoques à bord d'un bateau de plus de 65 pieds, à cinq pour cent du nombre total de phoques à capuchon capturés par l'ensemble des chasseurs à bord;
- c) à exiger de laisser le capuchon d'un phoque à capuchon mâle adulte jusqu'à ce qu'il soit monté à bord du bateau;
- d) à exiger que tous les phoques tués au moyen d'un gourdin ou d'un hakapik soient frappés au moins trois fois sur la tête ou jusqu'à ce que le crâne soit fracturé;
- e) à interdire à un groupe de chasseurs de phoques d'accumuler plus de dix phoques non écorchés.

Registration
SOR/81-18 22 December, 1980

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amendment

P.C. 1980-3453 18 December, 1980

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations, C.R.C., c. 833, in accordance with the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. (1) Paragraph 2(a) of Schedule I to the *Seal Protection Regulations* is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

| Licence | Fee |
|-------------------------|----------|
| "(a) 30 feet to 65 feet | \$20.00" |

(2) Item 4 of Schedule I to the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

| Licence | Fee |
|--|----------|
| "4. Sealer's licence or assistant sealer's licence | \$ 5.00" |

2. (1) All that portion of item 1¹ of Schedule III to the said Regulations in column V thereof is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

| Item | Column V Closed Time |
|------|-----------------------------|
| "1. | April 25 to February 28" |

(2) All that portion of item 10¹ of Schedule III to the said Regulations in column V thereof is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

| Item | Column V Closed Time |
|------|--------------------------|
| "10. | April 25 to March 11" |

Enregistrement
DORS/81-18 22 décembre 1980

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement sur la protection des phoques—
Modification

C.P. 1980-3453 18 décembre 1980

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêches et des Océans et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement sur la protection des phoques, C.R.C., c. 833.

ANNEXE

1. (1) L'alinéa 2a) de l'annexe I du *Règlement sur la protection des phoques* est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

| Permis | Droit |
|----------------------|----------|
| "a) de 30 à 65 pieds | \$20.00" |

(2) L'article 4 de l'annexe I dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

| Permis | Droit |
|---|----------|
| "4. Permis de chasseur de phoques ou d'aide-chasseur de phoques | \$ 5.00" |

2. (1) La colonne V de l'article 1¹ de l'annexe III dudit règlement est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit:

| Article | Colonne V Période de fermeture |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| "1. | Du 25 avril au 28 février" |

(2) La colonne V de l'article 10¹ de l'annexe III dudit règlement est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit:

| Article | Colonne V Période de fermeture |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| "10. | Du 25 avril au 11 mars" |

¹SOR/79-213, 1979 *Canada Gazette* Part II, p. 849

¹DORS/79-213, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, 1979, p. 849

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulation, but is intended only for information purposes.)

These amendments increase the fees for a vessel sealing licence and a sealer's licence and change the closed time for seal hunt by a Canadian vessel more than 65 feet in overall length.

NOTE EXPLICATIVE

(La présente note ne fait pas partie du règlement et n'est publiée qu'à titre d'information.)

Ces modifications augmentent les droits pour le permis de navire de chasse du phoque et le permis de chasseur de phoques, et changent la période de fermeture de la chasse aux phoques pour les navires canadiens de plus de 65 pieds de longueur hors tout.

(Published as an Extra, February 26, 1982)

Registration

SOR/82-269 26 February, 1982

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amendment

P.C. 1982-604 25 February, 1982

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations, C.R.C., c. 833, in accordance with the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. (1) Subsection 2(1) of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is amended by adding thereto, immediately after the definition "defined area", the following definition:

" "fishing area" means any area established pursuant to subsection 3.1(1) of the *Atlantic Fishing Registration and Licensing Regulations; (zone de pêche)*"

(2) The definitions "Front Area" and "Gulf Area" in subsection 2(1)¹ of the said Regulations are revoked and the following substituted therefor:

" "Front Area" means Canadian fisheries waters of the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent land mass bounded on the north by the parallel of 60° north latitude, on the south by a straight line drawn due east from Cape Race, Newfoundland and on the west by the coast of the island of Newfoundland from Cape Race north to Cape Bauld, Newfoundland, thence along a straight line extending due north from Cape Bauld to 52°15' north latitude, thence due west along the parallel of 52°15' north latitude to the coast of Labrador, thence north along the coast of Labrador to the parallel of 60° north latitude; (*région du Front*)

" "Gulf Area" means Canadian fisheries waters and adjacent land mass south and west of the Front Area; (*région du Golfe*)"

(3) Subsection 2(1) of the said Regulations is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after the definition "landsman", the following definition:

" "lobster fishing district" means any district described in Schedule I to the *Lobster Fishery Regulations; (arrondissement de pêche du homard)*"

(Publié en édition spéciale le 26 février 1982)

Enregistrement

DORS/82-269 26 février 1982

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement sur la protection des phoques—
Modification

C.P. 1982-604 25 février 1982

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêches et des Océans et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement sur la protection des phoques, C.R.C., c. 833.

ANNEXE

1. (1) Le paragraphe 2(1) du *Règlement sur la protection des phoques* est modifié par insertion, avant la définition de «blanchon», de ce qui suit:

«arrondissement de pêche du homard» désigne un arrondissement de pêche du homard décrit à l'annexe I du *Règlement sur la pêche du homard; (lobster fishing district)*»

(2) La définition de «directeur général régional» au paragraphe 2(1) dudit règlement est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit:

«directeur général régional» désigne le directeur général régional du ministère des Pêches et des Océans pour la région du Golfe, la région Scotia Fundy ou la région de Terre-Neuve, selon le cas; (*Regional Director-General*)»

(3) Les définitions de «région du Front» et de «région du Golfe» au paragraphe 2(1)¹ dudit règlement sont abrogées et remplacées par ce qui suit:

«région du Front» désigne les eaux des pêcheries canadiennes de l'océan Atlantique et la masse de terre adjacente qui sont délimitées au nord par le 60° parallèle de latitude nord, au sud par une droite tirée franc est du cap Race (Terre-Neuve), et à l'ouest par la côte de l'île de Terre-Neuve, du cap Race vers le nord jusqu'au cap Bauld (Terre-Neuve); de là, le long d'une droite tirée franc nord du cap Bauld jusqu'à 52°15' de latitude

¹ SOR/80-115, 1980 *Canada Gazette Part II*, p. 374¹ DORS/80-115, *Gazette du Canada Partie II*, 1980, p. 374

(4) The definition "Regional Director General" in subsection 2(1) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

" "Regional Director-General" means the Director-General of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans for the Gulf Region, the Scotia Fundy Region or the Newfoundland Region, as the case may be; (*directeur général régional*)"

2. Subsections 8(1) and (2) of the said Regulations are revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"8. (1) No person shall engage in sealing from a vessel 35 feet or more in overall length unless he is the holder of a vessel sealing licence issued by the Minister authorizing that person to operate that vessel in sealing."

3. Section 9 of the said Regulations is revoked.

4. (1) Subsections 10(1)¹ to (3) of the said Regulations are revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"10. (1) Subject to subsection (5), no person shall take or kill seals of a species set out in column I of an item of Schedule III in an area set out in column II of that item by a means set out in column III of that item after the time specified in a notice stating that the fishing quota set out opposite that means in column IV of that item or the fishing quota as varied pursuant to subsection (3) has been taken.

(2) Subject to subsection (5), no person shall take or kill seals of a species set out in column I of an item of Schedule IV in an area set out in column II of that item by a means set out in column III of that item during the close time set out opposite that means in column IV of that item or the close time as varied pursuant to subsection (3).

(3) A Regional Director-General or a fishery officer may vary any close time or fishing quota set out in these Regulations.

(3.1) Where a close time or fishing quota is varied pursuant to subsection (3) or it is determined that a fishing quota or that quota as so varied has been reached, notice to the persons affected or likely to be affected thereby shall be,

- (a) broadcast over a local radio station;
- (b) broadcast over a marine radio station;
- (c) posted in or near the area affected by the notice; or
- (d) given orally by a fishery officer."

nord; de là, franc ouest, le long du parallèle situé par 52° 15' de latitude nord, jusqu'à la côte du Labrador; de là, vers le nord, le long de la côte du Labrador jusqu'au 60° parallèle de latitude nord; (*Front Area*)

«région du Golfe désigne les eaux des pêcheries canadiennes et la masse de terre adjacente, au sud et à l'ouest de la région du Front; (*Gulf Area*)»

(4) Le paragraphe 2(1) dudit règlement est en outre modifié par insertion, après la définition de «région du lac Melville», de ce qui suit:

«zone de pêche» désigne une zone de pêche établie selon le paragraphe 3.1(1) du *Règlement sur l'immatriculation et les permis pour la pêche dans l'Atlantique*; (*fishing area*)»

2. Les paragraphes 8(1) et (2) dudit règlement sont abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit:

«8. (1) Il est interdit de chasser le phoque à partir d'un bateau d'une longueur hors tout égale ou supérieure à 35 pieds, sans détenir un permis de bateau de chasse au phoque, délivré par le Ministre et autorisant le titulaire à utiliser le bateau à cette fin.»

3. L'article 9 dudit règlement est abrogé.

4. (1) Les paragraphes 10(1)¹ à (3) dudit règlement sont abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit:

«10. (1) Sous réserve du paragraphe (5), il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques d'une espèce, dans une région et par une méthode visées respectivement à la colonne I, II et III de l'annexe III, après la période fixée dans un avis annonçant que le contingent établi à la colonne IV de cette annexe ou modifié conformément au paragraphe (3) a été atteint.

(2) Sous réserve du paragraphe (5), il est interdit de prendre ou de tuer des phoques d'une espèce, dans une région et par une méthode visées respectivement à la colonne I, II et III de l'annexe IV, pendant la période de fermeture établie à la colonne IV de cette annexe ou modifiée conformément au paragraphe (3).

(3) Le directeur général régional ou un fonctionnaire des pêcheries peut modifier une période de fermeture ou un contingent de pêche établi dans le présent règlement.

(3.1) Lorsqu'une période de fermeture ou un contingent de pêche est modifié selon le paragraphe (3) ou qu'un contingent initial ou modifié est atteint, les personnes touchées ou susceptibles de l'être doivent en être informées par un avis

- a) diffusé sur les ondes d'une station de radio locale;
- b) diffusé sur les ondes d'une station de radio maritime locale;
- c) affiché à l'intérieur ou à proximité de la zone en cause; ou
- d) donné verbalement par un fonctionnaire des pêcheries.»

¹ SOR/80-115, 1980 *Canada Gazette Part II*, p. 374

¹ DORS/80-115, *Gazette du Canada Partie II*, 1980, p. 374

(2) Subsections 10(6)² and (7)¹ of the said Regulations are revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(6) No person operating from a vessel more than 65 feet in overall length shall have on board that vessel a quantity of harp seals one year of age or older in excess of six per cent of the total number of harp seals on board that vessel.

(7) No person operating from a vessel more than 65 feet in overall length shall in any day take or kill a quantity of female adult hooded seals in excess of five per cent of the total number of hooded seals taken or killed on that day by sealers operating from that vessel.

(7.1) No landsman operating from a vessel 35 feet or more in overall length shall at any time take or kill white-coats in the Front Area or that portion of the Gulf Area north of a line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland."

5. Paragraph 11(5)(b) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(b) operate a helicopter or other aircraft within 2,000 feet of any seal on the ice, except for commercial flights operating on scheduled flight plans;"

6. (1) Paragraph 13(1)(a) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(a) has a sealer's licence or an assistant sealer's licence issued by the Minister or the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the Province of Quebec;"

(2) Subsections 13(2) and (3) of the said Regulations are revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(1.1) The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the Province of Quebec may issue a sealer's licence or an assistant sealer's licence to a resident of the Province of Quebec to engage in sealing by any means other than by means of a vessel that is 35 feet or more in overall length.

(2) A sealer's licence may be issued to a person who

(a) is 18 years of age or more;

(b) has held a sealer's licence for at least one of the five years immediately preceding his application for a sealer's licence; and

(c) has been designated a sealing group leader by a sealing group.

(2.1) Paragraph (2)(c) does not apply to persons who normally reside in the Province of Newfoundland.

(3) An assistant sealer's licence may be issued to a person who

(a) is 18 years of age or more; and

(b) was the holder of

(2) Les paragraphes 10(6)² et (7)¹ dudit règlement sont abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit:

«(6) Il est interdit à quiconque chasse le phoque à partir d'un bateau d'une longueur hors tout supérieure à 65 pieds d'avoir à bord un nombre de phoques du Groenland âgés d'un an ou plus qui est supérieur à six pour cent du nombre total de phoques du Groenland qui se trouvent à bord du bateau.

(7) Il est interdit à quiconque chasse le phoque à partir d'un bateau d'une longueur hors tout supérieure à 65 pieds de prendre ou de tuer en une journée un nombre de femelles adultes de phoque à capuchon qui est supérieur à cinq pour cent du nombre total de phoques à capuchon capturés ou tués pendant cette journée par tous les chasseurs de phoques à bord du navire.

(7.1) Il est interdit à un chasseur côtier qui chasse à partir d'un navire d'une longueur hors tout de 35 pieds ou plus de prendre ou de tuer des blanchons dans la région du Front ou la partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au nord d'une ligne tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve.»

5. L'alinéa 11(5)(b) dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«b) de survoler en hélicoptère ou dans un autre aéronef, à une altitude de moins de 2,000 pieds, tout phoque qui se trouve sur la glace, sauf s'il s'agit d'un vol commercial suivant un plan de vol établi;»

6. (1) L'alinéa 13(1)(a) dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«a) est titulaire d'un permis de chasseur de phoques ou d'aide-chasseur de phoques délivré par le Ministre ou le ministre de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation de la province de Québec;»

(2) Les paragraphes 13(2) et (3) dudit règlement sont abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit:

«(1.1) Le ministre de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation de la province de Québec peut délivrer un permis de chasseur de phoques ou d'aide-chasseur de phoques à un résident du Québec l'autorisant à chasser le phoque d'une autre façon qu'à partir d'un bateau d'une longueur hors tout de 35 pieds ou plus.

(2) Un permis de chasseur de phoques peut être délivré à quiconque

a) est âgé de 18 ans ou plus;

b) a été titulaire d'un permis de chasseur de phoques durant au moins l'une des cinq années précédant la date de sa demande de permis de chasseur de phoques; et

c) a été nommé chef d'un groupe de chasseurs de phoques par un tel groupe.

(2.1) L'alinéa (2)c) ne s'applique pas aux personnes qui résident normalement dans la province de Terre-Neuve.

(3) Un permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques peut être délivré à quiconque

a) est âgé de 18 ans ou plus; et

b) a été titulaire

¹ SOR/80-115, 1980 *Canada Gazette Part II*, p. 374

² SOR/79-213, 1979 *Canada Gazette Part II*, p. 849

¹ DORS/80-115, *Gazette du Canada Partie II*, 1980, p. 374

² DORS/79-213, *Gazette du Canada Partie II*, 1979, p. 849

- (i) a sealer's licence for at least one of the five years immediately preceding his application for an assistant sealer's licence; or
- (ii) an assistant sealer's licence for at least two of the five years immediately preceding his application for an assistant sealer's licence."

7. Paragraph 15(1)(a) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(a) a round club made of hardwood not less than 24 inches and not more than 30 inches in length and that for at least half of its length, commencing at the striking end of the club, is not less than 2 inches and not more than 3 inches in diameter;"

8. Subsection 19²(2) of the said Regulations is revoked.

9. The said Regulations are further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 21 thereof, the following section:

"21.1 No person shall fail to comply with the terms and conditions set out in any licence or permit issued to him."

10. (1) The heading "Licence Fees" and the column sub-heading "Licence" in Schedule I to the said Regulations are revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"LICENCE AND PERMIT FEES

| Licence or Permit" |
|--------------------|
|--------------------|

(2) Schedule I to the said Regulations is further amended by adding thereto the following item:

| Licence or Permit | Fee |
|-------------------|-------------|
| "5. Permit | No Charge " |

11. Schedule III² to the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"SCHEDULE III

(s. 10)

QUOTAS

| Item | Column I Species | Column II Area | Column III Means | Column IV Quota of Seals |
|------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Harp Seals | Front Area and Gulf Area | (a) Landsmen resident in that portion of the Gulf Area north of a straight line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland operating from vessels 35 feet or more in overall length (b) Landsmen resident in that portion of the Gulf Area north of a straight line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland operating by any means other than as set out in paragraph (a) | (a) 2,125 (b) 3,300 |

² SOR/79-213, 1979 *Canada Gazette* Part II, p. 849

- (i) d'un permis de chasseur de phoques durant au moins l'une des cinq années précédant la date de sa demande de permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques, ou
- (ii) d'un permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques durant au moins deux des cinq années précédant la date de sa demande de permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques.»

7. L'alinéa 15(1)a) dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«a) avec un gourdin rond de bois dur ne mesurant pas moins de 24 pouces ni plus de 30 pouces de longueur et qui, sur au moins la moitié de sa longueur qui commence au manche du gourdin, ne mesure pas moins de deux pouces ni plus de trois pouces de diamètre;»

8. Le paragraphe 19²(2) dudit règlement est abrogé.

9. Ledit règlement est en outre modifié par insertion, après l'article 21, de ce qui suit:

«21.1 Il est interdit de contrevenir aux conditions qui sont stipulées sur un permis ou une autorisation.»

10. (1) La rubrique «Droits de permis» et le titre de la colonne «Permis» à l'annexe I dudit règlement sont abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit:

«DROITS DES PERMIS ET DES AUTORISATIONS

| Permis ou Autorisation » |
|--------------------------|
|--------------------------|

(2) L'annexe I dudit règlement est en outre modifiée par adjonction de ce qui suit:

| Permis ou Autorisation | Droit |
|------------------------|--------------|
| «5. Autorisation | Aucun frais» |

11. L'annexe III² dudit règlement est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit:

² DORS/79-213, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, 1979, p. 849

SCHEDULE III—Conc.

(s. 10)—Conc.

