CANADA'S EAST COAST SEALING INDUSTRY 1976

A SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW

Fisheries and Environment Canada
Fisheries and Marine Service
Pêches et Environnement Canada
Service des pêches et de la mer

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by

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Summary

The analysis of the primary sector of the sealing industry has indicated that sealing played an important part in the economy of many small communities in 1976, contributing to employment, incomes and food supply. Employment was provided to seal hunters for an average of 4.1 weeks during a period of the year when few other alternative employment opportunities existed in these areas. Of the 1,663 licenced seal hunters interviewed in the three areas (i.e. Newfoundland, Magdalen Islands, and Cape Breton) it was found that 42% acquired some income from the hunt. The survey indicates that 77% of their incomes were derived from the first hand sale of pelts, 9% was attributed to the yield of oil, and 14% from the sale of meat and other seal products.

The survey revealed that some meat products were recovered from as many as 50% of total seals harvested in 1976. Nearly half of these products were consumed by the sealers themselves. The small vessel hunters supplied the majority of carcasses and flippers reaching consumer markets. The vessels over 65 feet accounted for only 5% of total carcass sales due to the large proportion of whitecoats taken. The whitecoat carcass has little weight and is of relatively insignificant value.

The value of primary sealing operations to the Atlantic Regional Economy is estimated to be $3 million from all sources in 1976 while providing seasonal employment to over 4,000 people. The survey taken of small vessels indicated they operated at a marginal loss when gross revenues were divided only amongst the crew. This however, is characteristic of a seasonal fishery, and is not indicative of the viability of sealing operations. On the other hand, large vessels operated at a profit with the contribution to overhead and profit averaging about $35,000 (26% of net receipts).

The marketing of seal products is characterized by a large number of agents and buyers at the primary level who purchase seals for processing by a small number of plants. These commissioned agents employed about 103 people for an average of approximately 61 hours distributed throughout a four week period depending upon area. It is estimated that these operations returned over $19,000 to labour and $153,000 to capital in 1976 with the total purchase of seal products in this manner contributing $280,000 to the Regional economy. The seals were purchased by two pelt processors, three seal meat processors, and an indeterminate number of meat distributors.

The pelt processors employed about 55 people during their peak 13 week production. These operations, which represent only the first stage of preparing the skins for market, contributed $1.8 million to the Regional Economy. The three companies processing seal meat employed 61 people during a three-month operation while contributing $110,000 to the Regional economy. It has also been estimated $490,000 was realized through the retail sale of fresh seal meat products. Total seal meat sales, then, represent 28% of all seals harvested in 1976.

The analysis of the seal industry's secondary sector has indicated that 1976 production of seal products has contributed over $2.9 million to the Atlantic Region Economy while providing employment to over 200 people. With the existence of the excess plant capacity, all firms were operating below optimal levels of production. In pelt processing this is the result of a limited supply of raw material which has given rise to a highly competative industry in both the buyer's and seller's markets. On the other hand, the over-abundance of raw material in the production of seal meat and poor market demand has allowed the less efficient firms to dictate the price paid to the hunter. Furthermore, the limited Newfoundland demand for the processed product has created an oligopolistic industry structure. Although meat production is seasonal (March, April, May) the contribution to overhead costs to these operations is minimal. The degree of growth the seal meat processing industry might make in the future is dependent upon product and market development, while an additional gross return of $1.5 million could have been realized if this resource was fully utilized in 1976.

VALUE OF THE 1976 SEAL HUNT TO THE ATLANTIC REGIONAL ECONOMY[a]

	Employment	Receipts	Expenditures	Value of Raw Material	Value Added
	(No.)	($)	($)	($)	($)
a) Primary Sector:					
Landsmen	3,045	705,045	373,469	3,045	702,000
Vessels 35-65'	796	1,204,220	1,171,508	1,746	1,202,474
Vessels over 65'	189	1,063,842	694,540	2,935	1,060,907
Other	-	86,410	-	-	86,410
Sub-total	4,030[b]	2,973,107	2,239,517	7,726	2,965,381
b) Secondary Sector:					
Sub-agents	36	283,320	264,384	256,428	26,892
Agents	67	1,075,104	940,800	822,144	252,960
Fresh Meat Sales	-	489,925	187,290	187,290	302,635
Meat Processors	61	145,000	111,079	34,200	110,800
Pelt Processors	55	3,780,000	2,544,800	2,028,000	1,752,000
Sub-total	219	5,733,349	4,048,353	3,328,062	2,917,287
TOTAL	4,249	8,746,456	6,287,870	3,335,788	5,410,668

(a) Derived through the value added approach of subtracting the cost of raw material from total receipts in each sector of the industry.

(b) From the Survey of Seal Hunters is is estimated an additional 2,091 people participated in the hunt although they did so on a casual or non-commercial basis and could not be considered to have gained any employment.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study was initiated in June, 1976 to secure adequate knowledge of an industry which has been the subject of a great deal of controversy in recent years. Although too numerous to mention individually, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the headquarters and regional staff of the Fisheries and Marine Service, Department of Fisheries and Environment for their advice and assistance throughout this study. A special acknowledgement must be made to the Department's field staff and several officers in the Fisheries Section, Quebec Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, for executing a momentous task under conditions which were far from ideal.

I also wish to thank the firms in the industry, plant managers, vessel owners and seal hunters who participated in supplying the information presented in this paper.

Finally, a special thanks is conveyed to the secretaries who were assigned the often frustrating task of typing this study.

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INTRODUCTION

This report examines economic conditions in the seal industry during the 1976 seal hunting season. The approach taken here is that of distinguishing the underlying structure of the industry in relation to the economic impact it offers the Atlantic Regional Community. The economic benefit accumulated within the region through associated industries and occupations are not reflected in this study.