QUOTAS—Conc.

| Item | Column I Species | Column II Area | Column III Means | Column IV Quota of Seals |
|------|---------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| | | | (c) Landsmen resident in Newfoundland in that portion of the Gulf Area south of a straight line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland operating from vessels 35 feet or more in overall length | (c) 3,500 |
| | | | (d) Landsmen resident in Newfoundland in that portion of the Gulf Area south of a straight line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland operating by any means other than as set out in paragraph (c) | (d) 3,500 |
| | | | (e) Landsmen resident in Quebec and the Maritime provinces, other than landsmen resident in Cape Breton Island | (e) 19,725 |
| | | | (f) Landsmen resident in Cape Breton Island | (f) 900 |
| | | | (g) Landsmen resident in the Front Area north of 50°20' north latitude operating from vessels 35 feet or more in overall length | (g) 1,100 |
| | | | (h) Landsmen resident in the Front Area north of 50°20' north latitude operating by any means other than as set out in paragraph (g) | (h) 2,200 |
| | | | (i) Landsmen resident in the Front Area south of 50°20' north latitude operating from vessels 35 feet or more in overall length | (i) 18,500 |
| | | | (j) Landsmen resident in the Front Area south of 50°20' north latitude but north of Cape Bonavista operating by any means other than as set out in paragraph (i) | (j) 18,500 |
| | | | (k) Landsmen resident in the Front Area south of Cape Bonavista operating by any means other than as set out in paragraph (i) | (k) 650 |
| 2. | Harp Seals | Front Area | (a) Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length | (a) 57,000 |
| | | | (b) Norwegian vessels | (b) 24,000 |
| 3. | Harp Seals | Gulf Area | Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length | 20,000 |
| 4. | Hooded Seals | Front Area and that portion of the Gulf Area north of a line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse in Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland | (a) Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length | (a) 6,000 |
| | | | (b) Norwegian vessels | (b) 6,000 |
| | | | (c) All landsmen | (c) 3,000 |
| 5. | Hooded Seals | All that portion of the Gulf Area south of a line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland | Any means | Nil |
| 6. | Ringed Seals | Lake Melville Area | Landsmen | Unregulated |

SCHEDULE IV

(s. 10)

CLOSE TIMES

| Item | Column I Species of Seals | Column II Area | Column III Means | Column IV Close Time |
|------|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| 1. | Harp Seals | Gulf Area | (a) Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length (b) Norwegian vessels | (a) April 25 to February 28 (b) January 1 to December 31 |
| 2. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 3. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing Districts Nos. 6A, 6B and 7A | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 4. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing District No. 7B | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 5. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing District No. 7B.1 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 6. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing District No. 7C | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 7. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing District No. 8 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 8. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing District No. 9 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 9. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing Districts Nos. 10A and 10B | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 10. | Harp Seals | Lobster Fishing Districts Nos. 10C and 10D | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 11. | Harp Seals | All that portion of the Gulf Area north of a line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 12. | Harp Seals | All that portion of Fishing Area 14 south of the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 13. | Harp Seals | Fishing Area 13 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 14. | Harp Seals | Fishing Areas 9, 10, 11 and 12 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 15. | Harp Seals | Front Area | (a) Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length (b) Norwegian vessels | (a) April 25 to March 9 (b) April 25 to March 9 |
| 16. | Harp Seals | Fishing Areas 1 and 2 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 17. | Harp Seals | Fishing Area 3 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 18. | Harp Seals | Fishing Area 4 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 19. | Harp Seals | Fishing Area 5 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 20. | Harp Seals | Fishing Area 6 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 21. | Harp Seals | Fishing Area 7 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 22. | Harp Seals | Fishing Area 8 | Landsmen | May 15 to November 14 |
| 23. | Hooded Seals | All that portion of the Gulf Area north of a line drawn from Point St. Charles, Labrador to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland | (a) Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length (b) Landsmen | (a) April 25 to March 19 (b) May 15 to November 14 |
| 24. | Hooded Seals | All that portion of the Gulf Area other than as described in item 23 | Any Means | January 1 to December 31 |
| 25. | Hooded Seals | Front Area | (a) Canadian vessels more than 65 feet in overall length (b) Norwegian vessels (c) Landsmen | (a) April 25 to March 19 (b) April 25 to March 19 (c) May 15 to November 14 |
| 26. | Ringed Seals | Lake Melville Area | Landsmen | December 1 to April 24 " |

«ANNEXE III

(art. 10)

CONTINGENTS

| Article | Colonne I Espèces de phoques | Colonne II Région | Colonne III Méthodes | Colonne IV Contingent de phoques |
|---------|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 1. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Front et région du Golfe | a) Chasseurs côtiers résidant dans la partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au nord d'une droite tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve, et chassant à partir de navires d'une longueur hors tout de 35 pieds ou plus | a) 2,125 |
| | | | b) Chasseurs côtiers résidant dans la partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au nord d'une droite tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve, et chassant d'une autre façon que celle visée à l'alinéa a) | b) 3,300 |
| | | | c) Chasseurs côtiers résidant à Terre-Neuve, dans la partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au sud d'une droite tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve, et chassant à partir de navires d'une longueur hors tout de 35 pieds ou plus | c) 3,500 |
| | | | d) Chasseurs côtiers résidant à Terre-Neuve, dans la partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au sud d'une droite tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve, et chassant d'une autre façon que celle visée à l'alinéa c) | d) 3,500 |
| | | | e) Chasseurs côtiers résidant au Québec et dans les Maritimes, autres que les chasseurs côtiers résidant à l'île du Cap-Breton | e) 19,725 |
| | | | f) Chasseurs côtiers résidant à l'île du Cap-Breton | f) 900 |
| | | | g) Chasseurs côtiers résidant dans la région du Front, au nord de 50°20' de latitude nord, et chassant à partir de navires d'une longueur hors tout de 35 pieds ou plus | g) 1,100 |
| | | | h) Chasseurs côtiers résidant dans la région du Front, au nord de 50°20' de latitude nord et chassant d'une autre façon que celle visée à l'alinéa g) | h) 2,200 |
| | | | i) Chasseurs côtiers résidant dans la région du Front, au sud de 50°20' de latitude nord, et chassant à partir de navires d'une longueur hors tout de 35 pieds ou plus | i) 18,500 |
| | | | j) Chasseurs côtiers résidant dans la région du Front, au sud de 50°20' de latitude nord, mais au nord du cap Bonavista, et chassant d'une autre façon que celle visée à l'alinéa i) | j) 18,500 |
| | | | k) Chasseurs côtiers résidant dans la région du Front, au sud du cap Bonavista, et chassant d'une autre façon que celle visée à l'alinéa j) | k) 650 |
| 2. | Phoques de Groenland | Région du Front | a) Navires canadiens d'une longueur hors tout de plus de 65 pieds | a) 57,000 |
| | | | b) Navires norvégiens | b) 24,000 |
| 3. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Golfe | Navires canadiens d'une longueur hors tout de plus de 65 pieds | 20,000 |
| 4. | Phoques à capuchon | Région du Front et la partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au nord d'une ligne tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve | a) Navires canadiens d'une longueur hors tout de plus de 65 pieds | a) 6,000 |
| | | | b) Navires norvégiens | b) 6,000 |
| | | | c) Tous les chasseurs côtiers | c) 3,000 |

ANNEXE III—Fin

(art. 10)—Fin

CONTINGENTS—Fin

| Article | Colonne I Espèces de phoques | Colonne II Région | Colonne III Méthodes | Colonne IV Contingent de phoques |
|---------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| 5. | Phoques à capuchon | La partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au sud d'une ligne tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve | Toute méthode | Aucun |
| 6. | Phoques annelés | Région du lac Melville | Chasseurs côtiers | Non réglementé |

ANNEXE IV

(art. 10)

PÉRIODES DE FERMETURE

| Article | Colonne I Espèce de phoques | Colonne II Région | Colonne III Méthodes | Colonne IV Période de fermeture |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Golfe | a) Navires canadiens d'une longueur hors tout de plus de 65 pieds b) Navires norvégiens | a) Du 25 avril au 28 février b) Du 1 ^{er} janvier au 31 décembre |
| 2. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissements de pêche du homard n ^{os} 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 3. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissements de pêche du homard n ^{os} 6A, 6B et 7A | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 4. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissement de pêche du homard n ^o 7B | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 5. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissement de pêche du homard n ^o 7B.1 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 6. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissement de pêche du homard n ^o 7C | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 7. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissement de pêche du homard n ^o 8 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 8. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissement de pêche du homard n ^o 9 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 9. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissements de pêche du homard n ^{os} 10A et 10B | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 10. | Phoques du Groenland | Arrondissements de pêche du homard n ^{os} 10C et 10D | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 11. | Phoques du Groenland | La partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au nord d'une ligne tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jusqu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 12. | Phoques du Groenland | La partie de la zone de pêche 14 qui est située au sud du phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 13. | Phoques du Groenland | Zone de pêche 13 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |

ANNEXE IV—Fin

(art. 10)—Fin

PÉRIODES DE FERMETURE—Fin

| Article | Colonne I Espèce de phoques | Colonne II Région | Colonne III Méthodes | Colonne IV Période de fermeture |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 14. | Phoques du Groenland | Zones de pêche 9, 10, 11 et 12 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 15. | Phoques du Groenland | Région du Front | a) Navires canadiens d'une longueur hors tout de plus de 65 pieds b) Navires norvégiens | a) Du 25 avril au 9 mars b) Du 25 avril au 9 mars |
| 16. | Phoques du Groenland | Zones de pêche 1 et 2 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 17. | Phoques du Groenland | Zone de pêche 3 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 18. | Phoques du Groenland | Zone de pêche 4 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 19. | Phoques du Groenland | Zone de pêche 5 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 20. | Phoques du Groenland | Zone de pêche 6 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 21. | Phoques du Groenland | Zone de pêche 7 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 22. | Phoques du Groenland | Zone de pêche 8 | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 23. | Phoques à capuchon | La partie de la région du Golfe qui est située au nord d'une ligne tirée de la pointe St. Charles, au Labrador, jus- qu'au phare de l'île Flowers, dans l'anse Flowers, à Terre-Neuve | a) Navires canadiens d'une longueur hors tout de plus de 65 pieds b) Chasseurs côtiers | a) Du 25 avril au 19 mars b) Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 24. | Phoques à capuchon | La partie de la région du Golfe non décrite à l'article 23 | Toute méthode | Du 1 ^{er} janvier au 31 décembre |
| 25. | Phoques à capuchon | Région du Front | a) Navires canadiens d'une longueur hors tout de plus de 65 pieds b) Navires norvégiens c) Chasseurs côtiers | a) Du 25 avril au 19 mars b) Du 25 avril au 19 mars c) Du 15 mai au 14 novembre |
| 26. | Phoques annelés | Région du lac Melville | Chasseurs côtiers | Du 1 ^{er} décembre au 24 avril |

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulation, but is intended only for information purposes.)

These amendments

- (a) redefine Front Area and Gulf Area;
- (b) require all vessels of 35 feet or more in overall length to be licensed to engage in sealing;
- (c) revise quotas and close times for the 1982 sealing and revise the scheme for varying fishing quotas and close times;
- (d) increase the percentage of harp seals one year or older that a vessel over 65 feet may have on board;
- (e) prohibit landsmen operating from vessels 35 feet or more in overall length from taking whitecoats in the Front Area and the northern portion of the Gulf Area;
- (f) set out revised licence criteria for a sealer's licence and an assistant sealer's licence;
- (g) establish a maximum length and width for a club used to kill seals; and
- (h) restrict the taking of grey seals under bounty to licensed sealers.

NOTE EXPLICATIVE

(La présente note ne fait pas partie du règlement et n'est publiée qu'à titre d'information.)

Ces modifications visent:

- a) à redéfinir la région du Front et la région du Golfe;
- b) à exiger que tous les navires d'une longueur hors tout de 35 pieds ou plus qui servent à la chasse du phoque fassent l'objet d'un permis;
- c) à modifier les contingents et les périodes de fermeture pour l'année 1982 et à réviser les procédures à suivre à cette fin;
- d) à porter de cinq à six pour cent le pourcentage de phoques du Groenland d'un an ou plus qu'un navire de plus de 65 pieds peut avoir à son bord;
- e) à interdire aux chasseurs côtiers qui chassent à partir de navires d'une longueur hors tout de 35 pieds ou plus de prendre des blanchons dans la région du Front et la partie septentrionale de la région du Golfe;
- f) à établir de nouveaux critères pour l'obtention d'un permis de chasseur de phoques et un permis d'aide-chasseur de phoques;
- g) à établir les dimensions des gourdins utilisés pour tuer les phoques; et
- h) à n'autoriser la capture de phoques gris en vue d'une prime qu'aux chasseurs de phoques titulaires d'un permis.

(Published as an Extra, July 18, 1983)

Registration
SOR/83-588 11 July, 1983

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amendment

P.C. 1983-2118 8 July, 1983

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations, C.R.C., c. 833, in accordance with the schedule hereto, effective July 11, 1983.

SCHEDULE

1. (1) Paragraph 13(1)(a)¹ of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

“(a) has a scaler’s licence or an assistant scaler’s licence issued by the Minister;”

(2) Subsection 13(1.1)¹ of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

“(1.1) The Minister may issue a scaler’s licence or an assistant scaler’s licence to a resident of the Province of Quebec to engage in sealing by any means other than by means of a vessel that is 35 feet or more in overall length.”

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulation, but is intended only for information purposes.)

This amendment deletes the reference to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the Province of Quebec in paragraph 13(1)(a) and subsection 13(1.1) with respect to the issuance of a scaler’s licence or an assistant scaler’s licence.

(Publié en édition spéciale, le 18 juillet 1983)

Enregistrement
DORS/83-588 11 juillet 1983

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement sur la protection des phoques—
Modification

C.P. 1983-2118 8 juillet 1983

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêches et des Océans et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après et à compter du 11 juillet 1983, le Règlement sur la protection des phoques, C.R.C., c. 833.

ANNEXE

1. (1) L'alinéa 13(1)a)¹ du *Règlement sur la protection des phoques*, est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«a) est titulaire d'un permis de chasseur de phoques ou d'aide-chasseur de phoques délivré par le Ministre;»

(2) Le paragraphe 13(1.1)¹ dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«(1.1) Le Ministre peut délivrer un permis de chasseur de phoques ou d'aide-chasseur de phoques à un résident du Québec l'autorisant à chasser le phoque d'une autre façon qu'à partir d'un bateau d'une longueur hors tout de 35 pieds ou plus.»

NOTE EXPLICATIVE

(La présente note ne fait pas partie du règlement et n'est publiée qu'à titre d'information.)

Cette modification supprime la mention du ministre de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation de la province de Québec à l'alinéa 13(1)a) et au paragraphe 13(1.1) du règlement à l'égard de la délivrance des permis de chasseur de phoques ou d'aide-chasseur.

¹ SOR/82-269, 1982 *Canada Gazette* Part II, p. 943

¹ SOR/82-269, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, 1982, p. 943

Registration
SOR/84-64 22 December, 1983

FISHERIES ACT

Seal Protection Regulations, amendment

P.C. 1983-4149 22 December, 1983

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations, C.R.C., c. 833, in accordance with the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. The definition "Regional Director-General"¹ in subsection 2(1) of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

" "Regional Director-General" means the Director-General of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans for the Gulf Region, the Quebec Region, the Scotia-Fundy Region or the Newfoundland Region, as may be appropriate; (*directeur général régional*)"

2. Subsection 13(1.1) of the said Regulations is revoked.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(*This note is not part of the Regulation, but is intended only for information purposes.*)

These amendments revise the definition of "Regional Director-General" and revoke a duplicative subsection.

Enregistrement
DORS/84-64 22 décembre 1983

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement sur la protection des phoques—
Modification

C.P. 1983-4149 22 décembre 1983

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêches et des Océans et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement sur la protection des phoques, C.R.C., c. 833.

ANNEXE

1. La définition de «directeur général régional»¹ au paragraphe 2(1) du *Règlement sur la protection des phoques* est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit.

«directeur général régional» désigne le directeur général du ministère des Pêches et des Océans pour la région du Golfe, la région du Québec, la région Scotia-Fundy ou la région de Terre-Neuve; (*Regional Director-General*)»

2. Le paragraphe 13(1.1) dudit règlement est abrogé.

NOTE EXPLICATIVE

(*La présente note ne fait pas partie du règlement et n'est publiée qu'à titre d'information.*)

Ces modifications visent à redéfinir «directeur général régional» et retrancher une disposition désuète.

¹ SOR/82-269, 1982 *Canada Gazette* Part II, p. 943

¹ DORS/82-269, *Gazette du Canada* Partie II, 1982, p. 943

Registration
SOR/84-201 24 February, 1984

Enregistrement
DORS/84-201 24 février 1984

FISHERIES ACT

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Seal Protection Regulations, amendment

Règlement sur la protection des phoques—
Modification

P.C. 1984-611 23 February, 1984

C.P. 1984-611 23 février 1984

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Seal Protection Regulations, C.R.C., c. 833, in accordance with the schedule hereto.

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêches et des Océans et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement sur la protection des phoques, C.R.C., c. 833.

SCHEDULE

ANNEXE

1. Subsection 15(8)¹ of the *Seal Protection Regulations* is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

1. Le paragraphe 15(8)¹ du *Règlement sur la protection des phoques* est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

“(8) Every seal struck by means of a club or hakapik in the manner described in subsection (2) shall be struck until the skull is crushed.”

«(8) Les phoques frappés à l'aide d'un gourdin ou d'un hakapik de la façon décrite au paragraphe (2) doivent être frappés jusqu'à ce que le crâne soit fracturé.»

EXPLANATORY NOTE

NOTE EXPLICATIVE

(This note is not part of the Regulation, but is intended only for information purposes.)

(La présente note ne fait pas partie du règlement et n'est publiée qu'à titre d'information.)

This amendment clarifies that a person, when clubbing a seal, must crush the skull before proceeding to the skinning stage.

Cette modification rend plus claire l'obligation de fracturer le crâne d'un phoque lorsqu'on abat celui-ci.

¹ SOR/80-115, 1980 *Canada Gazette Part II*, p. 374

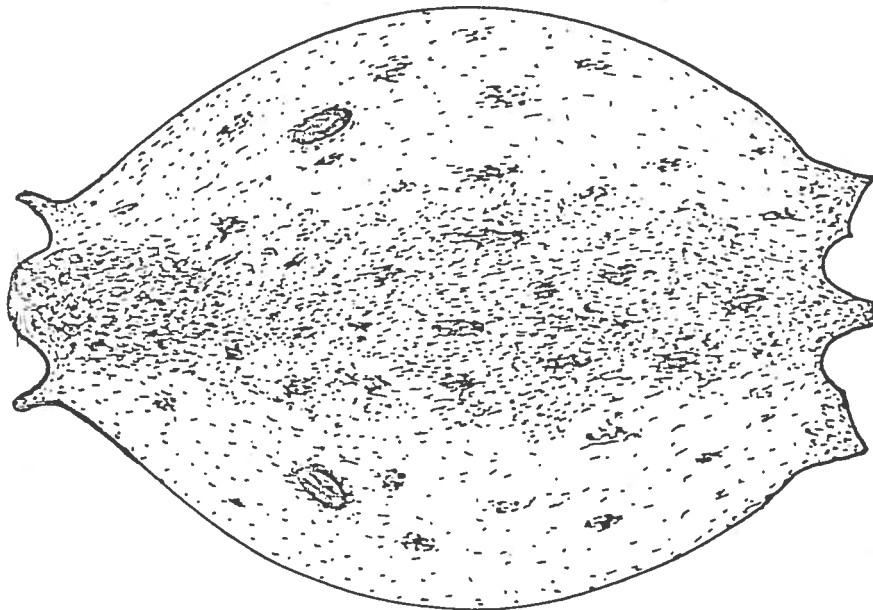
¹ DORS/80-115, *Gazette du Canada Partie II*, 1980, p. 374

APPENDIX XX



Gouvernement du Canada
Government of Canada
Pêches et Océans Fisheries and Oceans

CAHIER DU CHASSEUR DE PHOQUES



CAHIER DU CHASSEUR
DE
PHOQUES

Janvier 1981

This publication is also available in English under the title:
The Sealer's Guide.

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INTRODUCTION

En vertu du Règlement de protection des phoques, le ministère des Pêches et des Océans gère et protège une ressource importante de l'Est canadien. Les phoques du Groenland chassés près des Iles-de-la-Madeleine et de la Côte Nord dans le golfe Saint-Laurent sont protégés par ce Règlement qui stipule, entre autres, les contingents, les méthodes humaines d'abattage, l'émission des permis de chasseurs ou d'observateurs, les dates d'ouverture et de fermeture des saisons à l'intérieur des diverses zones d'exploitation.

Les bateaux de 65 pieds et plus qui ont un permis, comptent à bord au moins un agent de conservation et de protection des pêches. Ces agents du gouvernement fédéral au Québec surveillent également, en collaboration avec les agents de protection de la Direction générale des pêches maritimes, du gouvernement du Québec, les lieux de chasse côtiers pour s'assurer du respect des contingents et des règlements.

Les grands bateaux obtiennent un permis du ministère des Pêches et des Océans alors que tous les chasseurs doivent obtenir leur permis personnel en s'adressant aux bureaux de la D.G.P.M. près de chez eux. Les chefs d'escouade obtiennent un permis de chasseur et les membres de leur équipe, un permis d'aide-chasseur. Si un agent de conservation et de protection des pêches constate une infraction aux Règlements, il a le pouvoir de suspendre le permis d'un chasseur et de lui faire quitter les lieux de chasse.

Tous les chapitres qui suivent sont destinés à vous aider à mieux chasser et à retirer le maximum de vos prises. Nous espérons que les renseignements contenus dans ce cahier d'information vous seront utiles et nous vous souhaitons une excellente saison.

I SECURITE AUX GLACES

Aller aux glaces n'est pas un jeu d'enfants et les chasseurs expérimentés savent qu'il faut prendre certaines précautions élémentaires avant de se lancer dans un environnement qui peut devenir dangereux pour ceux qui s'y aventurent.

Avant d'aller aux glaces, prévenez toujours quelqu'un de votre point de départ: une équipe de recherche et de sauvetage pourra vous localiser plus rapidement et plus facilement si on lui transmet des informations telles que votre point de départ, votre heure de départ, le nombre de personnes qui vous accompagnent, la couleur de vos vêtements, etc.

1) EQUIPEMENT DU CHASSEUR

- a) Un gourdin réglementaire en bois dur, d'une longueur d'au moins 24 pouces et d'au plus 30 pouces ayant 2 pouces de diamètre sur la moitié de sa longueur (obligatoire).
- b) Un couteau à lame recourbée et un fusil à aiguiser: n'utilisez jamais de couteau de chasse ou de cuisine; ils abiment le cuir et la peau. (Chaque chasseur devrait avoir son propre couteau et un bon fusil à aiguiser).

2) EQUIPEMENT D'UNE ESCOUADE

- a) Un canote et des rames pour traverser les nappes d'eau entre les glaces et transporter votre matériel et vos peaux.
- b) Une quantité d'eau et de nourriture suffisante pour 24 heures. (En cas d'imprévu et de situation d'urgence).

3) EQUIPEMENT DE SECURITE

- a) Des vêtements de rechange chauds; il est recommandé de les transporter dans des sacs en plastique à l'épreuve de l'eau. Il est fortement recommandé d'avoir au moins des bas, des mitaines et aussi un gilet.
- b) Une trousse de premiers soins peut s'avérer très utile en cas de blessures.
- c) Des fusées de signalisation pourraient vous sauver la vie si vous restiez pris sur les glaces en indiquant votre position à une équipe de recherche et de sauvetage. D'autres articles, comme un miroir s'il y a du soleil ou une lampe de poche, s'il fait nuit, peuvent également servir à indiquer votre position aux avions et aux hélicoptères qui pourraient être à votre recherche.

II DES RÈGLEMENTS DE CONSERVATION ET DE PROTECTION

Le Règlement de protection des phoques contient une foule d'articles visant à assurer la protection, la conservation et le contrôle de l'exploitation de cette ressource qui est accessible à des périodes définies de l'année. C'est une des raisons pour lesquelles le Règlement prévoit que pour exploiter cette ressource, il faut obtenir un permis.

1) PERMIS

Sauf pour les grands navires phoquiers, les permis suivants sont émis, au Québec, par la Direction générale des pêches maritimes.

Etant donné que la chasse côtière, ou en petits navires de 65 pieds de longueur ou moins, ainsi que la capture de phoques au moyen de filets, ne sont permises que dans les eaux qui baignent la côte de la partie de la province où le détenteur du permis réside, il faut émettre des permis pour contrôler l'exploitation de la ressource et les contingents.

Ces permis répartissent les chasseurs en différentes catégories:

- a) Chasseur de phoques: une personne âgée d'au moins 18 ans et ayant pratiqué la chasse durant au moins deux ans et agissant comme chef d'escouade. Le chef d'escouade peut être tenu responsable d'une infraction au Règlement commise par un des membres de son groupe.

- b) Aide-chasseur: une personne âgée d'au moins 15 ans faisant partie d'une escouade et travaillant sous la surveillance directe d'un chef d'escouade. Le nom du chef d'escouade doit être inscrit sur le permis d'aide-chasseur.

- c) Petits bateaux: pour participer à la chasse aux phoques dans la région du Golfe et du Front, tout navire d'une longueur hors-tout de plus de 30 pieds doit obtenir un permis de navire de chasse aux phoques.

- d) Grands navires: les bateaux de 65 pieds et plus peuvent obtenir un permis du ministère des Pêches et des Océans, à la condition d'avoir détenu un tel permis en 1979 (sauf dans le cas de permis spéciaux émis par le Ministre). Toute demande de permis de navire de chasse aux phoques doit être présentée, au plus tard, le 15 février de l'année pour laquelle le permis est demandé.

NOTE: Identification: tout chasseur ou aide-chasseur doit, en tout temps, avoir son permis sur lui et porter de façon visible, sur ses vêtements extérieurs, le macaron qui lui est remis en même temps que le permis. Les agents des pêches peuvent en tout temps vérifier si un chasseur ou un aide-chasseur est en possession de son permis. Tout bateau doit également avoir, à son bord, le permis qui lui a été délivré.

2) CONTINGENTS

Les contingents, établissant le nombre de phoques qui peuvent être capturés, sont établis annuellement par le ministère des

Pêches et des Océans après l'obtention de données scientifiques sur l'état des populations de phoques.

Il est important de se rappeler que le contingent fixé est un contingent global qui est ensuite réparti entre les divers exploitants, c'est-à-dire les chasseurs côtiers et les grands navires et entre les trois grandes régions d'exploitation, c'est-à-dire, le golfe Saint-Laurent, le Front au nord et à l'est de Terre-Neuve et celle du Labrador et du Grand Nord, exploitée par les autochtones.

Il faut noter également que le Canada accorde une partie de ce contingent aux autochtones du Canada et du Groenland et une autre partie à la Norvège en vertu d'ententes internationales.

3) METHODES DE CHASSE

- a) Chasse côtière: pratiquée à pied ou en petites embarcations de moins de 65 pieds.
- b) Escouade: groupe de quatre à dix personnes travaillant sous la direction d'un chef d'escouade détenant un permis de chasseur. Les autres membres du groupe détiennent un permis d'aide-chasseur.
- c) Navire de chasse aux phoques: bateaux de 30 pieds et plus détenant un permis de navire de chasse. Le capitaine doit avoir, à bord, en plus de son permis, un gourdin réglementaire ou un hakapik.

4) ABATTAGE

L'abattage peut se pratiquer sur l'eau, la glace ou la terre selon différentes méthodes contrôlées pour protéger l'espèce et les individus et pour éviter de faire souffrir l'animal.

Les instruments permis sont les suivants:

- a) Gourdin: bâton de bois dur d'au moins 24 pouces et d'au plus 30 pouces de longueur et d'un diamètre de deux pouces sur la moitié de sa longueur.
Ces normes ont été établies parce qu'un tel gourdin possède une force de frappe optimale sans cependant être d'un poids excessif pour son utilisateur.

- b) Hakapik: instrument de fer muni, d'un côté de l'embout d'une pointe légèrement recourbée d'au plus 5½ pouces de longueur et, de l'autre côté, d'une projection mornée d'au plus un demi-pouce de longueur. L'ensemble doit peser au moins trois quarts de livre. L'embout doit être solidement fixé à une hampe de bois d'une longueur d'au moins 24 pouces et d'au plus soixante pouces et d'un diamètre d'au moins un pouce et quart et d'au plus deux pouces.
L'utilisation de l'hakapik est permise pour les chasseurs qui pratiquent la chasse dans la région du Golfe, à partir de navires d'une longueur hors-tout de plus de 65 pieds, et pour tous les chasseurs de la région du Front.

- c) Fusil à canon rayé ne tirant que des cartouches à percussion centrale, d'une vitesse initiale (ou vitesse à la bouche) d'au moins 1,800 pieds/seconde et une énergie à la bouche d'au moins 1,100 pieds/livres.
Il est toutefois interdit d'utiliser des balles blindées à bout dur.

- d) Fusil à plomb: au moins de calibre 20 et tirant des cartouches à balles rayées, du type "Poly-Kor". L'utilisation de cartouches chargées à plombs multiples est formellement interdite.
- e) Filets: l'usage de filets pour la chasse aux phoques, en état de migration, est permis seulement dans les eaux qui baignent la côte de la partie de la province où le chasseur habite.
- f) Palangres: l'usage de palangres est formellement interdit en tout temps.

5) UTILISATION DU GOURDIN ET DE L'HAKAPIK

- a) Seuls le gourdin et l'hakapik réglementaires peuvent servir à frapper un phoque vivant.
- b) Le seul endroit où il est permis de frapper est le front.
- c) Il est interdit d'habiller un loup-marin abattu au fusil, avant qu'il n'ait été frappé au front à l'aide de l'hakapik ou du gourdin et que l'on ait vérifié la réaction réflexe de l'oeil pour s'assurer que l'animal est irréversiblement inconscient ou qu'il ait le crâne fracturé.
- d) Le chasseur doit, en vertu du règlement, frapper un phoque sur le front de trois coups de gourdin ou d'hakapik, ou jusqu'à ce que le crâne soit fracturé.
- e) Il doit ensuite s'assurer de l'état d'inconscience de l'animal en vérifiant la réaction réflexe de l'oeil. Il s'agit simplement de toucher l'oeil: s'il y a clignement

de l'oeil, l'animal n'est pas inconscient et doit être assommé immédiatement.

- f) Une fois l'animal inconscient, il faut le saigner immédiatement en coupant les vaisseaux sanguins qui alimentent les pattes avant (méniches).

6) HABILLAGE

- a) Avant d'habiller un loup-marin, le chasseur doit s'assurer que l'animal est dans un état d'insconscience irréversible en vérifiant si ses yeux sont vitreux, fixes et ne réagissent pas au toucher et en vérifiant que les muscles de l'animal sont relâchés.
- b) Le chef d'escouade doit voir à ce que les membres de son équipe saignent immédiatement les phoques assommés et les habillent sans délai; il ne doit jamais y avoir, sur la glace, plus de dix phoques morts et non habillés.
Cette mesure est essentielle pour que les peaux ne chauffent ou ne brûlent pas, perdant ainsi toute valeur.
- c) Toutes les peaux de phoques doivent être enlevées de la glace dans les 24 heures à compter du jour où les phoques ont été tués.
La chasse ne peut recommencer que si cette condition est remplie.

Dans des circonstances vraiment exceptionnelles, le Ministre peut prolonger le délai, mais personne ne peut recommencer à chasser avant que cette condition ne soit remplie.

- d) Il est interdit de chasser le phoque à capuchon (ou poche) dans la région du golfe.

NOTE:

Tous les chasseurs sont invités à se renseigner auprès des agents des pêches s'ils désirent obtenir plus de renseignements sur les règlements.

III LES PEAUX ET LEUR MANUTENTION

Le prix que vous obtiendrez pour vos peaux dépend de la façon dont vous choisirez le loup-marin, le saignerez, l'habillerez et des soins que vous apporterez aux peaux.

Quand vos peaux arrivent à l'usine, elles passent une à une sur la table d'un classeur. Les classeurs reconnaissent huit catégories de peaux dont chacune a une valeur différente.

Le tableau 1 résume les diverses catégories et donne les valeurs accordées en 1979 et en 1980 pour des peaux classées A1. Le tableau 2 démontre sur quoi est fondé le système de classification à l'usine.

Tableau 1

Catégories de peaux

| Catégorie | Age (Jours) | Couleur | Laine | Poils (Courts) | Utilisation | | | Valeur M | |
|---|--------------------|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------|--|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| | | | | | Fourrure | | Cuir | 1979 | 1980 |
| | | | | | Longue | Courte | | | |
| Petit Jaune (Cat) | 0 - 3 | Jaune | Solide | Aucun | Teint | | | \$ 9.25 | 10.00 |
| Blanchon Petit blanc (Whitecoat) | 4 - 10 | Blanc | Solide | Aucun | Supér. (teint) | | | \$18.50 | 20.00 |
| Blanchon dépassé (Overgang) | 11 - 14 | Blanc avec du gris à la base des poils | Solide | Apparaît à la base de la laine | Infér. (teint) | | | \$16.50 | 18.00 |
| Tanneur (Tanner) | 13 - 18 | Miteux: plaques noires sur la tête et les flancs | Tombe | Poussent encore, s'arrachent facilement | Inutili- sable | Inutili- sable | Cuir seulement | \$10.50 | 10.50 |
| Guenilloux (Ragged Jacket) | 17 - 25 | Miteux: strie noire médiane sur le dos | Tombe abondam- ment | Poussent encore, s'arrachent moins facilement | Inutili- sable | Inférieure (teinte ou naturelle) | | \$17.25 | 18.00 |
| Brasseur (Beater) | 25 jours à 1 an | Gris argenté avec taches noires | Parti | Solidement ancrés; ne s'arrachent pas | | Supérieure Naturelle | | \$30.00 | 35.00 |
| Bête de la mer (Declamer) | 1 - 5 ans | Gris avec taches brunes. Coeur commence à paraître chez les plus vieux. | | Solide Mue (Avr. & mai) | | Bonne | Qualité inférieure | \$22.00 | 30.00 |
| | 6 ans + | | | | | | | \$ 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Coeur marqué ou vieux cœur (Old Harp) | | Gris argenté avec cœur noir ou brun, bien défini | | Solide Mue (Avr. & mai) | | Très bonne | Qualité inférieure | \$28.00 | 37.00 |
| | | | | | | | | \$ 7.00 | 7.00 |

Tableau 2

SCHEMA DE CLASSIFICATION
DES PEAUX DE PIVOQUES.

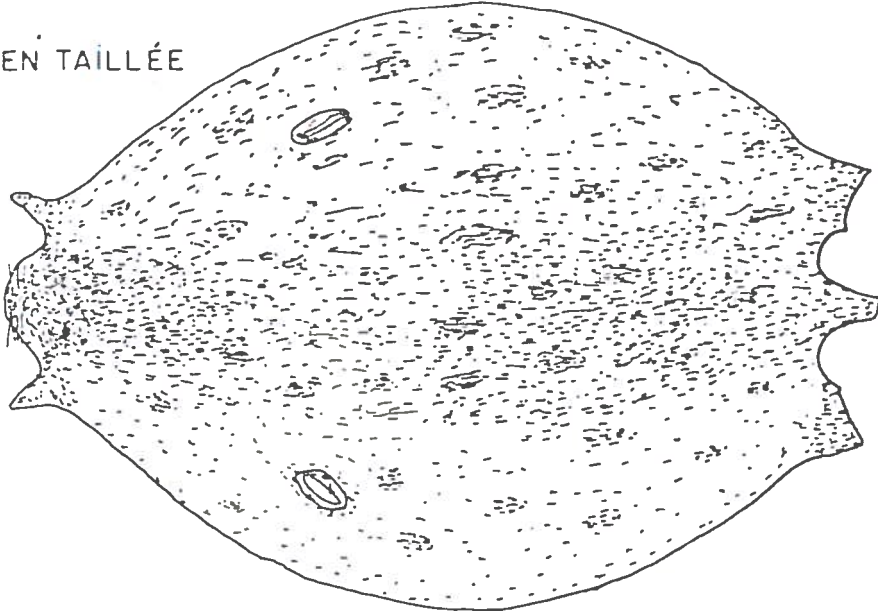
| Condition de la peau | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| | Peau parfaitement coupée, symétrique, aucune entaille au cuir. Trous petits, égaux. Tête, queue, manigots. | Légères imperfections, ou égratignures. Légers défauts de coupe. Tête ou queue ou manigots manquent. | Peau égratignée, incomplète, mal coupée. Trous trop gros, inégaux. Entailles au cuir. | GATEE |
| Couleur de la fourrure | | | | |
| A | 100% | 75% | 50% | |
| Naturelle. Aucune tache, décoloration ou tache de naissance. | \$20.00 \$35.00 | \$15.00 \$26.25 | \$10.00 \$17.50 | |
| B | 70% | 52.5% | 35% | |
| Jaunissement ou décoloration minime ou petite tache de naissance. | \$14.00 \$24.50 | \$10.50 \$18.37 | \$ 7.00 \$12.25 | |
| C | 36.7% | 27.5% | 18% | |
| Fourrure nettement jaunie, décolorée ou tachée. | \$ 7.34 \$12.84 | \$5.50 \$ 9.62 | \$3.60 \$ 6.30 | |
| GATEE | | | | Sans valeur 0.0% W \$1.00 |

Légende:

| |
|-------------------|
| % Valeur relative |
| \$Blanchon |
| \$Beater |

Les bedlamers et coeurs marqués
en état de mue = \$7.00 (classe 1)

PEAU BIEN TAILLÉE

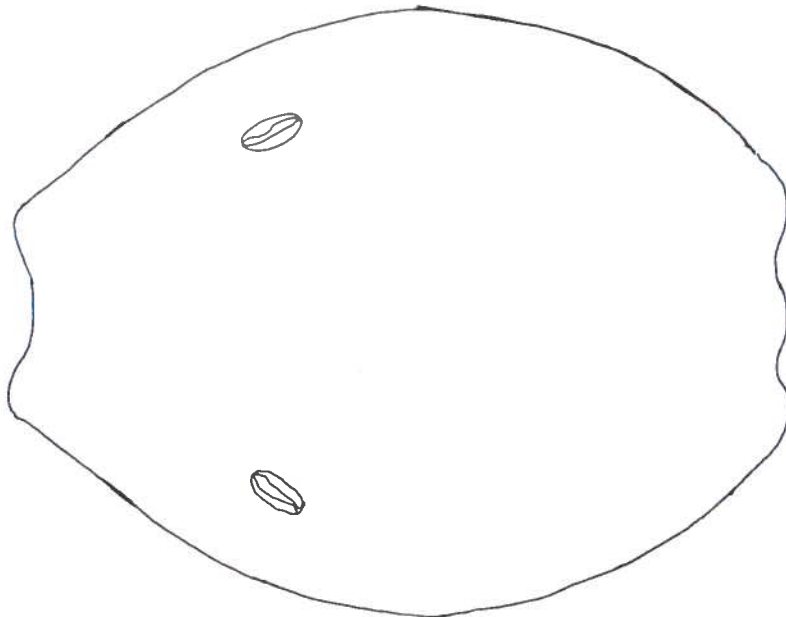


DÉFAUTS :

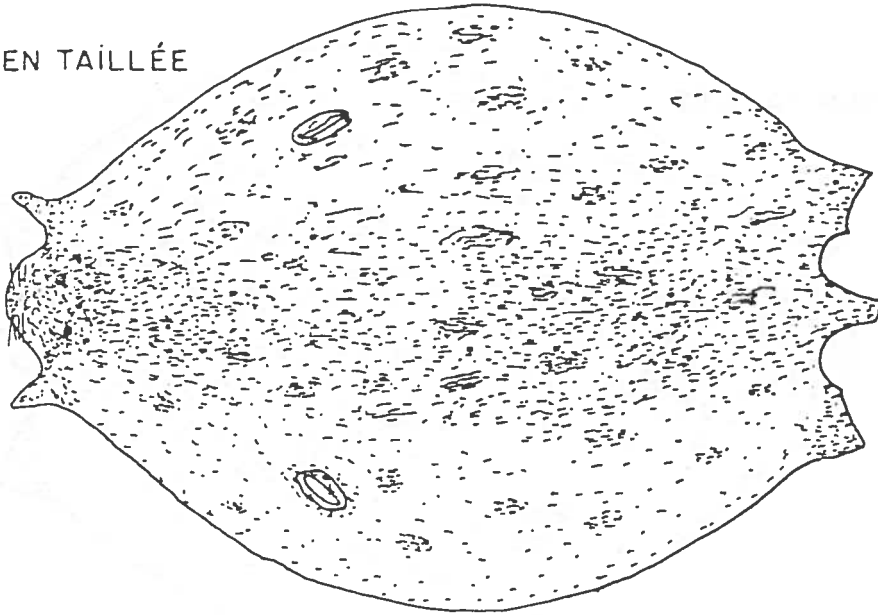
LA PEAU EST TROP COURTE
LA TÊTE N'EST PAS COMPLÈTE

LA QUEUE MANQUE

LES MANIGOTS SONT COUPÉS TROP COURTS.



PEAU BIEN TAILLÉE

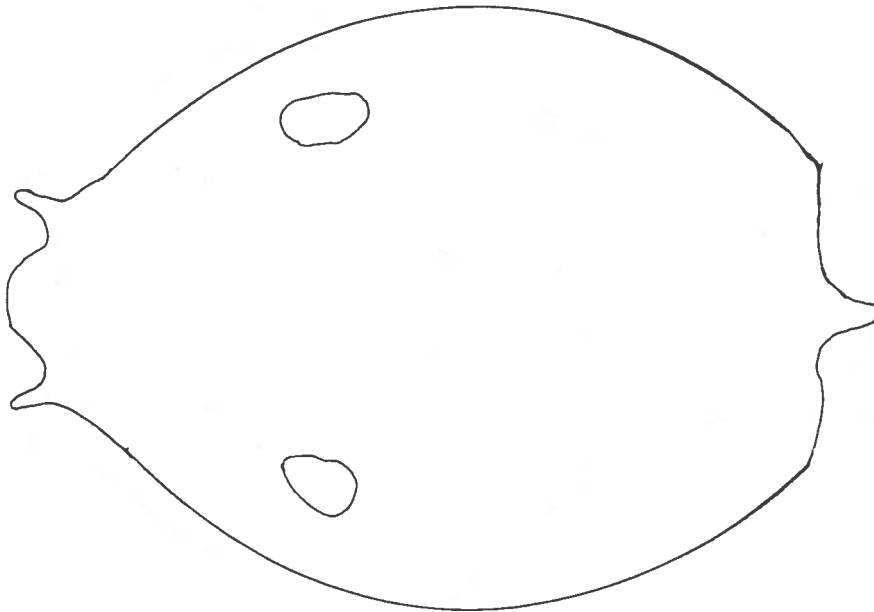


DÉFAUTS:

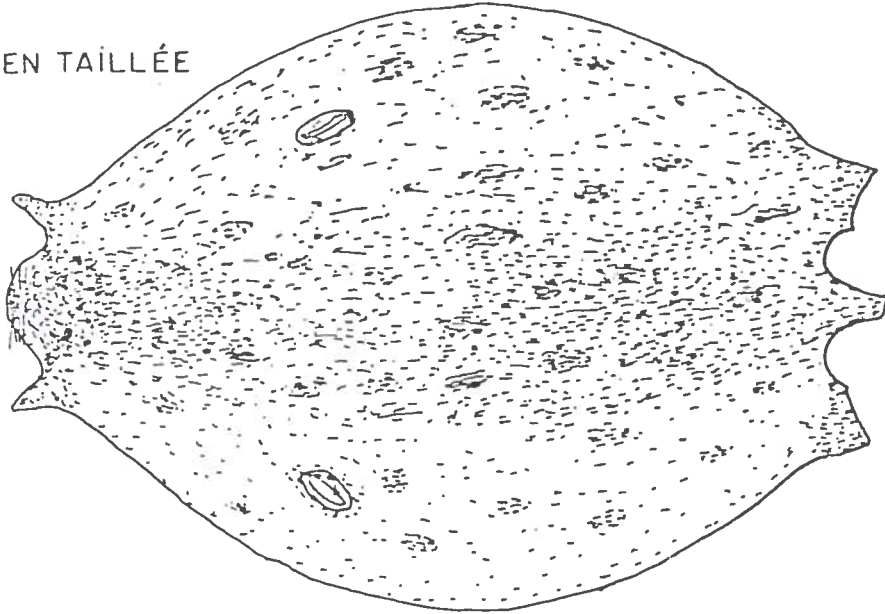
LES TROUS DES MÉNICHES SONT TROP GROS

LES TROUS SONT INÉGAUX

LES MANIGOTS SONT COUPÉS TROP COURTS.