The analysis of the primary industry is based upon studies undertaken throughout three geographically distinct areas: 1) Newfoundland/Labrador; 2) Cape Breton, and; 3) the Magdalen Islands; and from the secondary industry viewpoint, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. While a small hunt also occurs in the area of Quebec bordering the northern sector of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, due to the similarities with that of the Northwestern coast of Newfoundland it was not considered statistically significant in designing this survey.

In developing the analysis of the primary sector, 3 specific surveys were undertaken within these major sealing areas. A sample of 20% of the licensed seal hunters was undertaken in the Atlantic Region where 86% of those seal hunters approached responded. In Newfoundland and Nova Scotia the survey was carried out through personal interviews and the sample was stratified to encompass differences between areas. In the Magdalen Islands where low landings in the past few years did not encourage this method of survey, meetings were held in the five sealing communities and interviews were conducted with the hunters concerning all aspects of the hunt from humane killing methods to earnings and methods to increase earnings. In addition, 17 of the small vessel operations were reviewed, and a questionnaire was mailed to all large vessel operations. All companies processing seal products were also reviewed.

Chapter I provides a general description of the sealing industry, outlining the historical and geographical context in which it takes place. As well, the structure of this industry in relation to the resource base is also discussed. Chapter II is an analysis of the primary level of the sealing industry. It attempts to determine the net income per active seal hunter through identifying the capital assets required, fixed and variable costs, landed and net value configurations. The extent of economic return to both the small and large vessel operations is also examined. Chapter III describes the secondary or processing sector of the sealing industry, following the development of seal products through to their export from Canada. Here available supply and demand factors and their implications upon price are examined. Finally, the analysis is summarized in Chapter IV where conclusions are presented concerning the significance of the seal industry to the Canadian Atlantic Regional economy.

CHAPTER I

AN OVERVIEW OF THE SEAL FISHERY

1.1 Historical Synopsis

Canada's northern residents have long taken seals for survival through the use of this animal for food and clothing, although it was the commercial demand for oil and skins in the late 18th century which heralded the rise of the sealing industry. Seal hunting off Canada's East Coast probably began with the first attempts to colonize Newfoundland late in the 16th century (which were actually shore-based fishing expeditions). However, sealing did not become a commercial venture until after colonization when nets, fastened to the ocean floor, were used to gain a late winter occupation from the open waters among the ice floes. The first fleet of wooden sailing ships appeared in 1794, followed by wooden steamers in 1863, and the first steel ship in the winter 1906. With the advent of these large powerful vessels the intermediate wooden sailing ships disappeared from the hunt. Emerging in the early twentieth century then were two distinct methods of hunting seals: (1) landsmen operating within a day's journey of shore; and (2) large vessels built with the strength and power required to manoeuver among the ice floes. Aircraft were also used for a brief period in the 1960's, but as this mode of operation proved extremely dangerous, as well as having detrimental consequences upon the resource, regulations banning this method were implemented in 1969. In recent years intermediate sized vessels (35-65 ft.) have again entered the seal fishery. Modern technology, strongly built vessels, and to a lesser extent, the imposition of quotas in the 1970's contributed to the emergence of this class of vessels.

1.2 Management and the Resource

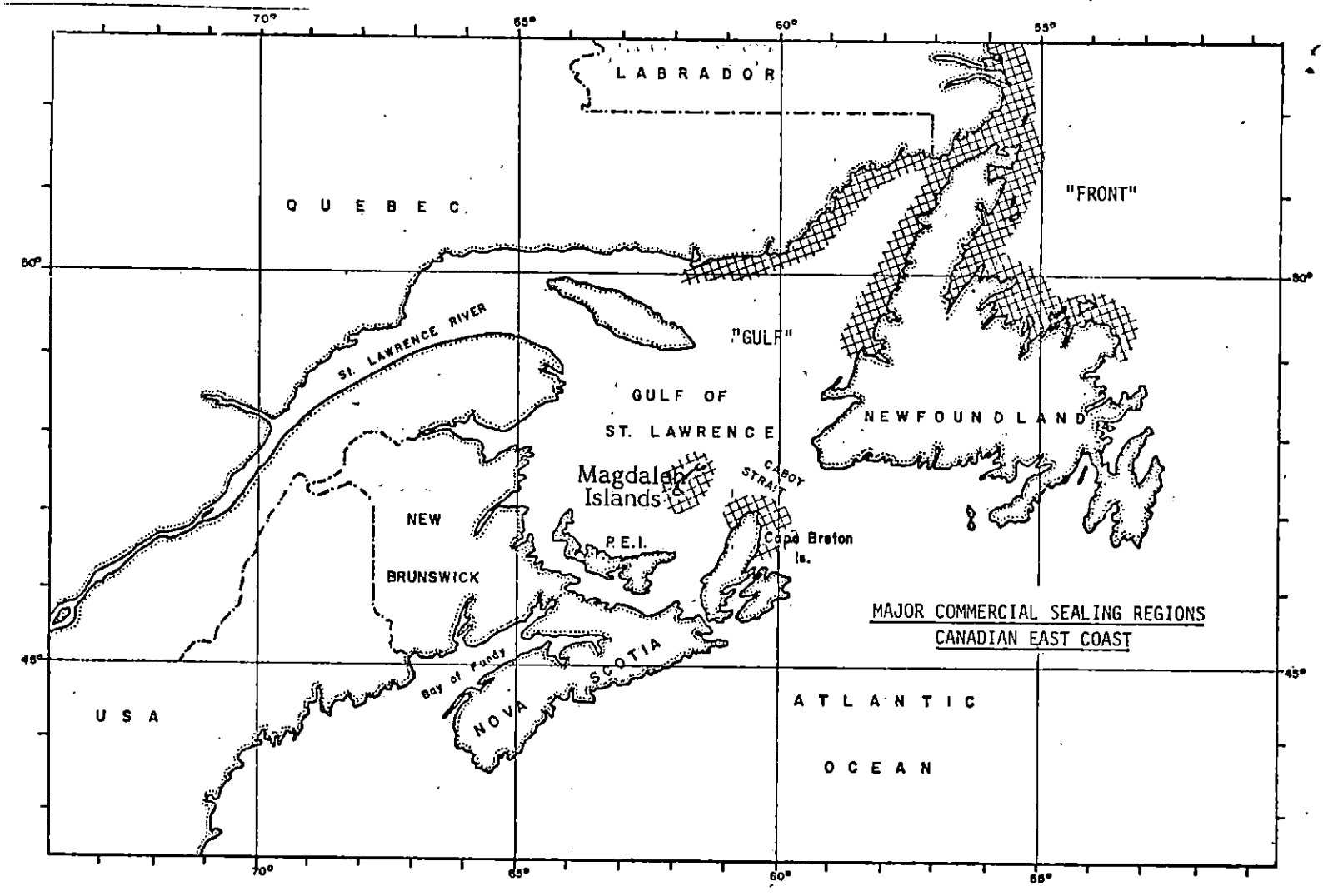
The two species of seal primarily sought are the harp and the hooded (or bladdernose) seal, while to a lesser extent other seals are also landed, generally as an incidental catch, or for population control. Within the analysis of any fishery the resource base provides the most significant factor of production. Indeed any future developments in the seal industry are totally dependent upon a continuing abundance of seals in both the short and long term.