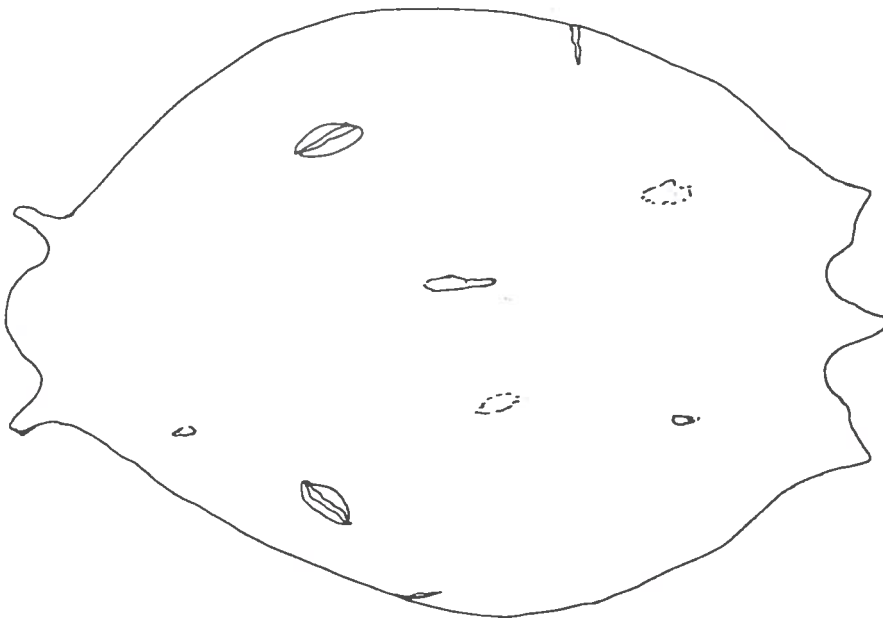


PEAU BIEN TAILLÉE



DETAITS.

LA COUPE EST MAL CENTRÉE CE QUI REND LA PEAU ASYMÉTRIQUE
LA COUPE N'EST PAS PROPRE - IL Y A DES BRÈCHES ET DES
ENTAILLES SUR LES BORDS
L'HABILLAGE A ATEINT LE CUIR PRODUISANT DES ÉCORCHURES ET
DES TROUS.



Comment obtenir la meilleure classification

A-1, B-2, C-3, c'est un peu compliqué à comprendre lorsque l'on n'est pas habitué. Toutefois, ce système de classification détermine combien vous rapporteront vos peaux. Pour obtenir le meilleur prix, voici ce que vous devez faire:

- 1) Choisissez un animal dont la fourrure a le plus de valeur.
- 2) Saignez-le immédiatement après l'avoir assommé pour éviter que la peau chauffe (une peau chauffée ou brûlée n'a aucune valeur).
- 3) Pour saigner l'animal, commencez la coupe médiane, du menton jusqu'au nombril, et coupez de chaque côté de la cage thoracique les veines qui vont aux méniches. Retournez l'animal sur le ventre et laissez-le saigner.
- 4) Puis retournez le phoque sur le dos, placez une jambe de chaque côté si vous préférez et tranchez nettement avec un couteau à lame recourbée et très bien aiguisée.
- 5) La coupe doit être faite proprement et droite, allant du menton jusqu'à mi-chemin entre les méniches et de là, au nombril, et enfin, jusqu'à la queue.
- 6) Coupez les manigots.

En taillant, faites des mouvements égaux et réguliers; lorsque vous passez la lame entre le lard et le petit maigre, souvenez-vous que toute entaille sur la peau abaisse sérieusement la valeur. Taillez de façon à récupérer le plus de lard et le moins

de chair. La chair laissée sur la peau contient du sang qui peut ternir la fourrure. Plus vous laisserez de chair sur la peau, moins cela vous rapportera.

N'essayez jamais la lame de votre couteau sur la fourrure - ceci est une cause fréquente de détérioration de la fourrure et de perte de valeur lors du classement.

- 7) Taillez les méniches et les manigots de façon à laisser le plus de fourrure possible sur la peau.
- 8) En taillant les méniches, faites des petits trous de dimension égale.
- 9) Laissez la queue, sinon la peau perdra de la valeur.
- 10) Faites refroidir vos peaux, le petit lard vers le haut pour protéger la fourrure du soleil.
Toutefois, ne les laissez pas sécher.
- 11) Lavez vos peaux à grande eau le plus tôt possible: le sang est le pire ennemi de la fourrure parce que le fer qu'il contient tache la fourrure et la fait jaunir.
- 12) Dès que possible après que les peaux aient été bien lavées et refroidies, il est recommandé de les traiter avec la solution anti-jaunissante.

IV REMISAGE

Quand vous rangez vos peaux:

- 1) Avant de les ranger, appliquez une solution anti-jaunissante si vous ne l'avez pas déjà fait. Pour ce faire, enlevez d'abord l'excès d'eau, puis étendez la solution avec une brosse jusqu'aux racines des poils.
- 2) Eloignez-les des clous rouillés, des surfaces en fer, du carburant et de la chaleur. Vos peaux pourraient s'endommager de façon permanente.
- 3) Empilez-les toujours poil contre poil et lard contre lard pour éviter que le peu de sang qui reste sur le lard décolore la fourrure.
- 4) Rangez vos peaux dans un hangar où elles seront à l'abri du soleil et de la pluie. Enlevez la neige et la glace et empilez-les poil contre poil et lard contre lard sur une plate-forme qui les tiendra au sec. L'eau de fonte fait sûrir les peaux et les rend tout à fait inutilisables soit comme fourrure, soit comme cuir.
- 5) Recouvrez-les d'une toile ou d'un plastique étanche.
- 6) Si la température est douce, comme à la fin de la saison par exemple, recouvrez la toile de neige pour rafraîchir les peaux.

V CONSERVATION POUR UNE LONGUE DUREE

Si vous ne pouvez livrer vos peaux aux usines:

- 1) Avec un couteau à lame plate et large, enlevez soigneusement le lard. Attention de ne pas entailler le cuir, vous perdrez beaucoup de la valeur.
- 2) Choisissez un contenant bien étanche de plastique ou de bois que vous remiserez dans un endroit sombre.
- 3) Empilez vos peaux, salées des deux côtés, et ajoutez de la saumure à 100%.
- 4) Tassez bien vos peaux pour enlever toute poche d'air qui pourrait les abîmer.
- 5) Maintenez-les ainsi avec un poids non-métallique, comme une pierre par exemple.
- 6) Placez un couvercle pour éviter toute évaporation.

RAPPELEZ-VOUS

- 1) CHOISIR L'ANIMAL EN FONCTION DE LA VALEUR DE LA PEAU.
- 2) ABATTRE DE FACON EFFICACE ET HUMAINE.
- 3) SAIGNER IMMEDIATEMENT ET PROPREMENT.
- 4) ENLEVER TOUTE TRACE DE SANG SUR LA FOURRURE ET LE LARD.
- 5) REFROIDIR LES PEAUX AVANT DE LES EMPILER.
- 6) TRAITER AVEC LA SOLUTION ANTI-JAUNISSANTE.
- 7) TENIR LES PEAUX AU FRAIS, A L'ABRI DU SOLEIL, DES SOURCES DE ROUILLE ET DES CAUSES DE SURISSEMENT.

TOUT CECI CONTRIBUERA A AUGMENTER VOS REVENUS.

VI INFORMATION GENERALE

Le ministère des Pêches et des Océans, région du Québec, organise chaque année un centre de coordination des activités de chasse aux phoques aux Iles-de-la-Madeleine.

En 1981, ce centre sera encore situé au Motel Bourque. Plusieurs agents fédéraux de conservation et de protection seront présents et travailleront comme chaque année, en collaboration avec les agents provinciaux de protection des pêches.

1) Le Service de conservation et de protection

Le Service de conservation et de protection utilise chaque année des avions et des hélicoptères pour d'abord localiser les troupeaux, en évaluer la quantité et surveiller la progression de la mise bas. Ces données servent à déterminer la date précise d'ouverture de la chasse et contribuent à la protection de l'espèce en assurant que les femelles gestantes ne soient pas dérangées avant la mise bas.

Les avions et hélicoptères servent également, lorsque la chasse est en cours, à surveiller les activités des chasseurs afin que tout se déroule dans l'ordre, que les règlements soient observés et que la vie de personne ne soit en danger. En effet, le ministère des Pêches et des Océans participe couramment, en collaboration avec la Garde côtière canadienne, à des opérations de recherche et de sauvetage.

Le Service de conservation et de protection place également à bord de chacun des grands navires qui chassent dans le Golfe, un agent de conservation et de protection qui surveille le déroulement des activités et qui contrôle les prises. Au plus fort des activités, le Service place, à bord des navires, des agents supplémentaires.

Etant donné les fonctions spécifiques du Service de conservation et de protection, il est entendu que les hélicoptères affectés à ce service ne peuvent servir qu'à transporter le personnel autorisé par le ministère des Pêches et des Océans.

De toute façon, les renseignements les plus récents que rapportent de leurs patrouilles les agents de conservation et de protection sont transmis sur messages enregistrés par le Service d'information.

2) Le Service d'information

Depuis 1979, la Division des communications de la Région du Québec organise un Service d'information au Motel Bourque des Iles-de-la-Madeleine afin de répondre aux questions des média sur les activités de la chasse aux phoques.

Le Service d'information enregistre également pour le bénéfice de la population des Iles-de-la-Madeleine des messages sur code-à-phones concernant la position des mouvées, leur abondance, et le déroulement de la chasse.

Ces messages sont modifiés dès que de nouvelles informations sont disponibles.

Il faut se rappeler toutefois que les patrouilles ne peuvent pas toujours avoir lieu à cause de mauvaises conditions de température ou de circonstances qui empêchent les agents de conservation et de protection d'observer les glaces et de rapporter des renseignements nouveaux. D'autre part, la responsabilité première des agents de conservation et de protection étant de contrôler les activités de chasse et le maintien de l'ordre sur les glaces, la fonction repérage y est nécessairement subordonnée.

Quoi qu'il en soit, tous les habitués savent que les vents et les courants peuvent faire changer l'état des glaces et la position des troupeaux d'heure en heure, ce qui rend l'information rapidement désuète.

3) Le Service de recherche

Les travaux de recherche sur les phoques que poursuivent les chercheurs du ministère des Pêches et des Océans depuis de nombreuses années servent à évaluer l'abondance, les taux de fécondité et niveaux de reproduction, la répartition des stocks, les caractéristiques migratoires des espèces et une foule d'autres données de base essentielles à la bonne gestion de la ressource.

Ces travaux, effectués aux Iles-de-la-Madeleine par des chercheurs provenant de la Station de Biologie Arctique à Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, ou de la Direction de la recherche à la Gare maritime Champlain à Québec, etc., comprennent fréquemment l'étiquetage des

phoques du Groenland et d'autres espèces. Le marquage constitue un des plus importants éléments dans l'évaluation d'abondance des stocks, et fournit en plus des données utiles sur le taux de croissance et sur les migrations. Des travaux semblables se font ailleurs dans le Golfe, au Front et dans l'Arctique. Il est donc important que les chasseurs soient avisés de ces activités, car nous comptons sur leur collaboration pour, d'une part ne pas tuer les blanchons nouvellement marqués, et d'autre part retourner les étiquettes récupérées de tout autre loup marin tué. Le prompt retour des étiquettes que vous récupérerez vous assurera d'obtenir la prime qui y est rattachée.

En 1981, d'autres études porteront sur le phénomène des peaux chauffées ou brûlées. Les scientifiques tenteront de savoir pourquoi lorsqu'un phoque est abattu et qu'il n'est pas saigné immédiatement, la peau chauffe ou brûle et devient par conséquent sans valeur pour l'industrie.

Les scientifiques, par ces travaux, tenteront de trouver une solution à ce problème qui cause des pertes substantielles aux chasseurs et qui est particulièrement sérieux dans la chasse côtière des Iles.

4) Autres travaux scientifiques

a) COSS (Committee on Seals and Sealing) Comité d'étude des phoques et de leur chasse

Constitué en 1971 par le Gouvernement fédéral, le COSS est un organisme indépendant composé de scientifiques, d'un vétérinaire, d'un représentant de l'industrie et d'administrateurs de diverses sociétés canadiennes et internationales de protection des animaux.

Ce Comité étudie les aspects économiques, sociologiques, écologiques et humains de la chasse aux phoques et recommande au ministère des Pêches et des Océans toute mesure qu'il juge nécessaire, y compris la modification des règlements.

Certains membres du Comité se rendent régulièrement aux Iles-de-la-Madeleine ainsi qu'aux autres lieux de chasse aux phoques, dans le cadre de leur fonction d'évaluation de différents aspects de la chasse, ainsi qu'en rapport avec certaines études particulières qu'ils poursuivent.

Les membres du Comité sont:

Professeur Keith Ronald, doyen, Collège des sciences biologiques, Université de Guelph - président du Comité;

M. Tom Hughes, vice-président administratif, Ontario Humane Society, Toronto;

M. Trevor Scott, directeur administratif, International Society for the Protection of Animals, Londres (Angleterre);

M. Harry C. Rowsell, médecin vétérinaire, directeur administratif, Conseil canadien de protection des animaux et professeur de pathologie à l'Université d'Ottawa;

M. Kjell Henriksen, administrateur de l'industrie de la pêche et ancien membre canadien de l'Organisation des pêches de l'Atlantique nord-ouest (OPANO);

Professeur H. D. Fisher, département de zoologie, Université de la Colombie-Britannique.

b) Association canadienne de médecine vétérinaire
Canadian Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA)
Humane Practices Committee

Ce Comité indépendant vient, depuis deux ans déjà, sur la recommandation du COSS et à l'invitation du ministre des Pêches et des Océans, aux Iles-de-la-Madeleine et au Front observer les activités de chasse aux phoques en vue d'évaluer l'efficacité et les aspects humains de diverses méthodes d'abattage.

Les membres du Comité ont observé l'usage du gourdin et de l'hakapik et trouvent ces instruments, prévus par le règlement, tout à fait efficaces et humains lorsqu'ils sont utilisés de la façon prescrite. Ce Comité fait également des recommandations en proposant que les cours aux chasseurs, dispensés par Pêches et Océans, se poursuivent et insistent particulièrement sur l'importance de l'aspect humain de l'abattage.

Ce Comité recommande également que les chasseurs laissent les mères qui protègent leurs petits pour capturer plutôt des petits qui sont seuls.

Ce Comité a enfin observé les expériences que M. Tom Hughes du COSS a tentées avec une arme à feu expérimentale conçue spécifiquement pour l'abattage de phoques. Le Comité recommande que des recherches soient poursuivies pour évaluer à fond l'efficacité de cette arme à feu, dans toutes les conditions que l'on peut rencontrer sur les glaces. Il est prévu qu'on en fasse cette année l'essai dans diverses conditions pour en connaître l'efficacité par rapport à la température, à la grosseur de l'animal, au degré d'expérience du chasseur et à la sécurité sur les glaces.

Les membres du Comité sont:

Docteur R. W. Stonehouse, président du comité; médecin vétérinaire en pratique privée sur de petits animaux, Toronto, Ontario;

Docteur J. P. Quine, médecin vétérinaire en pratique privée sur les gros et les petits animaux, Calgary, Alberta;

Docteur R. G. Thomson, médecin vétérinaire, spécialiste en pathologie animale; professeur à l'Université de Guelph et directeur du département de pathologie; coordonnateur de la planification pour l'établissement d'un Collège vétérinaire dans la région de l'Atlantique, Charlottetown, Ile-du-Prince-Edouard;

Docteur J. S. Ashman, Superviseur du Programme de protection des animaux, Direction des services vétérinaires, Ministère ontarien de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation, Toronto, Ontario;

Docteur R. G. Urquhart, directeur, Section des maladies contagieuses et de leurs réglementations, Direction des services vétérinaires, Ministère ontarien de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation, Toronto, Ontario.

c) Université de Guelph (Ontario)

Depuis quelques années déjà, une équipe de scientifiques de l'Université de Guelph en Ontario se rend aux Iles-de-la-Madeleine pour faire des recherches commanditées par le ministère des Pêches et des Océans.

L'équipe de Guelph compte encore cette année établir une base permanente sur les glaces, comme elle l'a fait en 1979. Ses travaux porteront, entre autres, sur les effets sur la femelle de l'enlèvement de son petit; sur l'effet du marquage du petit sur le comportement de la mère; sur le comportement mère-petit durant la période d'allaitement; sur le transfert d'énergie de la mère au petit; sur le rapport entre le facteur de condition de la femelle gestante sur la taille et le taux de croissance du petit; sur l'évolution des réserves énergétiques chez le petit durant le jeûne post-sevrage.

RESULTATS

Tous ces groupes produisent chaque année des rapports sur leurs observations et présentent des recommandations au ministre des Pêches et des Océans. Ces recommandations sont destinées à améliorer les pratiques utilisées lors de la chasse aux phoques et, partant, d'améliorer l'exploitation de la ressource et les revenus que les Canadiens en retirent.

PECHES ET OCEANS VOUS SOUHAITE UNE BONNE SAISON.

Préparé par: Division des communications
Région du Québec
Pêches et Océans

APPENDIX XXI



DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND FORESTRY
MINISTÈRE DES PÊCHES ET DES FORÊTS
NEWFOUNDLAND REGION - RÉGION DE TERRE-NEUVE

PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release

June 2, 1970.

Discussion on the conservation and regulation of the seal resource of the Northwest Atlantic highlighted activities at today's sessions of the 20th Annual Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in St. John's.

The hunting of harp seals in the "Front" area off Newfoundland and Labrador was a significant item on the agenda of a meeting this morning of ICNAF's Panel "A" Committee, which is represented by three countries - Canada, Norway and Denmark.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. E. Hesselbjerg in the absence of Committee Chairman H. J. Lassen of Denmark.

An overall catch quota and opening and closing dates for the annual seal fishery at the Front and in the Gulf area were discussed at length during the Panel "A" sessions. The catch quota in the southern half of the Gulf for the 1970 sealing season was 50,000 harp seals. However, no quota had been established for the "Front" area.

The sealing operations on the east coast of Canada depend almost solely on the harp seal populations. They constitute about 95 per cent of the annual take in numbers, the remainder consisting of a species known as the hooded seal.

Canadian sealing vessels from the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland have engaged in hunting harp seals since late in the nineteenth century. Norway entered the picture in 1958. In the Gulf, the operation has been entirely a Canadian one since 1965, while on the "Front" both Canadians and Norwegians participate.

This afternoon's sessions of ICNAF's 20th Annual Meeting included discussion on the possibility of uniform mesh size regulations for Subareas 1, 2, and 3, which take in international waters off West Greenland, Labrador, the south and east of Newfoundland and the Grand Banks. Also on the agenda was a review of the regulatory measures adopted January 1, 1970 for haddock on Georges and Browns Banks and for silver and red hake south of Cape Cod, along with discussion on the effects of heavy fishing on the herring stocks in the Newfoundland, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, Bay of Fundy and Gulf of Maine areas.

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Fisheries
and Oceans

Pêches
et Océans

News Release Communiqué

NR-HQ-082-004E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Monday, February 15, 1982

1982 MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR GULF REGION SEAL HUNT ANNOUNCED

MEMRAMCOOK, N.B. - The Department of Fisheries and Oceans announced today the 1982 Management Plan for the seal hunt in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, following national and international consultations.

The Gulf seal harvesting zone has been redefined to coincide with the boundaries of the Gulf management region of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The area east of a line between Flowers Cove, Newfoundland, to Point St. Charles, Labrador, out to a line north from Cape Bauld and intersecting a line east from Cape Charles will now be called the North Gulf Zone and come under the management of DFO's Gulf Region. This area was formerly part of the Front Zone, and at the request of sealers has been redesignated. Hooded seals will continue to be permitted to be harvested in this new area. As in previous years, Hooded seals may not be taken in the remainder of the Gulf Region.

Personal Sealers' Licences will be issued from local DFO Offices to people who have possessed a Sealer's licence during two of the last five years.

Masters of vessels may obtain their vessel and crew licences and log books at local DFO offices. Vessels receiving licences must be adequately equipped to report their activities on a daily basis.

In areas such as Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the Gaspé area of Québec, where sealing is not conducted on a continuous annual basis, no hunt will be permitted in 1982. Vessels operating in the Southern Gulf area will not be permitted to conduct sealing operations closer than six miles from the shores of areas where hunting by landmen is not permitted.