Biological analysis of these stocks has been extensive and scientists are generally agreed upon the size of the main seal stocks. In 1967, the annual harvest of harp and hooded seals was placed under the aegis of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) and in 1971 annual quotas were established based upon the total allowable catch (TAC) required to allow rebuilding of the stocks. Also in 1971 Canada, through the Minister of State for Fisheries, established a Committee on Seals and Sealing (COSS), an independent body having the mandate to provide advice directly to the Minister. Management of these species in this manner has been geared toward the objective of maximizing socio-economic gain to fishermen and to society over the long-term. It should be noted that on January 1, 1977 Canada extended fisheries jurisdiction to include a two-hundred mile limit and Canada, rather than ICNAF, is now responsible for seal management within this zone.

FIGURE 1.1

TRADITIONAL SEALING REGIONS:

CANADIAN ATLANTIC COAST



In October, 1976 the Scientific Advisors to ICNAF Panel A (Seals) concluded that the present Northwest Atlantic harp seal population numbers approximately 1.2 million animals aged one year and over and that population has been increasing since 1972-73. They recommended a Total Allowable Catch of 170,000 seals indicating that, with a quota of this magnitude, the population should rebuild to MSY level of 1.6 - 2 million seals in a period of 15 - 20 years. The sustainable yields associated with this level of population were calculated to be in the range of 240,000 - 270,000.

At their 1976 meeting, the Scientific Advisors did not see any basis for altering, for 1977, the TAC of 15,000 hooded seals in effect for the previous season. A more detailed stock assessment is currently underway for hooded seals.[1]

Current seal management policy conforms with Canada's current commercial fisheries policy of maximizing the "net social benefits (personal income, occupational opportunity, consumer satisfaction, and so on) derived from the fisheries and industries linked to them."[2] In the case of seals this implies a rebuilding of the stocks to an optimal level.

1.3 Landings

Table 1.1 shows landings in Newfoundland from the earliest known recordings. It does not include landings statistics of landsmen prior to 1946, as only the statistics for vessels were compiled during the earlier years. Consequently the reported increase in landings after 1945 does not reflect precisely the increase in harvest. These statistics refer only to pelts landed in Newfoundland and are not necessarily representative of total Newfoundland effort. Furthermore, after 1946 a significant portion of the offshore sealing industry was based in Nova Scotia with vessels manned by Newfoundlanders.

Table 1.2 presents the volume and value of landings of seal pelts in the Atlantic Region from 1968 to 1976. The average value or price of seal pelts to the seal hunter increased from $6.27 in 1968 to $15.95 in 1976 with a peak of $20.00 in 1975. Thus for the period as a whole average prices more than doubled reflecting the increasing ability of sealers to become more selective in their harvest and also the bouyancy in demand for seal pelts during the period. Table 1.2 does not include revenues received by the seal hunter which may have been derived through the first-hand sale of flippers, carcasses, or other seal products. The purpose of the analysis presented in this report is to define the volume and value attained through the sale of these products as outlined in the following chapters.

Oil is derived from the blubber attached to the pelt and is refined primarily for use in edible products, as well as tanning and industrial oil products. The fast-hair skins of the whitecoats, beaters, bedlamers, old harps and young hoods are dressed, in some cases dyed, and sold through auctions around the world for the manufacture of various types of furs and leathers. The loose hair skins of the tanner-whitecoats, bedlamers and old harps, as well as the skins of old hoods and any damaged skins (i.e. damaged either naturally or through handling procedures) are of less value and are generally used in the production of leather goods. The most valuable of all pelts is that of the young hood or "blueback" which had a primary value of $48.00 per pelt in 1976. (See Appendix A for a detailed account of average pelt prices.)

[1] As reported in: ICNAF 1977, Report of Scientific Advisors to Panel A (Seals). Int. Nat. Comm. Northern Atlantic Fish., Redbook 1977, p. 95-99.

[2] Policy for Canada's Commercial Fisheries, Fisheries and Marine Service, Department of the Environment, Ottawa, Canada, 1976. Page 53.

TABLE 1.1

NEWFOUNDLAND SEALING STATISTICS: 1817-1976

Year	Total No. of Seal Pelts Landed	Year	Total No. of Seal Pelts Landed	Year	Total No. of Seal Pelts Landed
1817-1826	224,265*	1885	261,213	1931	87,866
1827-1829	**	1886	259,422	1932	48,613
1830-1831	469,495*	1887	235,736	1933	176,046
1832	508,407	1888	274,723	1934	227,390
1833	360,155	1889	342,419	1935	143,031
1834-1838	469,495*	1890	227,549	1936	183,689
1839	412,641	1891	364,954	1937	113,340
1840-1842	388,253*	1892	365,693	1938	226,747
1843	651,370	1893	171,801	1939	97,345
1844	685,530	1894	195,289	1940	159,687
1845	388,253	1895	297,490	1941	42,666
1846	265,961	1896	250,014	1942	4,698
1847	436,831	1897	189,125	1943	No Seal Fishery
1848	631,004	1898	304,205	1944	6,697
1849	388,253	1899	331,378	1945	11,543
1850	385,452	1900	360,192	1946	58,342
1851	511,630	1901	351,971	1947	130,128
1852	534,378	1902	281,135	1948	171,982
1853	524,783	1903	324,476	1949	170,412
1854	385,452	1904	291,389	1950	121,908
1855	385,452	1905	184,016	1951	228,014
1856	353,317	1906	384,752	1952	105,245
1857	530,733	1907	251,967	1953	106,336
1858	398,166	1908	220,779	1954	67,357
1859	385,452	1909	276,218	1955	55,561
1860-1862	359,994*	1910	333,349	1956	77,586
1863	287,151	1911	304,591	1957	46,182
1864	125,950	1912	175,130	1958	55,427
1865	242,471	1913	272,965	1959	32,029
1866	267,029	1914	233,719	1960	37,459
1867-1869	359,994*	1915	47,004	1961	41,450
1870	278,046	1916	241,302	1962	59,753
1871	354,505	1917	196,228	1963	77,767
1872	251,997	1918	151,431	1964	45,720
1873	437,995	1919	81,293	1965	79,954
1874	392,228	1920	22,985	1966	51,515
1875	370,079	1921	101,452	1967	42,070
1876	419,220	1922	126,031	1968	39,749
1877	433,882	1923	101,770	1969	118,072
1878	425,452	1924	129,561	1970	93,286
1879	481,165	1925	127,882	1971	73,406
1880	214,500	1926	211,531	1972	41,743
1881	371,481	1927	180,459	1973	44,957
1882	227,396	1928	227,022	1974	48,784
1883	336,762	1929	201,856	1975	78,127
1884	267,730	1930	241,236	1976	94,617

*Average **No records available

Sources: 1817-1923 "Chafe's Sealing Book", third edition, Trade Printers & Publishers Ltd., St. John's, Nfld., 1924.

1920-1976 Records of Economics Branch, Fisheries Service, Department of Environment, St. John's, Nfld.

Note 1: Some of the earlier records are grouped in ten-year periods and some of the yearly figures are not available. In the above table the actual yearly figures are used when available, otherwise an average per year is given.

Note 2: There are no statistics available on catches by landsmen prior to 1946. The figures from 1817-1945 give the catch by vessels only, and those after 1945 include the catch by vessels and landsmen.

The demand for seal meat exists primarily in Newfoundland although a small amount is also consumed in the Magdalen Islands. The meat is sold fresh, frozen, and to a lesser extent, in canned form. The greatest demand, however, is for the meat of the flipper which is considered a seasonal delicacy by many Newfoundland residents.

TABLE 1.2

ATLANTIC SEAL FISHERY*

Landings, Landed Values of Seal Pelts: 1968-1976

Year	Catch	Value of Pelts	Average Value of Pelts
	No.	$	$
1968	107,148	672,337	6.27
1969	173,689	1,278,211	7.36
1970	148,337	1,309,035	8.82
1971	134,610	1,144,898	8.51
1972	78,335	820,574	10.48
1973	68,209	756,457	11.09
1974	94,105	1,157,393	12.30
1975	122,919	2,458,681	20.00
1976	127,147	2,028,000	15.95

*The values presented are for the first sale of pelts with attached fat of all Atlantic seal species as compiled by the Economics and Intelligence Branch of the Fisheries and Marine Service, Department of Fisheries and the Environment, Ottawa, Canada. This does not include the value of any other products derived from the seal fishery.

1.4 The Structure of the Industry

The seal industry is based on a market demand for the pelts, oil and meat products. The primary level of the industry is composed of three distinct groups, while the secondary level is composed of two sectors supplying markets with skins, oil and meat products.

The landsmen and some small vessel operators traditionally sell their pelts to sub-agents or agents who are employed, usually on a commission basis, by the pelt processors. The large vessels, as well as some of the small vessels, sell their pelts directly to the pelt processing plants. In recent years the pelt processors have encouraged seal hunters to sell directly to the plant as an aide in determining and improving quality and subsequently increasing the value of the pelt. The pelt processors then remove the fat, sell the oil for refinement and ship the skins abroad for final processing and sale. Exporting of unfinished skins in this manner is the usual practice in many major fur producing countries.

The carcasses and flippers have a limited and seasonal market demand in Newfoundland. Meat products may enter this market through these same sub-agents and agents, by means of independent agents, through wholesale meat buyers, canneries, or directly to the local market. Although it is feasible for meat products to enter the market directly from the primary sector, they generally follow one, several, or all of the channels mentioned above. As well, the seal hunter consumes or gives away a substantial amount of seal meat.