1982 HARP SEAL FISHERY

| | |
|---|---------|
| Total Allowable Catch | 186,000 |
| Arctic and Labrador (North of Cape Charles) | 11,000 |
| Front Landsmen | 40,950 |

LARGE VESSELS

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| Front: Canada | 57,000 |
| Front: Norway | 24,000 |
| Gulf: Canada | 20,000 |

.../2

Canada

GULF SMALL VESSELS AND LANDSMEN

| | |
|---|--------|
| North Gulf Zone | 5,425 |
| Québec North Shore and Magdalen Islands | 19,725 |
| Cape Breton | 900 |
| West Coast Newfoundland | 7,000 |

The official opening dates for the Harp seal large vessel operations on the Front will be March 10, and in the Gulf March 1. These opening dates could vary slightly depending on prevailing conditions.

The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for Hooded seals is 15,000, as in previous years. The allocation will be 6,000 to Canadian large vessels; 6,000 to Norwegian large vessels; and 3,000 to landsmen operating in the North Gulf Zone and Front Area. As in the past three years, the harvest of adult female Hooded seals will be restricted to five per cent of the total catch on board each vessel.

The opening dates for Hooded seals in the North Gulf Zone and on the Front is March 20 for large vessels. If by March 25, it becomes evident that the landsmen are unable to attain all of their 3,000 Hooded seal quota due to prevailing conditions, the remainder will be made available to Canadian and Norwegian vessels.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans will continue its policy of requiring members of the news media and others with valid reasons wishing to observe the seal hunt, to obtain observer permits. Applications for permits must be received at Departmental headquarters in Ottawa by February 20, 1982. The number of permits will be limited.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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Memramcook, N.B.
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Fisheries
and Oceans

Pêches
et Océans

News Release Communiqué

NR-HQ-082-016E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Monday May 17, 1982

SEAL HUNT: CANADA PROPOSES REFERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS

OTTAWA - The Canadian Government has proposed to the Commission of the European Communities that the two principal questions at issue in the European Parliament's Resolution on Seals and Seal Products be referred for consideration by international scientific experts.

This proposal comes in response to continuing criticism directed at Canada's annual seal harvest in many countries of the world prompted by the intensive lobbying activities of several protest groups. Having failed in their strategy to sway public opinion in Canada, these groups have been attempting in recent years to pressure foreign governments to use their control of imports to block trade in seal products. In March, these efforts resulted in the passage by the European Parliament of a resolution proposing a seal trade ban in the EEC. If implemented by the European Commission, the proposed ban could seriously interfere with the trade into Europe of Canadian seal products.

The document on which the European Parliament's resolution was based has been found by Canadian experts to have serious flaws. The document fails, in particular, to take adequate account of available scientific information concerning the two principal questions on which criticism of the seal hunt is based, i.e. the status of the seal populations and killing methods used in the hunt.

To assist the European Commission to come to a judgement on the European Parliament's Resolution, and to reinforce public awareness of the scientific basis for Canada's management of its seal hunt, the Canadian Government has offered to refer these two questions to independent groups of world experts. The population question would

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Canada

be referred to the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) while a special expert group would be established together with the Commission of the European Communities to look into the question of killing methods.

The Canadian Government is eager to demonstrate that Canada's approach to the management of seal populations is among the most strict in the world, that the seal harvest in Canada is subject to scrupulous regulation, and that the killing method used in the Canadian hunt is regarded by experts on animal slaughter techniques to be one of the most humane methods of quickly and effectively killing animals.

The Canadian Government anticipates that any decisions by other governments on possible measures relating to seal trade will take full account of the results of the two expert studies.

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News Release Communiqué

NR-HQ-082-050E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday October 13, 1982

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DEPLORES PROPOSED EEC SEAL BAN

OTTAWA - The decision of the European Commission to recommend a seal trade ban in the EEC is "an irresponsible action which the Canadian government greatly regrets" said Fisheries and Oceans Minister Pierre De Bané.

The Minister's comments come in reaction to news reports that the Commission of the European Communities, the administrative wing of the EEC, has decided to recommend a ban on imports of products of young harp and hooded seals beginning in 1983. If the recommendation is approved by the Council of Ministers, it will have a significant impact on Canada's seal industries.

Mr. De Bané stated that the Commission's decision is irresponsible because it ignores the body of objective international scientific opinion which indicates that harp and hooded seals are not endangered species. Moreover, the Commission's recommendation comes before the completion of a study by a working group of experts of the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) on the status of the seal population. This study was commissioned jointly by the EEC and Canada earlier this year and its results are expected in early November.

"I find it incomprehensible that the European Commission has made a recommendation before it had the results of the joint study" said Mr. De Bané. In addition to the study on seal populations, Canada also offered to co-sponsor a study on Canadian seal harvesting methods to determine if they are any less humane than killing methods used in European abattoirs. This offer was refused. "It is

.../2

Canada

unfortunate that the Commission turned down this opportunity to get the facts from experts" said the Minister. "Perhaps this was because the Commission was well aware that Canadian seal harvesting practices are, if anything, more humane than European animal-killing techniques and our seal hunt is more closely regulated than the average European abattoir or slaughterhouse".

The Minister indicated that he found the Commission's recommendation particularly hard to understand in view of the fact that it apparently did nothing to interfere with the seal hunts conducted in several EEC countries. The commercial seal hunt in Greenland, for example, involving young and adult harp and hooded seals from the same stocks as Canada, would not be affected by the Commission's recommendation.

"This recommendation from the Commission raises serious questions about the Commission's adherence to its obligations under the GATT". The Minister said that Canada will pursue urgently consultations with the EEC under the GATT.

In addition, further steps will be taken to impress Canada's concerns upon the governments of the member states of the EEC and on the members of the European Parliament. "We are hoping that the member states, who will decide whether or not to implement the Commission's recommendation, will take a rational position where the Commission has essentially bowed to pressure from a small but vocal sector of European public opinion. Governments of member states will be aware, perhaps even more than the Commission, that living resources of the sea must be managed and harvested on the basis of objective scientific advice. To introduce emotional and irrational criteria can only harm the interests of all responsible members of the world trade community", Mr. De Bané concluded.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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News Release Communiqué

NR-HQ-082-055E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday, November 12, 1982

INTERNATIONAL REPORT CONFIRMS SEALS NOT ENDANGERED

OTTAWA - A report by a widely-respected body of international experts has confirmed the effectiveness of Canada's management policies aimed at increasing the Northwest Atlantic harp seal population, Fisheries and Oceans Minister Pierre De Bané said today.

To dispel confusion on the status of the seal herds -- hunted annually by Canada, Greenland and Norway -- Canada and the EEC referred the question to the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). ICES was formed in 1902 as a multinational, independent body of experts providing information to its 18 member governments to aid in the understanding and management of marine resources.

The ICES report was prepared by scientists from five European countries, Canada and the U.S.A.

ICES rigorously reviewed 23 studies by scientists from the U.S.A., U.K., Denmark, Norway and Canada and concluded that the number of harp seals increased from 1.2-1.6 million in the late 1960s to 1.5-2.0 million in the late 1970s. The quoted ranges allowed for all possible sources of error in estimation. ICES estimate of the number of seals is even higher than that on which Canada based its seal hunt management decisions in the 1970s.

Mr. De Bané said that last year's total catch of less than 175,000 harp seals gave an adequate safety margin in relation to the scientific advice.

"There is no question that the supporters of the ban are walking on even more barren ground now that the ICES report has exposed the lack of rational thinking and the sheer emotional hysteria involved," Mr. De Bané said.

The ICES report took a neutral position regarding the hooded seal herd. It was the scientists' view that the information available, although inconclusive, did not indicate a decline.

"I have concurred with my officials' recommendation that the hooded seal harvest for 1983 be reduced jointly by the EEC, Canada and Norway to eliminate any risk of an undetected decline," Mr. De Bané said. Canada is prepared to reduce the TAC in Canadian waters from the current 15,000 animals to 12,000. "It has always been this Government's policy in the management of Canada's renewable resources to err on the side of safety."

The Canadian East Coast seal hunt, a centuries-old tradition, accounts for a significant portion of the income of several thousand fishermen during the lean winter months.

The hunt has become a cause célèbre for protest groups who have exploited the emotional aspects of the seal hunt to sponsor their activities. Canada has maintained that the seals are being scientifically managed as a renewable resource in the same manner as fish.

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Mr. De Bané stated that Canada's overall record in the management of renewable resources is considered among the best. "The harvesting practices of the seal hunt have been proven by scientists to be as humane and efficient as any anywhere on the globe," the Minister said.

Mr. De Bané said that the recent suggestion by Canada that an international panel of scientists review the methods of killing seals is firm evidence of Canada's confidence in their humaneness.

"A double standard is evident in the fact that the European Commission's proposal is no longer based on the two premises -- the status of seal populations and the slaughtering method -- that formed the foundation of the European Parliament's resolution," Mr. De Bané said.

"Instead, knowing that ICES was going to confirm the effectiveness of Canadian management of the stocks and afraid that an international panel on humane killing would have confirmed the humaneness of the killing method, the Commission is proposing a ban on so-called moral grounds which are unfounded."

Mr. De Bané said that the double standard lays this moral argument in the gutter of expediency since the proposed ban on pelts applies to Canadian seals but not those from EEC member countries. The EEC has no apparent intention of banning pelts from the seal hunt in Greenland, which also harvests young animals. Greenland is part of the EEC.

"Thus the Commission is improperly questioning the basic moral integrity of Canadian traditions," the Minister concluded.

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News Release Communiqué

NR-HQ-082-057E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, November 25, 1982

STRONG CANADIAN DELEGATION TO LOBBY AGAINST PROPOSED EEC ACTIONS ON SEAL HUNT

OTTAWA - A Canadian delegation led by Fisheries and Oceans Minister Pierre De Bané and Minister of State for Small Business William Rompkey travels to Europe this week to dissuade European Ministers from accepting proposed actions by the EEC against the Canadian seal hunt. The delegation is composed of Members of Parliament from all three federal parties, Newfoundland Premier Brian Peckford, Newfoundland Fisheries Minister James Morgan and Ministers representing the government of the Northwest Territories. The composition of the delegation demonstrates broad support in Canada for the seal hunt and opposition to the threat posed by EEC actions.

"I am pleased that federal, provincial and territorial governments are working together to present a unified position," Mr. De Bané said.

The Canadians will be pressing the Europeans to face the seal hunt issue rationally. They will attempt to correct misinformation circulating in some European circles and persuade the European Ministers to view the hunt from social, scientific, economic and human perspectives.

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The timing of the trip is crucial since it is taking place immediately before a meeting of the European Council of Ministers in Brussels, where the threatened EEC actions will be discussed.

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News Release Communiqué

NR-HQ-082-58E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Monday, December 6, 1982

FISHERIES MINISTER APPLAUDS SETBACK TO ANTI-SEAL HUNT LOBBY

ST. JOHN'S - The Honorable Pierre De Bané, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, expressed satisfaction today about the outcome of the December 3 meeting in Brussels of the European Council of Ministers concerning the sealing issue.

The Council of Ministers did not approve the regulation proposed by the European Commission and the European Parliament to ban the import of certain seal products into Europe. The Council has deferred the issue to another meeting later this month.

"The results of the December 3 meeting in Brussels indicate that European ministers are reluctant to act in the irrational and unreasonable manner demanded by a small faction in the European Parliament and a vocal minority of Europeans. During my visit to Europe last week at the head of a delegation of Federal, Provincial and Northwest Territory Ministers, parliamentarians and seal hunters, it was obvious that responsible Ministers in Europe do not believe the misinformation spread by the anti-sealing lobby; they are fully aware that there is no threat to conservation, and the slaughtering methods used in the whitecoat hunt are completely humane. Their reluctance to take the politically-expedient route and bow to the pressure exerted by ill-informed sectors of public opinion, does them considerable credit", said the Minister.

Mr. De Bané noted, however, that the Council of Ministers had failed to take decisive action to remove the ban issue from the European community's agenda, and were continuing to seek some way to allay public concern in Europe. He expressed understanding about the European Ministers' difficulty.

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"I hope," Mr. De Bané said, "that in considering methods to deal with public concern in some of their countries, the European Ministers will take a positive approach in keeping with European traditions of rationality and honesty".

Seal hunts, which include the harvesting of young seals, take place annually in Greenland and in Northern Scotland, as well as in Canada. The Greenland hunt harvests the same stocks which are harvested by Canadians and Norwegians, in Canadian waters.

"At my meeting with European Ministers on this subject last week, I proposed the establishment of an international commission, with the EEC, Norway and Canada as members, to review and examine all aspects of the hunt including the method of slaughter, to ensure it is as humane as all the experts to date have attested, and to manage the hunt on an international basis," Mr. De Bané said.

"European inspectors could actually join Canadian inspectors on the ice and report back to their own governments on the number and types of seals taken and how the slaughtering techniques are implemented. Acceptance of the Canadian proposal, with the EEC actively engaged with us in managing the hunt and monitoring the harvest, would be the answer to the concerns expressed by public opinion in Europe," he added.

The Minister also responded to certain organizations which oppose the seal hunt and have recently distributed material in some areas of the country. The objective of the material, Mr. De Bané said, is to encourage opposition to the seal hunt, and in particular to raise funds for these organizations.

"In many cases the leaders of these organizations derive very handsome incomes from the funds they raise, leaving substantial amounts remaining to finance expensive lobbying campaigns including a recent mailing," Mr. De Bané added.

The seal hunt which these people and these organizations are dedicated to stopping provides a substantial part of the income of approximately 7,000 Canadian families in eastern Canada, most of whom have job earnings of less than \$10,000 per year. The seal hunt contributes, in many cases, up to a third of this income. The income from the hunt is an essential part of the economy of a number of Atlantic, Quebec and Arctic coastal communities which are dependent on seasonally available resources for their survival. The seal hunt is the only available source of earnings to the people concerned, and their communities, during the winter months.

"The seal hunt is one of the best-managed animal resource harvesting operations in the world. The harp seal stock, which is the main stock in the hunt, is in a very healthy state, and the size of the stock has been increasing for over a decade under Canadian management. This has been confirmed by a highly-respected international body of scientists, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)," said Mr. De Bané.

"The photographs in the mailings show blood, and the accompanying texts are written to appeal to the emotions. No animal slaughter operation is a pretty sight. Similar photographs could be taken in, and emotional texts could be written about, any abattoir in the civilized world which slaughters cattle, including calves, sheep and lambs, pigs and poultry, the various animals that provide food for our tables and leather and fur for footwear and clothing. In civilized countries the slaughter in abattoirs is conducted as humanely as possible. The club used in killing seal pups (which the anti-seal hunt organizations call "baby seals" for propaganda purposes) is the most humane method for this purpose, and the killing method using the club is as humane as, or more humane than, any killing method used in any abattoir in the civilized world.

"The statement that 'some of the helpless young seals will be skinned while they are still alive' is a lie which one organization has used in its campaigns for many years. Sealers are trained and their activities are controlled by on-the-spot government inspections to ensure that the seals are properly killed. Gory films have been shown of seals moving after being clubbed. Clubbing achieves irreversible unconsciousness. Any post-clubbing movement is the reflex action of a senseless animal. The many Canadians who take part in the seal hunt have no interest in cruelty. For them the hunt is part of their traditional way of life and an important contribution to their annual incomes.

"Some of the anti-sealing literature contains the statement, 'Please, please, please befriend a seal.' I ask people to befriend the sealers, fellow Canadians who are doing nothing more than trying to make a living harvesting a marine resource in an operation that is rational, reasonable, humane, and fully in keeping with the principles of conservation.

"The anti-sealing literature always solicits donations. I suggest that people instead consider donating to organizations dedicated to valid issues, such as wildlife conservation and to the alleviation of human misery and suffering all over the world," concluded Mr. De Bané.

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News Release Communiqué

NR-HQ-082-059E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, December 16, 1982

CANADA PROPOSES INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON SEALING

OTTAWA - The Government of Canada has proposed the establishment of an international convention on North Atlantic sealing to provide for expert study and management of all aspects of seal hunting, whether carried out in European or Canadian waters.

In the North Atlantic, seal hunting is carried out in both European and Canadian waters by several countries, including Norway, Canada, and members of the European Economic Community.

Fisheries and Oceans Minister Pierre De Bané first raised this proposal at meetings with European ministers during his visit to Europe as head of a Canadian delegation on the seal hunt. Mr. De Bané said that the convention and other seal-related initiatives were formally proposed this week to the European Commission and all European Economic Communities (EEC) member states.

"We have asked that Canada's proposals be placed on the agenda of this Friday's meeting of the European Council of Ministers who will again discuss the European Commission's proposal for a ban on seal products," Mr. De Bané said.

In addition to the sealing convention, Canada has proposed:

- . That an international panel of experts be established to review and report objectively on killing techniques.
- . That a new research program aimed at improving the scientific information on stocks of hooded seals be organized and financed.

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- . That the Canadian proposal for an international meeting to consider reduction of the catch of Northwest Atlantic hooded seals by the EEC, Norway and Canada be accepted in order to permit the reduction to take effect for the 1983 hunt.

With regard to the harp seal population, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) recently concluded that the stock of this species, which is hunted in European and Canadian waters, has increased significantly during the past decade and numbers at least 1.5 million today.

"The recent Canadian initiatives are consistent with sound marine resource management practices. They provide for consultation and cooperation between all interested parties," Mr. De Bané said.

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News Release
Communiqué

NR-HQ-083-016E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, March 31, 1983

INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT
OF CANADIAN SEALING INDUSTRY ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA - Fisheries and Oceans Minister Pierre De Bané announced today that his department is undertaking a number of initiatives to ensure the long-term viability of Canada's East Coast sealing industry.

The Minister said that because the principal traditional markets for Canadian seal pelts have weakened, the federal government is assisting in the development and promotion of new markets and new market opportunities for seal products, and creating greater public awareness of the importance of the industry to Eastern Canada and to the Inuit and Natives of the Canadian Arctic.

Among initiatives being undertaken are the test production of high quality seal leather for use in Canadian footwear and handicrafts; test production of shoes, boots, purses and accessories from seal pelts; joint government-industry sales missions to several countries to develop new market opportunities; and development of new recipes and products for canned meat.

Mr. De Bané expressed his optimism about the long-term viability of the sealing industry and its potential for maintaining and creating Canadian jobs through additional processing and manufacturing in Canada.

The Minister reiterated that the harp seal population, now estimated at approximately two million animals, is continuing to show a gradual, steady growth under the federal government's management regime. "There is absolutely no truth to the scare tactics employed by some people who allege that the harp seal is a threatened species. The only threatened species are fishermen and their families," he added.

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Mr. De Bané said he is confident that the federal government, in cooperation with others directly concerned such as the governments of Newfoundland and Quebec, the Newfoundland Fishermen Food and Allied Workers Union, and the Canadian Sealers Association, can help the sealing industry in maintaining and increasing its significant contribution to the economy of Atlantic Canada and the Canadian North. He noted that in 1982, approximately 6,000 sealers participated in the East Coast hunt, plus another 1,000 Inuit and native people who were extensively involved in the commercial hunt of the High Arctic and North. Approximately 200 people were employed in pelt processing and tanning and meat production. The economic impact of the sealing industry last year was estimated at between \$11 and \$12 million.

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FISHERIES AND OCEANS MINISTER DISCUSSES SEAL ISSUE
WITH EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

ST. JOHN'S - Fisheries and Oceans Minister Pierre De Bané told visiting European Parliamentarians that their support can be useful in developing a rational dialogue between Canada and the European Economic Community on fisheries issues.

At a luncheon he hosted in St. John's for the Canada-Europe Parliamentary Association, which is composed of Canadian and European parliamentarians, Mr. De Bané told the Europeans that the EEC has embarked on a disruptive course in their fisheries relations with Canada, seeking ways to avoid their treaty commitments, instead of simply accepting their legal obligations and fulfilling them honestly.

"The answer to current Canada-EEC fisheries problems," Mr. De Bané said, "is for the EEC to stop looking for ways to avoid providing Canada with the benefits contracted for under the treaty. The treaty has been signed, and your obligation is to honour it. The answer to our problems on seals is for the EEC to tell the anti-sealing lobbyists, we're sorry, but what you are asking for is contrary to the GATT, and we can't do it."

The Minister stated that the recent decision of the Conference on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) not to list harp and hooded seals on the endangered species lists -- a significant victory for Canada -- calls for a reassessment of the issue by the European parliament.

Not only did CITES conclude that there is no evidence that Northwest Atlantic harp and hooded seal stocks are endangered, but delegates also supported Canada's call for an international research program to obtain better information on the hooded seal population.

The proposal by the Federal Republic of Germany to include harp and hooded seals on the endangered species lists was soundly rejected.

"Once again," Mr. De Bané said, "a respected international organization has supported Canada's position on harp and hooded seals."

Last fall, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) issued a report confirming the effectiveness of Canada's management policies aimed at increasing the harp seal population and calling for further study on hooded seal stocks.

"We have repeatedly proposed to the EEC to join with us in a research program on harp and, particularly, hooded seals, hunted by Canada and Norway," the Minister said.