This concludes a general description of the Atlantic Coast seal fishery and industry. In the chapters to follow, an analysis will be made of economic returns derived through the seal industry in 1976.

CHAPTER II

THE SEAL FISHERY IN 1976

2.1 The Primary Sector

The primary sector of the Atlantic Sealing Industry involved approximately 6,000 seal hunters in 1976, 86 per cent of whom were located in the province of Newfoundland-Labrador, with other operations distributed throughout Cape Breton, the Magdalen Islands, and the North Shore of Quebec bordering the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Operations are seasonal in nature and, in the case of many of the participants, entirely dependent upon weather conditions and the availability of seals in any given area. The season generally lasts from early winter to late spring, although specific seasons are dependent upon geographic location in relation to the migratory route of the seals, as well as the mode of harvest used to land seal products. Specific seasons as related to gear and area are defined in the Seal Protection Regulations (See Appendix C).

In this analysis of the primary sector two specific elements are dealt with in detail: (1) Returns to Labour (the seal hunter) and; (2) Returns to Capital (the owners of vessels). Like other stocks in Canada's fisheries, this resource is considered a common property having a zero cost, but is under strict management control.[1] Seal resources are exploited by several types of technology with variations depending upon geographic conditions. As pointed out earlier, over the years three specific entities have emerged based on the above conditions:

1. Landsmen: Shore-based operations conducted by small groups of two to six men, operating from small boats, often under mechanical power (less than 35 feet in length), walking, or using snowmobiles, generally within a radius of 12 miles from their home ports. The seals may be harvested by means of nets which are restricted by regulation to specific areas, rifles which are common to all areas, or much less frequently, by clubs. The last method described is rarely used. The Magdalen Island hunt in most years allows the hunter to walk from the shore, although generally "canots" are used by crews of 5-6 men pushing the vessel affixed with runners across the ice floes. This fishery may commence as early as November in some areas, while continuing into mid-May in many areas.

[1] The Seal Protection Regulations dictate who may be granted the privilege to hunt seals, and also specify an amount to be charged for a licence to hunt seals. The cost of the resource may be viewed through the cost of licensing which may fluctuate to incorporate various management strategies.

2. Small Vessel Operations: These operations, employing vessels 35 to 65 feet in length, which require a specific licence, are conducted by groups of 3-10 men, depending upon area and the size of vessel. The fishery begins in late January in Northern Newfoundland and increases in both effort and intensity until it peaks during April and early May in the Northeast, Northwest, and Strait of Belle Isle areas of Newfoundland-Labrador. Vessels also operate from the Magdalen Islands and Cape Breton with their activities peaking in mid-March or early April as the seals migrate through the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In recent years good weather and an increase in numbers of vessels reinforced for weather conditions have contributed to an increase in the number of vessels in this sector of the fishery. While operating from a home port, these vessels have the advantage of travelling further afield and operating under more diversified weather conditions than landsmen. The danger, however, of having a vessel crushed, trapped or severely damaged in the ice floes remains a constant risk for which the hunter and vessel owner must be prepared.

   In Newfoundland, vessels often serve as a base of operations for small motor boats which strike out, as do the landsmen, in search of the seals in the water. Rifles are usually used to harvest the seals, although, depending upon conditions, any of the methods used by landsmen may be employed. When operating from the Magdalen Islands, vessels conduct their hunt in a manner similar to that of the large vessels described below.

3. Large Vessels: Canadian vessels over 65 feet operate from ports in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and are limited by law to a specific quota allocation of seals, i.e. 52,333 seals between March 15 and April 25, in 1976. The large vessels are the most efficient method of technology. The power and structure of these vessels allow them to penetrate the heavy ice floes in pursuit of the recently born "white-coats" on the whelping grounds.

   They may leave the harp seal herds when their pelts are in a moulting condition, and therefore less valuable, to harvest the hooded seal which is also under quota management. The large vessels then return to harvest "beaters" (the "whitecoats" which have moulted). While employing a lesser number of people, they attain a greater percentage of landings and value. Average revenues per hunter here are far greater than for any other method used.

2.2 Survey Results: General

To assess employment and incomes in the seal fishery during 1976 a survey was conducted in Newfoundland-Labrador (with emphasis upon the Northern sector of the Province and Southern Labrador), the Magdalen Islands and Cape Breton. A 20% sample was selected randomly for Newfoundland-Labrador and Cape Breton, drawn from the receipts on hunting licenses purchased in each community. The sample was weighted by area depending on the distribution of active seal hunters. Interviews with those people selected were then held throughout the areas to arrive at the findings presented in this paper.

The survey revealed that of the 1,663 respondents 36% did not participate in the hunt, while 22% landed seals on a casual or non-commercial basis; and 42% gained an income from the hunt. Although 3 distinctive methods of hunting seals have been defined, the survey was analyzed in seven groups, as some of the hunters participated in more than one of the 3 methods of hunting previously defined. It was found that of the total number of respondents only 6% participated in more than one of the categories.

Table 2.1 indicates the percentage of respondents who claimed to have participated in the seal hunt in 1976 compared with the actual number of hunting licenses issued. This does not segregate those with limited effort in the fishery, those who did not report any earnings, or those who did not report any landings during the year. For example, the Magdalen Islands display a participation rate of 73%, while actually only 40 seals were landed by landsmen. This is not to imply these people did not hunt, for they were ready, able, waiting and watching daily for the arrival of the seals. However, the ice floes carrying the Gulf herd came within a few miles of the Magdalens and then quickly moved offshore again travelling over 70 miles in just one day. While this is not entirely uncommon to the Magdalen Islands, the trend of landed values during the previous seven years depicts an economic loss to these landsmen of approximately $90,000 in 1976.