"I do not see how they can continue to drag their feet on making a decision regarding our proposal in the face of their own resolution calling for research, the ICES report, and now this further international support for such a research program."

In calling for the temporary ban on seal pup products into the EEC, one of the major arguments used by the European parliament was that harp and hooded seal stocks in the Northwest Atlantic might be endangered.

"Not only Canadian scientists, but also those of many other countries have attested to the fact that harp seal stocks are healthy and soundly managed and that hooded seal stocks need more research but there is no evidence they are endangered," Mr. De Bané said.

"It's time the EEC acted rationally on this issue and on the issue of our fisheries relations," the Minister said. "Cooperation between Canada and the EEC can provide benefits for both sides. Confrontation is a loser's game. But the starting point is simple, and fundamental -- the EEC must act rationally, and in accordance with its treaty obligations and international law. Then they can get the right to fish in our waters, and Canadians can develop the markets in Europe which our fish products can serve, and benefit European consumers as well."

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News Release Communiqué

NR-HQ-84-15E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday, March 16, 1984

FISHERIES MINISTER CONFIRMS NO COMMERCIAL WHITECOAT HUNT SINCE 1982

OTTAWA - People should not be misled by reports that there was a commercial whitecoat hunt in 1983, Fisheries and Oceans Minister Pierre De Bané said today.

In 1983, the two major buyers in Canada announced that they would not purchase any whitecoat pelts, and they did not. They did purchase a small number of "ragged-jackets", - harp seals which are fully independent animals, completely capable of fending for themselves.

"A ragged-jacket is exactly that - a young harp seal which has developed the grey, spotted coat and is rapidly shedding its white fur," Mr. De Bané said. "They are no longer the cute, cuddly whitecoats whose image has been so unscrupulously exploited by certain protest groups for their own questionable motives."

The confusion which has arisen about the 1983 hunt is based on misinterpretation of statistical reports which included the "ragged-jackets" in the "whitecoat" category. In fact, as a condition of licensing, fishermen hunting from longliners in Newfoundland have been prohibited from taking whitecoats in 1982, 1983 and 1984.

The minimal seal harvest which has taken place to date in 1984 has been a subsistence hunt to provide food for the table.

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News Release Communiqué

NR-HQ-084-014E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday, March 9, 1984

SEAL HUNT LIES DENOUNCED -- NO WHITECOAT HUNT

OTTAWA -- The Honourable Pierre De Bané, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans has denounced the anti-sealing protest groups for spreading misleading propaganda about the Canadian seal hunt, and for resorting to the most despicable form of blackmail.

"There is no whitecoat hunt," Mr. De Bané said. "The whitecoat hunt did not take place in 1983, and no commercial whitecoat hunt will take place in 1984. The anti-sealing protest groups have played on people's emotions about the whitecoat hunt. Now the whitecoat hunt has stopped. Why are they still spreading lies?"

Mr. De Bané noted that the hunt is continuing for older seals. The number taken will be far below the quota because of depressed market conditions. He speculated that the anti-sealing protest groups are intentionally spreading confusion about the whitecoat hunt in order to pressure the government to stop the remaining hunt for older seals, even though there is no public support for this action.

"The hunt for older seals is important to many Canadians living in rural isolated communities, including many native people", Mr. De Bané said. "The Canadian hunt is part of a worldwide practice of wildlife management and use. It is the same as the seal hunt in Alaska, the seal hunt in Norway, the seal hunt in Greenland, the seal hunt in the Soviet Union. The British, too, have hunted seals, as a cull to protect their fisheries. The whole Western world eats fish from seal-hunting countries and consumes many other products from these countries as well."

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No American company has taken any action against Canadian fish products. In the United Kingdom the major fish importers have stated they are refusing to be blackmailed, and will continue to purchase fish from Canada.

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News Release Communiqué

NR-HQ-083-073E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Monday, October 11, 1983

CANADA DENOUNCES EEC SEAL IMPORT BAN

OTTAWA - Fisheries and Oceans Minister Pierre De Bané today condemned the European Economic Community (EEC) for the two-year ban it put into effect October 1 on imports of harp and hooded seal pup products. Mr. De Bané noted that the ban has severely damaged the climate for the development of fisheries relations between the two parties.

"The EEC's action is intolerable," Mr. De Bané said. "It is a most unfortunate decision at a time when we have both been trying to strengthen our bilateral fisheries relations. It is particularly deplorable that the EEC did not accept Canadian proposals to answer European concerns in a constructive manner, notably through an International Sealing Convention."

"The ban on seal pup products is even more irresponsible in view of advice I have just received from the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization confirming that the harp seal is not endangered and is actually abundant," Mr. De Bané asserted.

The question of retaliation in terms of Community fishing in Canadian waters does not arise, as these fisheries were suspended indefinitely earlier in 1983, in response to the Community's breach of the 1981 Canada-EEC Fisheries Treaty. The Minister made it clear at that time that this suspension would remain in effect until outstanding problems concerning the Community's compliance with its obligations under the Treaty are resolved.

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"The seal issue was not covered in the 1981 treaty with the EEC because no one thought at the time that anything so irrational as a ban would ever be raised as a serious issue in government circles in Europe," Mr. De Bané said. "Canadian sealers and fishermen may be assured that in any future fisheries treaty with the EEC the interests of the sealers will be taken into account."

"The EEC's import ban on seal pup products requires continuing action to make clear Canada's resolve not to let the European Community escape the consequences of contravening its international obligations," Mr. De Bané said.

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NR-HQ-083-096E

News Release Communiqué

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, December 29, 1983

PRICE STABILIZATION PROGRAM FOR SEAL PELTS

CORNER BROOK - Fisheries and Oceans Minister Pierre De Bané announced today that the Government of Canada has authorized a \$1 million seal pelt price stabilization program, which will benefit seal fishermen on Canada's east coast and Inuit and native fishermen in northern areas.

The Minister said that the cabinet's authorization of the program emphasizes the federal government's support for the sealing industry. "I am very pleased that we are able to provide some assistance to those people who depend on sealing for a significant part of their livelihood," he added.

He reiterated that the Canadian seal hunt is a closely-regulated activity. There is firm scientific evidence that the population of the harp seal - the main species of the hunt - is not endangered, and the killing methods have been shown to be humane, he added.

Mr. De Bané noted that the Canadian Parliament has on three occasions unanimously endorsed the seal hunt as a humanely-conducted legitimate economic activity.

Mr. De Bané said he is pleased that the federal government is able to provide some direct financial assistance to the sealers because of depressed markets. "The harvesting of seals is a legitimate utilization of a renewable natural resource. It has been a long tradition and the source of much-needed income during a time when other fishing activities are curtailed," he added.

The Minister said that the amount of money an individual fisherman earns from sealing may not appear large to some people - particularly urban dwellers with secure jobs - but it comprises up to one-third of the annual income of many fishermen who live in remote coastal communities. For many Inuit and native hunters, seals constitute a highly-significant part of their source of livelihood.

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Payments under the stabilization program will be made through the Fisheries Prices Support Board to compensate fishermen for losses sustained as a result of poor market conditions for their pelts in 1983.

The stabilization program will be based on payments to fishermen equalling 80 per cent of the difference between the 1983 price received for their pelts, and the average price received during the past three years. Mr. De Bané said it is almost impossible to estimate the average compensation that may be paid to each fisherman, because pelt prices vary on the basis of their quality and condition at the time of sale.

Information will be available shortly regarding the detailed implementation of the program.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans, in cooperation with other government and private sector organizations, has undertaken a number of initiatives during the past six months to assist in the development of additional seal products, and the diversification of markets both domestically and internationally.

These initiatives have included exhibiting seal fur garments at various fur fairs; the development of promotional and exhibit aids for seal fur garments, footwear, handbags and handicrafts; and the identification of potential alternate markets for seal products.

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News Release Communiqué

NR-HQ-084-48E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, June 21, 1984

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION TO STUDY SEALS AND SEALING

OTTAWA - The Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, the Honourable Pierre De Bané, announced today the establishment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry on seals and sealing.

The seven-member Commission, headed by Mr. Justice Albert Malouf of the Quebec Court of Appeal, will study and report on all aspects of seals and sealing. The Commission's terms of reference are far-reaching and include considerations relating to science, ethics, resource management, industry, and international comparisons.

The Minister said that the Commission is an international body whose members possess blue-ribbon qualifications in relevant disciplines - law, economics and science.

Mr. De Bané noted that the presence of a majority of non-Canadians on the Commission should ensure that there is no question about the objectivity of the Commission and will provide the best advice possible.

In addition to Mr. Justice Albert Malouf, the other Canadian Commissioners are economics professor Dr. Ian McAllister, Director of the Centre for Development Projects at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia and Dr. Wilfred Templeman of Newfoundland, a former Director of Fisheries Research with the Government of Canada. The other four Commissioners will be from the international community and will be named in the near future.

The Commission is required to submit an interim report by December 31, 1984, with the final report due on September 30, 1985.

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In recent years, the seal hunt in Canada has been the subject of controversy. Recently, the European Community introduced a two-year ban on the import of harp and hooded seal pup products. "We are confident that a report by an internationally respected, independent Royal Commission will set the entire record straight for the public, both Canadian and international," the Minister said.

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TERMS OF REFERENCE

A Commission of Inquiry is being constituted under Part 1 of the Inquiries Act to investigate and make recommendations on all aspects of seal resource management and sealing in Canada, and especially on the economic viability of the seal industry and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Commission shall inquire into and report on:

- (a) the social and cultural impact and economic benefits and costs, including regulatory costs, of sealing in Canada;
- (b) the ethical considerations relevant to the harvesting of seals;
- (c) the status of Canadian seal stocks and measures currently in force in Canada to conserve, manage, protect and regulate the harvesting of seals, including the adequacy of such measures;
- (d) the interactions between seals and commercially exploited fish populations that may affect food supplies or contribute to parasite transmission;
- (e) the interaction between seal populations and commercial fisheries, including, inter alia, competition between seals and fishermen for fish stocks; interference in fishing activity by seals, including damage to fishing gear and catches; and the effects and related economic costs on the quality of fish catches caused by transmission of parasites by seals;
- (f) the principles necessary to manage seal stocks for conservation purposes, including appropriate cull levels, so as to ensure the continuing abundance and health of seal stocks and to minimize adverse interactions between seals and Canadian fishing resources and operations;
- (g) the methods for harvesting seals commercially and their suitability;
- (h) the domestic and international opportunities for and constraints on the processing and marketing of Canadian seal products;
- (i) the availability of alternative sources of income and opportunities for adjustment for individuals and communities currently dependent on the seal harvest;

- (j) the concerns of individuals and groups with a direct, indirect or declared interest in sealing in Canada, including an assessment of such interests;
- (k) the public awareness and attitudes in Canada and abroad on sealing policies and activities in Canada and the extent to which such attitudes could constrain future revitalization of commercial sealing, or adversely affect other commercial interests and activities, and recommend approaches for removing those constraints;
- (l) the international comparisons, as appropriate, for the preceding elements; and
- (m) the possible new international initiatives for managing Canada's seal resources, for harvesting seals and for related activities.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND
OCEANOGRAPHY
OF CANADA

MINISTÈRE DES PÊCHES ET DES
FORÊTS DU CANADA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OTTAWA
FEBRUARY 10, 1971

**ANNOUNCE OPENING DATE
FOR ATLANTIC SEAL HUNT**

This year's Atlantic seal hunt will open on March 12, 1971, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the "Front" off Newfoundland and Labrador.

The current year's harvest will be limited to 245,000 harp seals of all ages. This figure is down sharply from the average harvest in the 1960's of close to 300 thousand seals.

Federal Fisheries and Forestry Minister

Jack Davis indicated that he would press for an even lower quota in 1972. "There is some evidence" he said, "that there has been an overkill in the North Atlantic in recent years and we are determined to put the international fishery on a sustained yield basis in the future."

"We are looking for the best advice we can get on this subject," Mr. Davis said. "Scientific advisors to the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) feel that quotas should be lowered substantially in 1972 and we intend to press for this during the meetings of ICNAF in June. In the meantime, one additional year at a catch somewhat below recent averages will not cause appreciable decrease in the harp seal stocks."

Canadian and Norwegian fishermen will be participating in this year's hunt. Norwegian commercial sealing vessels can take 100,000 seals and Canadian commercial fishing vessels 100,000 seals. Canadian "landsmen", or local seacoast residents, are allowed a further 45,000 harp seals.

The season will end officially on April 24, 1971, or earlier depending on when the quotas have been filled.

Canadian commercial vessels have a choice. They can operate both in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Labrador "Front". In the Gulf their take is limited to a

quota of 50,000 seals. Norwegian commercial vessels can only operate in the "Front" area in the North Atlantic.

Mr. Davis also made an announcement about vessel licence limitations and licence fees. The Canadian sealing fleet will be limited in size. Sealing vessel owners meanwhile will also have to pay fees which, in total, will generate enough revenue to pay the Government's costs of policing the hunt. Details of both the licence fees and vessel licence limitation plans are now being finalized.

"Our supervision of the seal hunt will be as strict as it can possibly be," Mr. Davis said. "Competent observers from humane societies from Canada, the United States and Europe have commended our regulations for the humane taking of the seals and the conservation of the seal herds. They have also complimented our Fisheries Officers for the manner in which they have supervised the hunt in recent years. The same high standard of surveillance of the seal hunt will be maintained this year."

8/10/2/71
M. Ronayne
Fisheries Information
997-4328

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 18, 1971

PRESS RELEASE

A change in the system of issuing licences for the annual seal fishery has been announced by the Fisheries Service, Department of Fisheries and Forestry.

The Department advises that sealing licences may now be obtained by contacting the nearest fisheries officer or by writing directly to the nearest district office in Newfoundland and Labrador. The addresses of these district offices are as follows:-

Dept. of Fisheries and Forestry,
P. O. Box 5667,
St. John's, Nfld.

Dept. of Fisheries and Forestry,
P. O. Box 557,
Grand Falls, Nfld.

Dept. of Fisheries and Forestry,
P. O. Box 546,
Corner Brook, Nfld.

Dept. of Fisheries and Forestry,
Grand Bank, Nfld.

Dept. of Fisheries and Forestry,
P. O. Box 22,
Goose Bay, Labrador.

Fishermen who intend to participate in sealing as landmen or who may be employed on vessels are advised to make application for licence by mail or in person without delay otherwise they may not receive their licence in time for the 1971 seal fishery. This year fishery officers will not be

Information & Consumer Branch
RECEIVED
FEB 18 1971
Dept. of Fisheries & Forestry

- 2 -

visiting areas outside their settlement of residence to distribute licences as has been the case in the past. Licences and badges will be mailed to applicants with a minimum of delay on receipt of the application and fees.

Under present regulations, all vessels over 30 feet in length participating in the seal fishery must be licenced. In addition, all sealers, including landsmen are required to obtain individual sealers' licences. Fishermen are reminded that the fee for an individual sealer's licence is \$1.00. The same procedure as past years will be followed with issuance of licences for vessels.

The 1971 sealing season on the Front and in the Gulf will open March 12.

- 30 -

12/2/'71/7

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OTTAWA
MARCH 30, 1971

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ADVISE
GOVERNMENT ON ATLANTIC SEAL HUNT

Fisheries and Forestry Minister Jack Davis has announced the appointment of a Special Advisory Committee on Atlantic Seals, composed of scientists and executive members of international humane societies, to study and report to him on all aspects of sealing in the Northwest Atlantic and the Canadian arctic.

The committee will study not only humane methods of harvesting but will recommend measures to ensure the maintenance of the seal herd in the future.

- 2 -

The Atlantic seal has been under continuing study for the past few years, and many significant changes and improvements have been introduced, including the establishment of an overall quota this year for the first time in history.

It is expected that the quota may be sharply reduced for next season after the Special Committee has completed its studies.

The Minister indicated that the closing lines recently imposed by Canada to protect its fisheries will be applied to the protection of seals within those lines in Canadian waters, particularly the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Hunting by means of aircraft was banned at the start of the 1970 season, and other measures to ensure the enforcement of more humane regulations have been implemented progressively.

Members of the Special Advisory Committee are:

Chairman, Professor Keith Ronald, Dean of the College of Biological Science, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont.; T.I. (Tom) Hughes, Director, Ontario Humane Society, Toronto; Trevor H. Scott, International Society for the Protection of Animals, London, England; Dr. H. Rowsell, Canadian Council of Animal Care, University of Ottawa, Ottawa; Kjell Henriksen, North Sydney, N.S., Canadian member of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, and Professor H. D. Fisher, Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

The Special Committee's terms of reference are: to investigate all aspects of the hunting of seals in the Northwest Atlantic and Arctic Oceans and in particular to investigate the

economic, sociological, ecological and humanitarian aspects of the seal hunt and to recommend to the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry any changes in the present regulations which may be considered necessary.

The immediate specific objective is to recommend changes in quotas and seal hunting regulations for consideration by the Minister for implementation for the 1972 seal hunting season, which in effect means reporting before this year's annual Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries to be held in Halifax during late May and early June.

The long range objective is to observe various phases of seal hunting, both in the Gulf, Front, and other areas; to accurately evaluate the size and composition of the seal herd using such methods as may be considered necessary and desirable to produce accurate statistics; to examine the present method of gathering statistics and to establish the validity or otherwise of these statistics and to recommend new systems if necessary; to study methods used to take and kill seals in all regions by Canadians, Norwegians, and Danes (Greenland); in the case of the Canadian fishery to recommend changes in these methods, if considered necessary.

Mr. Davis stated that the Special Committee would be provided with all the necessary means to enable its members to observe any phase of the seal hunt in any region of the Northwest Atlantic and the Arctic where seals are killed.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OTTAWA
July 16, 1971

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, and the Minister of the Environment, the Honorable Jack Davis, today announced the conclusion of agreements between Canada and Norway covering the conduct of fishing and sealing activities in areas of mutual interest.

The agreements were negotiated at three meetings held -during a period extending from February to June of this year.

- 2 -

The Canadian delegation was headed by Mr. J.A. Beesley, Special Adviser to the Department of External Affairs and Dr. A.M.C. Needler, now Special Adviser to the Minister of the Environment. The Norwegian delegation was headed by Mr. Jens Evensen, Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and included representatives from the Ministry of Fisheries and the Norwegian sealing and fishing industry. The delegates who participated in the negotiations are listed in the attached annex.

The agreement on sealing, signed July 15 by H.E. Mr. Torfinn Oftedal, the Norwegian Ambassador to Canada and Mr. J.A. Beesley, will come into force upon ratification. It provides for conservation measures in the northwest Atlantic to secure the protection of seal stocks as well as to ensure humane methods of catching. Under the agreement a joint Commission will be established to make proposals on the conduct of the seal hunt and on their implementation and enforcement, as well as on scientific research on sealing and conservation.

The agreement concerning fishing matters, which comes into force at once, is included in an exchange of diplomatic Notes signed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, and H.E. Mr. Torfinn Oftedal. It takes into account the June 1970 amendments made to the Canadian Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act to extend the breadth of Canada's territorial sea from 3 to 12 miles and to enable the establishment of exclusive Canadian fishing zones.

These special bodies of water were enclosed by fisheries closing lines which came into force on March 10, 1971. Under the new agreement Norwegian fishing vessels will no longer fish within the territorial sea of fishing zones of Canada, although in the Gulf of St. Lawrence area their vessels may continue operations, subject to Canadian laws and regulations, until the end of 1972.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JANUARY 18, 1972.

PRESS RELEASE

SEAL HUNT PHASE OUT RECOMMENDED

Environment Minister Jack Davis today released the interim report of his Special Advisory Committee on Atlantic Seals, and will send it to the House of Commons Committee on Fisheries and Forestry for study and recommendation.

Mr. Davis asked Professor Keith Ronald to set up a committee last year to study the seal herd. Dr. Ronald is Dean of the College of Biological Science, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario. Other committee members are T. I. "Tom" Hughes, Director, Ontario Humane Society; Trevor H. Scott, International Society for the Protection of Animals; Dr. H. Rowsell, Canadian Council on Animal Care; Kjell Henriksen, Canadian Member of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries; and Professor H. D. Fisher, Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia.

The committee made these recommendations:-

1. Phase out of the Canadian and Norwegian Atlantic seal hunt by 1974 followed by a minimum six-year moratorium on hunting.
2. No increase in exploitation of seals at any other area in the world, especially in the Antarctic.
3. Immediate institution of a research program covering
 - (a) compensation to those affected by the abolition of hunting

- (b) expanded biological and related studies of the harp seal and other species of seals in Canada
- (c) development of satisfactory guidelines for the future protection and management of the seal population
- (d) development of improved methods for taking seals.

"I am impressed by the quality of the report", Mr. Davis said. "I am quite certain the government will be following it up with effective action of its own."

Mr. Davis said in anticipation of the report he had already banned the taking of seals in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1972. This ban relates to aircraft and the operations of the big vessel commercial sealing fleet.

"This fits in 100% with the recommendations of the report", he said. Davis stressed landsmen will be able to take seals as in the past, their historic catch being small as compared to that of the commercial fleet. "However", the Minister said, "I am giving consideration to establishing sub quotas and closing dates for the various areas in which the landsmen operate and will limit the number of small longline vessels taking seals in 1972 to those which operated last year."

He also stated that he is studying the possibility of restricting entry of landsmen in the seal fishery to those who are experienced in this operation.

The 23rd Annual Meetings of the International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Commission were held in the International Conference Suite of the State Department Building in Washington, D.C., from 12 May to 17 May 1972.

The Chairman, Mr. K. Lokkegaard, Denmark, presided. Delegations attended from all member countries, as follows: Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

Observers represented the Governments of Bulgaria and of Cuba, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Pacific Halibut Commission.

2. CONSERVATION

As a new conservation measure, the member countries of ICNAF fishing in the Northwest Atlantic from Labrador to Cape Cod agreed to total allowable catches from the Convention Area in the traditional cod fisheries and the other fisheries for American plaice, yellowtail flounder, and silver and red hake. Total allowable catches were in all cases close to those recommended by the Commission's scientists. Member countries further agreed to sharing the total allowable catches based on a formula which allocated 80% on the basis of historical performance (40% based on the average catch over the last 10 years and 40% on the last 3 years) and 10% for the coastal state and 10% for new entrants and other items.

(Cont'd.)

Cod

A steady decrease in cod catches in the Northwest Atlantic fishing areas resulted in the Commission taking further steps to conserve the resource. Cod catches were limited to 575,500 tons in the Labrador and Newfoundland Shelf areas, 50,500 tons in the St. Pierre Bank area, 103,500 tons in the Grand Banks area, 60,500 tons in the Eastern and Central Nova Scotia Bank areas, 10,000 in the Gulf of Maine area, and 35,000 tons in the Georges Banks area. Member countries fishing in the Northwest Atlantic area agreed to national allocation of these quotas.

American Plaice

American Plaice fisheries on the Grand Banks were limited to 60,000 tons, with national allocation of the quotas.

Yellowtail Flounder

Yellowtail Flounder fisheries on the Grand Banks were limited to 50,000 tons while fisheries in the southern New England area were limited to 26,000 tons. These quotas were nationally allocated.

Silver Hake

The Georges Bank and the Southern New England fisheries were limited to 90,000 tons and 80,000 tons respectively. These amounts were allocated nationally.

Red Hake

Red Hake fisheries in Southern New England were limited to 40,000 tons which were allocated nationally.

Haddock

The 1972 total catch quotas (19,000 tons) in the Georges Banks

Salmon

Agreement was reached regarding high seas fisheries in the West Greenland area. Diminishing catch limits were ordered for the period 1972 through 1975, after which the high seas fisheries for West Greenland will cease. The local Greenland salmon fisheries will be maintained under a catch limitation scheme to avoid increase in the salmon catch. The Commission also recommended that further conservation measures be taken in the coastal waters of other countries.

Scallops

The Commission recognized the need for conservation of the scallop stock on Georges Bank. Minimum harvest size values were established.

Seals

The Commission agreed that further conservation action must await additional scientific data which would be available in the autumn of 1972. These data would allow Canada, Denmark and Norway, the countries involved, to consider catch quotas in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Labrador - East Newfoundland for the 1973 season.

Election of Vice-Chairman

The Commission unanimously elected Mr. M. Fila (Poland) as Vice-Chairman to replace Mr. R. Lagarde (France), who resigned from the Commission.

Next Meetings

The Commission agreed to hold mid-term meetings in January-February 1973 at a place to be named later. The 1973 annual meeting of the Commission

will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, beginning 5 June, under the chair-
ship of Mr. K. Lokkegaard (Denmark).

Dictated by Mr. L. Day,
Executive Secretary, ICNAF,
June 5, 1972.

SEVENTEENTH MEETING

OTTAWA, CANADA - March 25, 1974.

PRESS RELEASE

CANADA HOSTS THE NORTH PACIFIC FUR SEAL COMMISSION

Representatives of Japan, the U.S.S.R., and the United States, met with their Canadian counterparts at the 17th Annual Meeting of the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission in Ottawa.

The tone of the meeting was set by the Chairman, Dr. V. I. Zemsky, of the U.S.S.R., who noted the outstanding cooperation in research and management of the North Pacific fur seal resources. The scientific importance of the commission was stressed by Mr. K.C. Lucas, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Fisheries and Marine Service, of the Department of the Environment in his welcoming address, when he referred to the continued need for scientific investigations, particularly "the relationships between the fur seals and other living resources of the North Pacific Ocean".

The Standing Scientific Committee presented to the Commission its Report on Investigations for the period 1967-72, its review of the 1973 research and research plans for 1974. The findings of the scientists included several items of concern, such as survival and reproductive rates of the herds and the unknown effect of a substantial fishery in the Bering Sea on the food supplies of fur seals. A reduced harvest of seals has been accepted by the Commission as a necessary precaution to protect the population. St. George Island in the Pribilofs will continue to be excluded from sealing while intensive research is conducted on its herds.

Another item of concern is the mortality of seals from debris discarded or lost at sea. Plastic wrappings and fishing gear have contributed to a known kill of several hundred seals in the past year and the actual total could be much higher.

Encouraging reports were received on the expanding population of fur seals on San Miguel Island off the coast of California and in the Kuril Islands of the northwest Pacific. Small populations on San Miguel have been growing steadily since 1969. On the Kuril Islands 17,490 were counted on the rocks of Srednev and Kamennye Lovushki alone.

The Commission's research is directed toward achieving the maximum sustainable yield from the fur seal resource, with due regard to the effect on other living marine resources, as well as effectiveness of various methods of sealing.

The Commission is composed of representatives from the member countries of Canada, Japan, the U.S.S.R., and the U.S.A. The Commissioners are Mr. E.B. Young, Associate Director, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, Fisheries and Marine Service, Department of the Environment, Ottawa; Mr. K. Fujimura, President, Japan Fisheries Resource Conservation Association, Tokyo; Dr. V.A. Zemsky, Chief, Marine Mammal Laboratory, All-Union Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO), Moscow; and Mr. C.J. Blondin, Assistant Director for International Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. The Commission meeting was preceded by a meeting of the Commission's Standing Scientific Committee which began on March 11.

During the past year, under the scientist exchange program, Dr. Tadayoshi Ichihara, Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory, Fisheries Agency, visited the Pribilof Islands in August to discuss and coordinate research plans of the U.S.A. and Japan on the intensive research area on St. George Island. He then visited the Marine Mammal Division, National Marine Fisheries Service of the U.S.A., at Seattle.

In keeping with the practice of rotating the Commission offices among the Party Governments, Commissioner Blondin of the U.S.A., was elected to be the next Chairman of the Commission and Commissioner Young of Canada was elected to be Vice-Chairman.

The next meeting of the Commission will be held in Washington starting March 10, 1975. The Standing Scientific Committee will meet for one week preceding the Commission meeting.

REDUCTION IN SEAL HARVEST

OTTAWA - The 17th annual meeting of the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission concluded here today with delegates from the four-nation body recommending a catch reduction in order to better conserve and manage the marine resource.

The Commission, made up of Canada, United States, Japan and the Soviet Union, also recommended stepped up scientific research on the marine mammal, prompted by decline in the number of male seals during the past few years.

The harvest by the U.S. and U.S.S.R. in 1973 was 35,482 seals, as compared to 58,547 in 1970. Canada and Japan do not hunt, but receive 15 per cent of the catch from the other two-member countries.

As a result of the decrease in the male seal population, the 1974 harvest will be limited to a maximum of 27,800 young bachelor seals, those without a harem. The Commission also banned the taking of all females on rookeries.

"The reduction will help allow stocks to return to their former levels," said Blyth Young, the Canadian Commissioner.

"It will also give scientists a chance to assess the situation."

In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the Bering Sea where fur seals feed. Another concern is the mortality effect of discarded plastic wrappings and lost fishing gear entangling seals at sea. Several hundred seals were known to have died last year from the resulting effects.

The seal harvest occurs every summer on the Pribilof Commander and Robben islands in the North Pacific Ocean.

- 30 -

20/29/3/74
Peter Schnobb
Fisheries & Marine Info.
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H3
819/997-1860

SCIENTIFIC FINDINGS IN HARP SEAL HUNT

OTTAWA - New scientific evidence indicates that harp seal stocks in the northwest Atlantic are in danger of being seriously depleted, unless severe cutbacks in seal hunting are made.

Minister of State for Fisheries Roméo LeBlanc said these findings, representing views of both Canadian government and university scientists, resulted from analysis of newly available data on seal numbers and natural mortality. New information was derived from an airborne remote sensing technique* using ultra-violet sensors to count seals on the ice, and new estimates of harp seal death rates from natural causes, based on the most recent biological sampling by Canada and Norway.

"These findings present serious implications for the Canadian seal hunt, and we are initiating immediate consultations with all the affected parties to determine what action must be taken," Mr. LeBlanc said.

The Minister met Thursday with members of the Committee on Seals and Sealing, an advisory body established by the Federal Government in 1971. The Committee, chaired by Dr. Keith Ronald, Dean of the College of Biological Science, University of Guelph, submitted to Mr. LeBlanc its recommendations based on a review of the new scientific evidence.

"This review confirmed the seriousness of the situation and the need to consider drastic action," the Minister said.

Government of Norway and Denmark, the countries engaged in northwest Atlantic seal hunting, are informed of the results of the Canadian scientific studies. A special meeting of scientists from all three countries to review the scientific data is to be held in Ottawa November 17-18.

The annual seal hunt is regulated through the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF). An overall quota of 150,000 harp seals was observed in 1975. A meeting of ICNAF's sealing committee will be held later this year to prepare recommendations for the 1976 season.

Mr. LeBlanc will be consulting with representatives of the Canadian sealing industry and provincial governments within the next few days to consider the economic impact of a cutback on sealing.

- 30 -

(*Note to TV Editors: 3-minute TV clip on introduction of this technique was distributed to Canadian TV stations April 1974.)

Nix Wadden
Information Branch
Fisheries & Marine Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H3
613/995-2041.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 13, 1976

CANADA-NORWAY SEALING COMMISSION COMMUNIQUE

OTTAWA - The Canada-Norway Sealing Commission, established in 1971 to foster cooperation between the two countries regarding the conservation and management of seal stocks in the Northwest Atlantic, met in Ottawa, Canada, on January 11-12. The Commission discussed problems associated with establishment of allowable catches and national allocations for harp and hooded seal stocks for the 1976 season. Quotas for these stocks will be established by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) at a meeting in Rome on January 21-27, 1976.

The two sides agreed on conservation measures which they would recommend jointly to ICNAF and expressed the view that adoption of these proposals would satisfactorily protect the seal herds during the 1976 season.

- 30 -

1/13/76
N. Wadden
Information Branch
Fisheries & Marine Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H3
613/995-2041.

FOR RELEASE
2 p.m. EST
Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1972
OTTAWA

SEAL HUNT PHASE-OUT RECOMMENDED

Environment Minister Jack Davis today released the interim report of his Special Advisory Committee on Atlantic seals, and will send it to the House of Commons Committee on Fisheries and Forestry for study and recommendation.

Mr. Davis asked Professor Keith Ronald to set up a committee last year to study the seal herd. Dr. Ronald is Dean of the College of Biological Science, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario. Other Committee members are: T.I. (Tom) Hughes, Director, Ontario Humane Society, Trevor H. Scott, International Society for the Protection of Animals, Dr. H. Rowsell, Canadian Council on Animal Care, Kjell Henriksen, Canadian member of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, and Professor H.D. Fisher, Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia.

The Committee made these recommendations:

- (1) phase-out of the Canadian and Norwegian Atlantic seal hunt by 1974, followed by a minimum six-year moratorium on hunting;
- (2) no increase in exploitation of seals in any other area in the world, especially in the Antarctic;
- (3) immediate institution of a research program covering
 - (a) compensation to those affected by the abolition of hunting;

(b) expanded biological and related studies;

harp, hauled and other aspects of seal fishery;

(c) development of satisfactory methods for future protection and management of the seal population;

(d) development of improved methods for taking seals.

"I'm impressed by the quality of the report," Mr. Davis said, "and quite certain the Government will be following it up with effective action of its own".

Davis said in anticipation of the report he had already banned the taking of seals in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1972. This ban relates to aircraft and the operations of the big vessel commercial sealing fleet.

"This fits in 100% with the recommendations of the report", he said.

Davis stressed landmen will be able to take seals as in the past, their historic catch being small as compared to that of the commercial fleet.

"However," the Minister said, "I am giving consideration to establishing sub-quotas and closing dates for the various areas in which the landmen operate, and will limit the number of small longline vessels taking seals in 1972 to those which operated last year." He also stated that he is studying the possibility of restricting entry of landmen in the seal fishery to those who are experienced in this operation.

press release

communiqué

March 2, 1976.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

SEAL HUNTERS MUST TEAM UP

MAGDALEN ISLANDS: Approximately 50 sealer of the Magdalen Island sealers association met with officials of the Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, last night to discuss new Federal Fisheries Regulations for the annual sea hunt in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The new regulations require sealers to form hunting teams of not less than four hunters and not more than ten per team. Each team must appoint a captain or leader who has two or more years experience in the humane methods of hunting seals.

J.W. Carroll, Director General, Fisheries and Marine Service, Maritimes region explained that new regulations regarding teams would provide greater safety for the landmen and ensure that regulations regarding the killing of harp seals are carried out humanely.

Other Fisheries and Marine Service officials from Halifax who attended the meeting in the Magdalen Islands were: Pierre Comeau, Director Field Services; Stan Dudka, Supervisor Fisheries Conservation & Protection; and Dr. Keith Ronald, Professor of Zoology, University of Guelph, Ontario, who is chairman of the sealing committee to the Minister of state for Fisheries, POME LeBlanc.

Aerial reconnoissance carried out by the Federal Fisheries and Marine Service reported two large herds of harp seals 3 to 10 miles north of the Magdalen Islands yesterday afternoon. However, broken ice and large areas of open waters presently make conditions extremely difficult for landmen to reach the seals.

Further aerial reconnoissance carried out today indicated that the herds were breaking up and scattering to the east due to the breaking up of the ice in the area. Only 3 vessels of 65 feet or less have been licensed to take part in the hunt in the Gulf. These vessels are expected to leave Cap Aux Meules, Magdalen Islands, tonight.

The season in the Gulf of St. Lawrence which is now open for harp seals will close April 24th. An estimated 30,000 seals will be taken by landmen and small vessels.

-30-

John C. Stevens
Information Branch
Environment Canada - Fisheries
Halifax, N.S.
(902) 426-3530

news release
communiqué

March 5, 1976.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

SEALERS TAUGHT HUMANE SEAL HARVESTING

MAGDALEN ISLANDS: Veteran Federal Fishery Conservation and Protection Officer Stan Dudka of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia has again organized a course in the Humane Harvesting of Harp Seals for Magdalen Island sealers. He has captured 40 harp seal pups for demonstration at four locations on the Magdalen Islands at which Master Sealer Hunter Claude Longuepee will teach licensed sealers the most efficient and quickest method in disposing of seals.

He will also demonstrate the proper method in securing the pelt in order to command the highest market value. This is all important since top quality pelts are worth up to \$20 a piece for white coats and up to \$40 as the seal matures, where by improperly secured pelts could be worthless.

The pelts from the course will be donated to the benevolent fund of the Magdalen Island Sealers Association which is co-sponsoring the program with the Quebec Ministry of Education and the Federal Fisheries Service.

It is expected that 250 sealers will benefit from the demonstration. This is a continuation of a program started last year when 400 sealers attended sessions at 8 locations on the Magdalen Islands.

This year approximately 1,000 Magdalen Island fishermen have been licensed to hunt seals as opposed to 1700 last year. The decline in number of fishermen registering this year attributed to the location of the main seal herd which offers little chance at this time for the landmen to harvest them. The last report, the main herd estimated in excess of 100,000 was situated in a large area off Cape North, Cape Breton.

Also, this year new regulations have been introduced which requires licensed sealers to organize teams of not less than 4 and no more than 10 men. Each team must be headed by a sealer who has more than 2 years experience in the humane harvesting of harp seals. Inhumane practices will cause the cancellation of licenses for the entire team. Quality pelts bring much higher prices and it is expected the team method will substantially raise the quality. The team method has also been introduced for more safety in the hunt.

A successful seal hunt of 10-12,000 pelts contributes up to \$2 million to the economy of the Magdalen Islands during the time when employment is at an all year low.

W.J. Lever, Chief
Information Branch
Environment Canada
Fisheries & Marine Service
Halifax, N.S.
(902) 426-3550

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 16, 1976

1977 SEAL HUNT QUOTAS

OTTAWA - Following recommendations from the scientific advisors to the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF), Fisheries Minister Roméo LeBlanc today announced the 1977 quotas for the East Coast seal hunt.

The total allowable catch (TAC) for the entire northwest Atlantic has been set at 170,100 harp seals (including 10,000 for Greenland and the Canadian Arctic). The total for the 'Gulf' and 'Front' will therefore be 160,100 compared with 127,100 in 1976 and 150,100 in 1975. The ICNAF scientists have indicated that the populations are currently increasing and that the new quotas will allow this population increase to continue.

In the coming season, the large vessel catch on the Front will remain the same as in 1976 - 97,100. However, Canada's share of the catch will be increased from 52,333 in 1976 to 62,000 in 1977 while Norway's share has decreased from 44,667 to 35,000. The remaining 100, in keeping with ICNAF practice, is an allotment for other member countries.

The large vessels will be allowed to take only the young of the year, with a five per cent allowance for older animals. The prohibition against killing adult harp seals on the breeding patches will also be continued. These steps will accelerate the rate of increase in the population.

A total allowance of 63,000 has been set for the Gulf of St. Lawrence and landsmen and small vessels engaged in the hunt at the Front. This catch will be carefully monitored.

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This information was released to the wire services on the date indicated. Despite the date, some releases and speeches are subject to post-mortem review because the content is not final dependent on because it will be useful for background files.

Cette information a été transmise aux agences de presse à la date indiquée. Malgré le retard, certains communiqués et discours sont soumis au contrôle a posteriori parce que leur contenu n'a rien à voir avec les dates ou dates qui ne peuvent servir comme documents.

news release communiqué

March 11, 1977.

NEWS:

The hunting of seals in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is an industry that has remained strong and profitable on the "Madine", a fishing vessel owned by the Magdalen Islanders. The vessel is operated by the Fisheries Ltd., of St. Pierre, St. Paul.

The 121-foot vessel, operated under special permit from the Federal Fisheries Department, carries 30 sealers, all from the Magdalen Islands, under Captain Roland Fournier. They are accompanied by a Fisheries Officer.

Permission for the Madine to enter the seal hunt was granted to ensure Magdalen Islands residents a fair share of the economic benefits of the seal hunt, departmental spokesman Jean Fréchet said. Mr. Fréchet is Quebec Regional Director-General of the Fisheries and Wildlife Service.

"Sealers of the Magdalen Islands, because of unpredictable conditions, cannot depend on the seals to come close to their quota every year, and as a result, their returns from the hunt vary tremendously from year to year. In 1974, over 14,000 seals were taken by fishermen on the Islands, but last season, they landed only 40 seals. In the past several years the smaller vessels also have had a very difficult job harvesting the seals. Several of these smaller vessels have been lost, luckily without loss of life.

"By having a ship chartered by the sealers and crewed by Magdalen Island residents, the communities are assured this year of substantial income from the industry," Mr. Fréchet said. The Madine is permitted to take 12,000 seals, out of the 25,000 allotted for Quebec and the Atlantic sealers this season.

Ships over 65 feet long were last permitted to take seals in the Gulf in 1972. However, at a public meeting in Ottawa in December, 1976, the Department reported that it was considering a request from the Magdalen Islanders to allow use of larger vessels. Their request was later granted, as outlined in the Department's brochure "The Seal Hunt" and a licence was granted to the "Madine" in mid-February.

The international hunt at the Front northeast of Newfoundland will open on March 15 or 16 following aerial surveys of the herds in that area.

-30-

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Canada

news release
communiqué

FISHERIES AND MARINE SERVICE, P.O. BOX 5667, ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 6, 1977

The 1977 Seal Hunt for landsmen and vessels under 65 feet in length closes in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and at the Front Midnight, Sunday, May 8, the federal Fisheries and Environment Department announced today.

The season would normally end May 14. The season is closing earlier this year as it is estimated that the harp seal allocation of 63,000 for landsmen and smaller vessels operating in the Gulf and at the Front will be reached by May 8.

The Harp Seal season for landsmen and small vessels opened November 15.

FMS-HQ-NR-44

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, February 28, 1978

PERMITS REQUIRED TO VIEW SEAL HUNT

OTTAWA - Fisheries Minister Roméo LeBlanc today announced the approval of an Order in Council to amend the Seal Protection Regulations to prevent interference in the annual seal hunt on Canada's east coast.