The results of the survey signified a high degree of dependence on sealing by some local communities. Whereas in many urban and rural areas the individual often has alternative employment opportunities, the geographic location of many Atlantic communities does not provide such alternatives, especially during the winter months. Indeed an aggregate unemployment rate greater than 13% of the work force is not uncommon in the Atlantic region during this period.[1] Thus unemployment rates in these particular isolated communities could be, and often are considerably higher.

[1] In 1976 the unemployment rate within the Atlantic Region as a whole was 13.6% during the first quarter, ranging as high as 25.5% in one rural region to 6.0% in an urban area - Statistics Canada, Ottawa 1976.

TABLE 2.1

SEAL HUNTING LICENSES ISSUED AND DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE SEALERS: 1976 SURVEY RESPONSE

Area	NFLD-Labrador		Magdalen Islands		N.S.		Total	
	L.I.	P.R.	L.I.	P.R.	L.I.	P.R.	L.I.	P.R.
Hunting* Licences	7,819	55.9	752	73.2	78	100.0	8,649	57.1
Small Vessels	199	94.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	203	94.1
Large Vessels	4	100.0	-	-	3	100.0	7	100.0

L.I. - Licenses Issued
P.R. - Participation Rate (%)

*Does not include 1,015 licenses issued to residents of the North Shore of Quebec.

The survey also revealed the degree of dependency of seal hunters upon the fishing industry from which over 50% of the respondents gained a livelihood. It should be noted that over half the respondents claimed to have gained an income from more than two occupations in which they were employed for periods of longer than two weeks during the year, which reflects the seasonal nature of employment in these areas. The average number of weeks worked during the year was 33, while annual gross income from all employment during 1976 was estimated to average $7,500 for these active seal hunters. Employment throughout the principal seal hunting season (December through May) was gained for an average of 11 weeks of which 4 weeks related to the seal hunt, while during a further 7 weeks the seal hunters were employed in other activities, generally in the later part of the sealing season (April - May) as the inshore fisheries for finfish commenced. The survey indicated that only 42% of the respondents gained an income from the sale of seal products although 57% of the respondents actually participated in the hunt. Due to the uncertainties and vagaries associated with this hunt, 15% of these hunters did not realize any income. Although these statistics might be expected to occur annually, this was particularly noticeable during 1976 as the Gulf herd passed beyond the range of landsmen operations in the Magdalen Islands. The overall economic consequences to the Atlantic region were somewhat off at as the seals come within range of southwestern Newfoundland, providing employment to about about 300 seal hunters while harvesting approximately 5,000 seals.

The survey revealed the following characteristics of those respondents who participated in the seal hunt:

- 81% were married;
- active seal hunters had an average of 3.5 dependants;
- the majority of seal hunters were in the age category of 25 - 44 years;
- the seal hunters had lived in their present community for an average of 34 years;
- 60% had hunted in four of the last five years;
- 65% had less than grade 9 education;
- 17% had completed other formal training courses after leaving public school.

The relatively low level of education in comparison to that required for most other employment has a considerable bearing on the limited occupational mobility of these men. This fact, and the near absence of alternative employment opportunities in the communities in which they live, attest to the important role sealing plays in the occupational lives of sealers and their dependents.

2.3 Returns to Labour

Of the respondents who participated in the 1976 seal hunt, landsmen obtained an average gross income of $232 during 19 days of employment, small vessel hunters grossed an average income of $1,256 during an average of 29 days hunting, and those who hunted from large vessels received a gross income of $1,877. In analyzing these incomes, three factors have been considered:

1. A wide dispersion of incomes was recorded from each method of hunting seals ranging from zero to over $2,000. In the case of landsmen, for instance, 35% of those who actually received an income from the hunt grossed more than $500 in revenues, while 71% of the small vessel hunters reporting revenues also exceeded this amount.

2. Only 9 large vessel hunters were interviewed. An accurate representation of earnings is presented through the sample of large vessels (as outlined in Section 2.4) where returns per man employed on each vessel is calculated to be $2,401;

3. The majority of seal hunters did not derive incomes from the sale of all types of seal products, and only those who provided a detailed account of revenues are included in the results (See Table 2.4). These figures, however, represent average responses from the total sample.

The survey indicated that carcasses and flippers were utilized from approximately 50%[1] of total seals landed, while hearts and livers were utilized from some animals although the carcass was not necessarily retained. Table 2.2 outlines the utilization of these products.

In determining net revenues of seal hunters the total value of all products sold or consumed by the seal hunters have been considered, as well as the value and depreciation of all equipment used in the hunt (as a percentage of annual use). A differentiation has been made between variable costs, (gasoline, bullets, provisions) and fixed costs (vessel, motor, fixed gear). Also, the distribution of incomes among active seal hunters must be considered, as average incomes are derived from all respondents who claimed to have hunted seals regardless of income attained. Table 2.3 presents the gross income range while Table 2.4 outlines the average gross and net incomes of seal hunters. (for a detailed account of revenues and expenditures, refer to Appendix A.)

TABLE 2.2

UTILIZATION OF SEAL PRODUCTS AS A PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED PELT LANDINGS: 1976 SURVEY RESPONSE

	Pelt & Fat	Carcasses	Flippers	Other
	%	%	%	%
Sold	99.7	19.7	26.6	0.8
Retained for consumption or other commercial purposes	0.3	30.1	24.3	-
Retained for other uses	-	0.6	0.5	-
Total:	100.0	50.4	51.4	0.8

2.4 Returns to Capital

To develop this analysis of vessel operations and subsequent returns to investment capital, the information was solicited from a sample of vessel owners. This included a selected representative group of 17 vessels (9% of participants) in the 35 to 65 foot length category, while all large vessels over 65 feet were included. Responses were received from six of the seven large vessels operating in 1976. Landsmen operations displayed a low level of capital investment (Table 2.4) of which a depreciation value of $39 was affixed to individual sealers' incomes. This tendency is also seen in small vessel operations. However, in this latter case the high degree of capital investment cannot be ignored, as it is a definite prerequisite to continuing involvement in this fishery.

[1] Subsequent interviews with processors, buyers and hunters indicated this figure actually to be a maximum 31.5% of total pelt landings. It is thought this high percentage of utilization refers to all carcasses from which any meat (flippers, hearts, livers, etc.) was taken, as well as some double counting where carcasses were divided among several members of any given party of hunters interviewed.

TABLE 2.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN SEAL HUNTER'S GROSS INCOME: 1976 SURVEY RESPONSE

Sample size (no. of Men)	756	118	9
Gross Income Range ($)	Landsmen	Small Vessel Hunters	Large Vessel Hunters
	%	%	%
0	30.4	3.1	-
1 - 100.00	32.9	16.9	-
101 - 200.00	12.6	10.6	11.1
201 - 500.00	14.7	28.1	22.2
501 - 1000.00	7.0	15.0	-
Over 1000.00	2.4	26.3	66.7

TABLE 2.4

AVERAGE RETURNS TO LABOUR: 1976 SURVEY RESPONSE*

Sample size (no. of Men)	526	114	6
Item	Landsmen	Small Vessel Hunters	Large Vessel Hunters
	$	$	$
Pelts	212.12	1,031.83	1,337.73
Carcasses	15.79	137.08	121.83
Flippers	3.45	82.73	329.50
Other	0.19	4.39	87.63
GROSS REVENUE	231.55	1,256.03	1,876.69
Expenditures			
Variable Costs	83.37	384.64	489.44
Fixed Costs	39.28	-	-
GROSS EXPENDITURES	122.65	384.64	489.44
Net Revenue	108.90	871.39	1,387.25

*This sample has been derived from those respondents who provided a detailed account of expenditures and/or revenues.

The owner of capital equipment is interested in obtaining a return on his investment greater than can be obtained through alternative investment opportunities. In the seal fishery, however, it must be realized that although the seal hunter utilizes this capital equipment the seasonal nature of this fishery dictates that it is but one (and not always specific) aspect of the vessel's annual operation. Thus fishing and sealing can be considered a joint business venture, the viability of which depends on overall returns to capital. This return on investment plays an important role in both the small vessel and large vessel seal hunts since capital is a barrier to entry into the industry. Therefore, gross earnings were determined through the following criteria:

1. The quantity of seal products landed;

2. The method of sale;

3. End use of the products;

4. Prices received.

The costs of the operation represent the direct expenditures for wages and materials and relate to the cost of services provided to enter the hunt. This has been derived through an analysis of operational expenditures (all expenditures of the enterprise attributable to maintaining it in the seal hunt) and capital expenditures (the original expenditure for fixed gear and vessel).

Of the 203 small vessels (35-65') licensed to hunt seals in 1976, twelve did not record any of the 32,546 seal pelts landed by such vessels while 103 of the vessels recorded landings greater than 100 pelts, signifying an intense degree of effort in this fishery. In the approximately 2,800 sea days shared by this fleet of small sealing vessels, receipts were recorded of approximately $1.2 million accrued through the sale of meat, pelts and other seal products. Net receipts for these vessels are estimated to be $753,000 shared after expenses by the 898 men who served as crew, and to a limited extent, by the owners of the vessel.

Due to severe fluxuations in the availability of seals the value of pelts on some of the small vessel operations (particularly in the Gulf) is lower since sealers were not able to select only finer quality pelt types. Small vessel operations, which have increased greatly in the last few years, are also a new experience to many. The survey taken of these vessels depicts them operating at a marginal ($9) loss during a relatively short period which is in part due to:

1. Many are not re-inforced so that ice conditions caused damage. Also, frigid weather conditions played havoc with electronic equipment on board.

2. Based upon preparation time and effort on the seal hunt, depreciation was scheduled at 11% of the annual depreciation rate (the original value of the vessel and fixed assets less federal and provincial

TABLE 2.5

AVERAGE RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND NET RETURNS OF VESSELS: 1976 SEAL HUNT

	Average per Vessel	
Type of Vessel	Small Vessels	Large Vessels
Size Class	35' - 65'	Over 65'
Size of Sample	17	6
	$	$
RECEIPTS		
Pelt Sales	5,061.18	129,221.00
Carcass Sales	797.18	-
Flipper Sales	475.00	-
Other	5.12	21,263.38*
TOTAL RECEIPTS	6,338.48	150,484.38*
Less Manufacturing/Cooking Charges	-	13,021.51*
NET RECEIPTS	6,338.48	137,462.87
EXPENDITURES		
a) Maintenance and Repairs	992.31	15,990.56
b) Other Operating Expenses		
Fuel, Oil Grease	788.78	11,838.47
Provisions	301.00	9,077.94
Wages	-	1,591.99
Wharfage	12.70	-
Miscellaneous	115.35	3,514.87
Sub-total	1,217.83	26,023.27
c) Fixed Charges		
Marine Insurance	110.36	4,761.42
Crew Insurance	-	984.33
Workmen's Compensation	-	341.67
Interest	58.51	277.78
Sub-total	168.87	6,365.20
Total Cash Expenditures	2,378.01	48,379.03
Net Cash Returns to Labour & Capital	3,960.47	89,083.84
Distributed As:		
1) Net Crew Earnings		
Net cash crew share	3,692.53	-
Commission and Wages	95.29	-
Sub-total	3,787.82	50,841.04
2) Net Cash Boat Share	172.65	38,242.80
Less Depreciation	181.38	2,923.92
Net Earnings of Boat	- 8.73	35,318.88

*Estimate based on Returns from 5 vessels.

subsidies multiplied by an annual straight-line depreciation of 7 1/2%) unless otherwise indicated by the vessel owners, and established that the vessel had indeed participated in another occupation during this time period.