The amendments to the regulations require a permit or licence, issued by the Minister, for any person to visit the immediate area in which the hunt is being conducted. Because of delays experienced in passage of the amendments, a proposed February 20 deadline for submission of permit applications to the Minister's office has been waived for this season. For this season only, applications for permits should be made directly, as follows:

Newfoundland area

Regional Director-General
Fisheries and Marine Service
Federal Dept. of Fisheries
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Nfld.
A1C 5X1

Maritimes

Regional Director-General
Fisheries and Marine Service
Federal Dept. of Fisheries
P.O. Box 550
Halifax, N.S.
B3J 2S7

Magdalen Islands

Regional Director-General
Fisheries and Marine Service
Federal Dept. of Fisheries
901 Cap Diamant
Quebec City, Quebec
G1K 7X7

In announcing the amendments, Mr. LeBlanc said they are designed not to prevent legitimate viewing of the seal herds, but rather to prohibit illegal and unjustified interference in the lawful activities of the seal hunters. Permits will be required by all persons approaching within one-half mile of any sealing operations.

This information was released to the news services on the date indicated. From the date, some restrictions and conditions are applied to the use of this information. For more information, contact the news services of the Department of Fisheries and Marine Service.

Cette information a été transmise aux agences de presse le jour indiqué. À partir de cette date, certaines restrictions et conditions sont appliquées à l'utilisation de l'information. Pour plus de renseignements, contactez les services de presse du ministère de l'Environnement et du Patrimoine.

"These measures have been given unanimous approval... by the Parliament of Canada to prevent any disruption of the seal hunt. Accredited journalists, scientists, humane society personnel and other legitimate observers will be permitted to the hunting areas as usual," the Minister said.

"We will not, however, allow persons or groups near the sealing operations whose announced intention is to interfere with the livelihood of authorized and licensed fishermen," he added.

The section concerning the permission to visit the seal hunt reads as follows:

Section 12 of the said Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

"(6) No person shall, unless he is the holder of a licence or a permit, approach within half a nautical mile of any area in which a seal hunt is being carried out.

(7) Subsection (6) does not apply to

- (a) commercial flights operating on scheduled flight plan;
- (b) a peace officer employed by or assisting the Department of the Environment;
- (c) scientists, technicians and observers employed by the Department of the Environment or are present at a seal hunt at the request of the Department of the Environment; and
- (d) commercial vessels transiting waters in which a seal hunt is being conducted.

(8) An application for a permit required pursuant to subsection (6) shall be in the Minister's office on or before the 20th day of February in respect of the year for which the permit is requested.

(9) An application for a permit required pursuant to subsection (6) shall contain

- (a) the name, address, professional association and occupation of every person to be covered by the permit;
- (b) a detailed statement of the reasons why the permit is required;
- (c) the method of transportation that will be used to go to and from the area of the seal hunt;
- (d) the name, number or description of the vehicle that will be used to go to and from the area of the seal hunt;
- (e) the area and dates for which the permit is required; and
- (f) such other information as may be required to verify or explain the information required in paragraphs (a) to (e)."

The seal hunt opens March 10 off northeastern Newfoundland. Quotas set for the 1978 season allow a total of 180,000 harp seals to be taken, including 135,000 by Canada, 35,000 by Norway, and 10,000 by native people of Greenland, the Canadian Arctic and Labrador.

- 30 -

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news release

communiqué

FISHERIES AND MARINE SERVICE, P.O. BOX 5667, ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 7, 1978

The federal Fisheries and Marine Service wishes to advise landmen in the Newfoundland Gulf area that the landmen quota for harp seals in this area has been increased from 5000 to 10,000 seals. The Newfoundland Gulf Zone is that area of the west coast from Flowers Cove South to Port aux Basques.

As of April 6, 1978, the approximate take by landmen in this area is 5900 seals. The Department advises further that the seal fishery in this area will be closed when the additional allocation has been taken.

The decision to transfer additional allocations of seals to other areas is being reviewed.

news release

communiqué

FISHERIES AND MARINE SERVICE, P.O. BOX 5667, ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 14, 1978

Due to successful hunting during late winter and spring, the 1978 landsmen quota of 31,000 harp seals, which was allocated to the South Zone, Front Area, i.e. that area of the Northeast Coast of Newfoundland south of Latitude 50°20' north, will be reached shortly.

It has been decided to transfer 10,000 of the balance from the uncaught offshore large vessel quota to this area. However, fishermen are advised that this further allocation applies only to harp seals of under one year in age, commonly called "Basters". Therefore, the hunting of Bediamars and old harps is to be discontinued.

The closing date for this zone is May 14th; but any continuation of hunting of these older age groups could result in the complete closure of the seal fishery in that zone.

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FISHERIES AND MARINE SERVICE, P.O. BOX 5667, ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 24, 1978

The federal Department of Fisheries has announced that the sealing season closing date for landsmen in the North Zone of the Newfoundland Front Area has been further extended.

A Department spokesman disclosed that because of adverse ice and weather conditions being experienced in the area this month, it has decided to extend the sealing season closing date in the zone to Midnight, May 31. Earlier the closing date in the North Zone was extended from May 15 to May 25.

The North Zone covers that section of Newfoundland and Labrador from north of Latitude 50°20' to Cape Charles, Labrador, and including the Straits of Belle Isle southward to a line from Flowers Cove to L'Anse au Clair.



Fisheries
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Canada

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news release communiqué

FISHERIES AND MARINE SERVICE, P.O. BOX 5667, ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 8, 1978

The federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans announces that effective immediately the reward paid for the return of harp seal tags will be increased to \$10.00 per tag from the present \$4.00 level. This action has been taken to encourage fishermen to return all harp seal tags which they may have recovered during the 1978 hunt. The \$10.00 reward will also apply to harp seal tags recovered in the 1979 seal hunt. Data and location of capture must accompany the returned tag. Tags may be returned to:-

Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Nfld.
A1C 5X1

or the address indicated on the tag.

Recovered seal tags provide scientists with information which is used to determine the number of harp seals born and total population size. It is, therefore, vital that the information provided by fishermen be as accurate as possible.

FMS-HQ-NR-#39

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 11, 1978.

1979 SEAL HUNT QUOTAS ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA - Following national and international consultations on the status of seals, Fisheries Minister Roméo LeBlanc today announced the 1979 quotas for the east coast seal hunt.

The total regulated catch of harp seals in 1979 will remain at the 1978 level of 170,000 not including an expected catch of 10,000 by indigenous peoples of Greenland, the Canadian Arctic and Labrador.

In announcing the catch limits the Minister noted that the scientists have advised that the current population of harp seals could sustain a catch of 214,000 to 240,000. Canada and the European Economic Community, on behalf of Denmark/Greenland have agreed on a policy of restricting catches to lower levels in order to allow the population to grow from its present level of 1.3 to 1.4 million animals one year of age and older to 1.6 million. At the present rate of population growth this level is expected to be reached in five to ten years.

Canada's share of the catch will be increased from 135,000 in 1978 to 150,000 in 1979, while Norway's share is reduced from 35,000 to 20,000. The additional Canadian allocations will be taken by land-based sealers and the allocation to Canadian large vessels at the Front* will remain at the 1978 level of 57,000.

* Front - ice fields northeast of Newfoundland and Labrador

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This information was released to the wire service on the date indicated. Despite a delay, some releases and speeches are mailed to out-of-town media because the content is not time-dependent or because it will be useful for background files.

Cette information a été transmise aux agences de presse à la date indiquée. Malgré le retard, certains communiqués et discours sont expédiés aux médias de l'extérieur parce que leur contenu n'est pas dépendant du temps ou parce qu'ils peuvent servir comme documents de référence.

The official opening and closing dates have been set for March 10 and April 24 but the Minister indicated that the opening date could be varied slightly depending upon conditions at that time.

The hooded seal season will open eight days after the harp seal opening date, subject again to possible slight variation, but not later than March 19, 1979. The Total Allowable Catch for 1979 remains at 15,000. It was agreed that a quota of 6,000 be allocated to Norway and that the Canadian fleet would take up to 6,000 by March 26. On that date the balance of 3,000 will be made available to vessels of either country.

An important conservation measure adopted for 1977 was that the kill of adult female hooded seals would be restricted to ten per cent of the total catch. This measure was further strengthened for 1978 when the limit was reduced to seven and a half per cent of the total catch. For 1979 the limit will be further reduced to five per cent. The scientists have determined that the management regime for hooded seals will also allow this population to increase.

Preliminary statistics indicate that the 1978 catch of harp seals at the Front and Gulf of St. Lawrence was 161,100, - including 16,254 taken by Norway - while that of the hooded seals was 10,200, including 6,315 taken by Norway.

Permits from the Fisheries Department will be required by news media and other parties proposing to observe the seal hunt. Applications for permits are due February 20, 1979.

Mr. LeBlanc stressed that, contrary to some press reports, there will not be any total ban on permits for legitimate news media.

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news release
communiqué

8422
MAY 11 1979
FILL 3672-1
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NR-SJ-79-30

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 11, 1979

The federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans announced today that the seal fishery for Newfoundland and Labrador landsmen in all areas will be extended to May 31, 1979 or until the quota is reached. The fishery had been scheduled to close May 14, 1979.

The quota for landsmen was set at 52,500 seals, however, only 33,500 seals have been taken to date. The below average catch has been attributed to less than ideal weather and ice conditions.

Fishermen are reminded that the kill of seals, one (1) year and older, must be kept to a minimum and that the Department will continue close monitoring to ensure adherence to the Seal Fishery Regulations.

news release communiqué

NR-SJ-79-37

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1979

LANDSMEN SEALING OPERATIONS

The Seal fishery for landsmen in all areas of Newfoundland and Labrador closes May 31, 1979, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans has announced.

This closure, however, will not apply to those areas north of Cape Charles (Labrador) where no quota controls are in effect.

news release communiqué

NR-10-79-060E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, December 19, 1979

1980 SEAL HUNT QUOTAS ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA - Fisheries and Oceans Minister James McGrath today announced the 1980 quotas for the east coast seal hunt, resulting from national and international consultations on the status and management of seals.

The total regulated catch of harp seals in 1980 will be 170,000 in the Canadian zone, excluding an expected catch of 10,000 by Greenlanders. The total of 180,000 is thus the same as in effect during the past two years.

The Minister noted that the Scientific Council of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization had recently advised that the current population of harp seals could sustain a catch well in excess of 200,000 animals. However he pointed out that Canada and the European Economic Community, on behalf of Denmark/Greenland, have continued their agreement on a policy of restricting catches to lower levels in order to allow the population to grow from its present level of between 1.3 and 1.4 million animals one year of age and older, to 1.6 million.

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In announcing the quotas, Mr. McGrath noted: "The objective of our management regime is to ensure the present and future health of both the seal herds and the sealing industry, which has for centuries been of great significance on our Atlantic coast. We have a major scientific program and international consultations to make sure that we obtain the necessary data to properly manage the seal herds."

Emphasizing that Canada's seal management policy was a prudent one, Mr. McGrath pointed out that a recent analysis indicated that even if the scientists' calculations of replacement yield (catch which would allow the seal population to remain unchanged) were as much as one-third too high, continuing the present level of kill would reduce the population by only 13 per cent in the next decade. On the other hand, if the scientific calculations were too low, the result would be that we would reach our interim target population level in a shorter time than now anticipated.

Canada's share of the catch will be 150,000, as in 1979, while the Norwegian share will remain at 20,000. The Canadian allocations include an expected take of 1,800 seals by northern native peoples. Land-based sealers and small and large vessel operators will be assigned quotas only slightly altered from those in effect last year. The official opening and closing dates for large vessel sealing operations have been set for March 10 and April 24. The Minister indicated that the opening date could be varied slightly depending upon prevailing conditions.

The hooded seal season will open eight days after the harp seal opening date, subject again to a possible slight variation, but not later than March 19, 1980. The total allowable catch for 1980 remains at 15,000 as recommended by the Scientific Council. It was agreed that a quota of 6,000 be allocated to both Canada and Norway, and that the remaining 3,000 be available to vessels of either country either eight days after the start of the hunt or the day following the attainment of the hooded seal quota by both countries, whichever date occurs first. As in 1979, the kill of adult female hooded seals will be restricted as a conservation measure to five per cent of the total catch.

Preliminary statistics indicate that the 1979 catch of harp seals at the Front and Gulf of St. Lawrence was 158,319 - including 20,288 taken by Norway - while that of hooded seals was 14,938 - including 8,306 taken by Norway.

As in recent years permits from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans will be required by news media and other parties proposing to observe the seal hunt. Applications for permits must be received at Department headquarters in Ottawa by February 20, 1980.

- 30 -

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NEWSPAPER RELEASE
COMMUNIQUE

NR-N-80-12E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1980

ANNUAL BLESSING OF THE SEALING FLEET

Fisheries and Oceans Minister James McGrath announced today that the federal government would be represented at the traditional blessing of the sealing fleet here on Sunday, March 2, by the Hon. John Crosbie, Minister of Finance.

Six Canadian sealing vessels will participate in the annual ecumenical service. They will leave for the ice floes immediately after the service, which is normally attended by several thousand area residents.

In the absence of Director General Len Cowley, Newfoundland Region of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans will be represented by Special Advisor Aidan Maloney.

news release communiqué

NR-HQ-081-009E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, February 17, 1981

DETAILS OF HARP SEAL QUOTAS ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA - Details of the 1981 quota for the East Coast harp seal hunt were announced today by Fisheries and Oceans Minister Roméo LeBlanc.

The total regulated catch in Canadian waters is 170,000, the same as the past three years, said the Minister.

Following international and domestic consultations, allocation of the catch amongst the various categories of hunters in the Canadian zone has been decided as follows:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Norway | 22,500 |
| Canadian Arctic and Labrador (north of Cape Charles) | 1,800 |
| Front (large vessels) | 55,500 |
| Front (landmen) | 44,200 |
| Gulf (large vessels) | 19,400 |
| Gulf (landmen - Newfoundland area) | 6,800 |
| Gulf (landmen - Quebec/Maritimes area, exclusive of Cape Breton) | 18,900 |
| Gulf (landmen - Cape Breton area) | 900 |
| Total | 170,000 |

The official opening date for large vessel sealing operations is March 1 for the Gulf, and March 12 for the Front. The Minister said the opening dates could be varied slightly, depending on prevailing conditions.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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Information Branch

Direction de l'information



Fisheries
and Oceans

Pêches
et Océans

News Release Communiqué

NR-HQ-084-96E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, September 13, 1984

FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS TO JOIN CANADIANS ON ROYAL COMMISSION ON SEALS AND SEALING INDUSTRY IN CANADA

OTTAWA - The Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, the Honourable Herb Breau, announced today the names of the four foreign commissioners joining the three Canadians who have agreed to serve on the recently announced Royal Commission on Seals and Sealing.

Joining the seven-member Commission headed by Mr. Justice Albert Malouf of the Quebec Court of Appeal are Dr. Patrick Geistdoerfer, a research biologist from the Musée national d'histoire naturelle in Paris, Dr. John A. Gulland, a British expert on marine resources from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Dr. K. Radway Allen, an international consultant on fisheries biology from Australia, and Dr. Russel L. Barsh, a lawyer who has also been an Associate Professor of Business, Government and Society at the University of Washington Graduate School of Business Administration.

The scope and background of the four commissioners drawn from the international community reflect the Commission's far-reaching terms of reference, including matters of science, ethics, resource management, industry and international comparisons.

"The addition of the four foreign members should prove enormously valuable to the Commission", the Minister said. "Along with the respected and highly qualified Canadian members, the foreign Commissioners will offer their knowledge and expertise in the disciplines relevant to the study." Mr. Breau also noted that the presence of a majority of non-Canadians on the Commission should underline the study's objectivity and will provide an international perspective on the sealing issue.

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Canada

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In addition to Chairman Justice Albert Malouf, the other Canadian commissioners are economics professor Dr. Ian McAllister, Director of the Centre for Development Projects at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Dr. Wilfred Templeman of Newfoundland, a former Director of Fisheries Research with the Government of Canada.

The Commission is required to submit an interim report by December 31, 1984, with the final report due on September 30, 1985.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE ROYAL COMMISSION
ON SEALS AND THE SEALING INDUSTRY IN CANADA

1. Question: What is the mandate of the Royal Commission on Seals and the Sealing Industry in Canada?

As the terms of reference indicate, The Royal Commission's mandate is very extensive. The Commission will look into all aspects of management of seal species, including the social, cultural and economic implications, ethical considerations, the status of seal populations in Canada and the means currently in use for their protection and conservation and harvesting. The Commission will also study the relationship between seal populations and different species of fish harvested by the commercial fishery, competition between seals and fishermen for fish, harvesting techniques, possibilities and problems of processing and marketing seal products and the possibility of creating alternative sources of revenue for the people and communities that depend on the seal hunt. Issues relating to parasite transmission, and management practices will be considered.

Finally, the Commission will study the views of Canadians and foreigners towards the hunt in an attempt to determine the effect of public opinion on commercial sealing. Information on seal hunts conducted by other countries will be reviewed as well as international initiatives affecting domestic and foreign seal hunts. International comparisons and possible new international initiatives will also be an important part of the Commission's mandate.

2. Question: Why has a Royal Commission been established?

In recent years the seal hunt has been the subject of a great deal of controversy, both in Canada and abroad. Recently, the European Economic Community imposed a two-year embargo on the importation of all products from hooded and harp seal pups. In Europe and the United States, groups opposed to the seal hunt have attempted to organize a campaign to urge consumers not to buy Canadian fish products to emphasize their point of view. A report by a respected, independent Commission, with members from the international community, will do much to clarify the situation for the general public, in Canada as well as abroad. It would also provide an opportunity for all interested parties, Canadian and foreign, to put forward their viewpoints and evidence.

3. Question: Who are the members of the Royal Commission?

The Royal Commission, headed by Mr. Justice Albert Malouf of the Quebec Court of Appeal, will have international membership; four of its seven members will be from the international community. Commissioners will have world-class, prestigious reputations in each of the disciplines they represent, which include law, science and economics.

In addition to Mr. Justice Albert Malouf, the other Canadian commissioners are Dr. Ian McAllister, an economics professor and Director of the Centre for Development Projects at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Dr. Wilfred Templeman of St. John's, Newfoundland, a former Director of Fisheries Research for the Government of Canada. Dr. McAllister is a former clergyman, and has been economic adviser to Newfoundland. He has also advised on development projects in Zimbabwe, Ghana and Bangladesh. Dr. Templeman was formerly a professor at McGill and Memorial University. He was the J.L. PATON Research Professor of Marine Biology at Memorial University for ten years.

The four foreign commissioners are Australian Dr. K. Radway Allen, a retired biostatistician and a former Director of Research for fisheries departments in New Zealand, Australia and Canada, Professor Russel Barsh of the University of Washington, a social anthropologist and lawyer, Dr. Patrick Geistdoerfer from France who is currently with the Musée National D'Histoire Naturelle, Laboratoire d'Ichthyologie Générale et Appliquée in Paris and Dr. John Gulland from the United Kingdom, currently working at the United Nations' Fisheries and Agriculture Organization in Rome.

4. Question: Will the Commission listen to different points of view?

The mandate of the Royal Commission is to study all aspects of the seal hunt including the social, legal, ethical, scientific and economic implications. How this will be done will ultimately be decided by the Commission, but there is no question that all points of view will be considered.

5. Question: What is the status of the Canadian government's policy during the course of the Royal Commission?

During the course of the Royal Commission, policy remains unchanged; sealing will continue within the limits of sound conservation principles and in strict accordance with humane practices.

The Royal Commission will be making recommendations to the Government of Canada on all aspects of the policy on sealing. Canadian policy will be reviewed in light of those recommendations.



Fisheries
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Pêches
et Océans

News Release Communiqué

NR-HQ-085-010E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday, March 8, 1985

PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR SEAL PELTS

OTTAWA - Fisheries and Oceans Minister John Fraser announced today that the Government of Canada has authorized a \$250,000 seal pelt support program for the 1984 harvest season to supplement the incomes of seal fishermen on Canada's east coast and Inuit and Native fishermen in northern areas.

"I am pleased that we are able to provide some assistance to those people who lost a significant portion of their income because of depressed markets for seal products," the Minister said.

The sealing industry has been affected by the imposition of a ban on imports of products of seal pups by the European Economic Community (EEC), Canada's major market for seal skins. This has resulted in a serious reduction in the harvest of seal pelts since 1983 and a major drop in prices in 1983 compared with 1982. Prices for pelts of juvenile and adult seals harvested in 1984 remained unchanged from the low levels of 1983.

Payments under the support program will be made through the Fisheries Prices Support Board to compensate fishermen for losses sustained as a result of poor market conditions for their pelts in 1984.

The support program will be based on payments to fishermen equalling 80 per cent of the difference between the average price received during the period 1981 to 1983 and the 1984 selling price for respective grades.

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 Canada

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Mr. Fraser indicated that this program which also applied to the 1983 seal harvest will not apply to the 1985 season.

Detailed information on the program will be available shortly.

- 30 -

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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