3. It is conceivable that a vessel might operate at a loss in a seasonal fishery since returns from other fisheries could compensate this leading to an overall net return, or at least realizing a break-even point. In the seal fishery the vessel owners appear content to return the majority of revenues to labour rather than to capital over the short period of their sealing operation.

The large vessels are generally designed to cope with harsh weather conditions and operated with a profit while distributing higher returns to labour. This is due to a greater accessibility to the stocks, and the fact that only the best and most efficient sealers serve on these vessels. Average receipts, expenditures and net returns are shown in Table 2.4 while the relationship between receipts and expenditures is shown in Table 2.5.

TABLE 2.6

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES: 1976 VESSEL SURVEY RESPONSE

	Average		Vessels			Average per Vessel			
				Reporting			Percent of Gross Receipts for		
Type of Vessel	Length	Size of Crew	Number in Sample	Profit	Loss	Gross Receipts	Total Cash Expense	Net Crew Earnings	Depreciation	TOTAL
	ft.	no.	no.	no.	no.	$	%	%	%	%
Vessels 35-65'	54	4.7	17	7	10	6,338	37.5	59.8	2.9	100.2
Vessels over 65'	167	27.3	6	6	0	137,463	35.2	37.0	2.1	74.3

Table 2.7 shows the average receipts per pelt landed. Since it is impossible to isolate the exact cost of any particular article landed for commercial sale, the value of the pelt has been supplemented by the value of all products derived from the hunt in the case of small vessels. For the large vessels the value of meat products is considered a "bonus" to the crew and only the oil product derived after processing costs has been supplemented to the value of the pelts. The overall cost per unit for both classes of vessels is expressed excluding labour costs due to the varying income-sharing arrangements.

TABLE 2.7

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AVERAGE COST AND PRICE RECEIVED: 1976 VESSEL SURVEY RESPONSE

Type of Vessel	Cost per pelt landed	Revenue per pelt landed	Net Receipts per pelt
	$	$	$
Small Vessels (35-65 ft)	5.93	15.80	9.87
Large Vessels (over 65 ft)	5.59	15.88	10.29

CHAPTER III

THE PROCESSING SECTOR AND MARKETING OF SEAL PRODUCTS

3.1 The Market: Supply and Demand Conditions

The secondary sector of the sealing industry involves the processing of pelts in preparation for final processing abroad and the processing of meat products. A substantial amount of meat products is consumed fresh, especially the seal flippers which are regarded as a delicacy in Newfoundland. The industry is characterized by a large number of agents or buyers who purchase seals directly from the hunters or sealing vessels. These in turn are sold to processing plants or as fresh meat to the consumer market.

The pelt processors remove the blubber from the pelt, rendering it into an oil, and grade the skins according to species, size, quality, and the degree of natural colouring in the pelt. This determines the price paid to agents and/or hunters for the skins. Then all excessive particles of fat, fibres and moisture are removed from the skins, after which they are treated to prevent oxidation and discolouration, packed in barrels, and held in storage for final processing abroad. Skins with loose hair ("tanners") are dry salted and cured immediately after grading, and then packed in bundles for shipment. The processing of seal meat consists of purchasing the meat round (in the pelt) or freshly skinned from agents and hunters, cutting and cooking the meat, and canning it in 14 or 7 oz. tins for sale primarily in Newfoundland.

The relationship between pelt and meat production is determined by a demand for the main products. Consumer demand for seal skin products has been declining in recent years although this trend has been somewhat offset through the wide diversification between the luxury market for skins and the market for leather products. Furthermore, the currently limited and foreseeable availability of the resource has contributed to the stability in price. The marketing of seal meat is mainly a by-product of the seal hunt and is dependent upon a seasonal Newfoundland demand for these meat products. The processing of seal meat serves this demand often as a substitute for fresh seal meat.

In the production of seal skins, market trends and returns on investment have to be predicted in the mid to long-run operation of processors as such factors as market demand and quota restrictions (and subsequent stock recruitment), as well as competition within the industry contribute associate economies and diseconomies of operation. Based on these factors the industry expects return on investment may decrease over the next few years. However, in the long run an increasing return on investment is expected as market forces stabilize in relation to the supply of raw material and an optimal level of production is attained. It is the view of the meat processing companies that demand for the processed product is in the area of 110,000 lbs. annually, and relatively inelastic with respect to the price. Table 3.1 depicts the relationship between the

processed value of pelts and meat products. It should be noted that variations in price occur not only with respect to market and climatic conditions, but with respect to the degree of competition as new firms emerge in the industry. For instance, in 1974 only one firm processed seal meat products as the availability of fresh meat increased and market constraints remained questionable. As stability of the raw material supply became evident in 1975 and 1976 new firms entered the industry competing for the limited market. The fluxuating price accompanying this development is attributable to the inefficiencies inherent to these latter operations, and is indicative of the inelastic characteristic of the Newfoundland market.

TABLE 3.1

SEAL PRODUCT PRODUCTION AND MARKET VALUES ATLANTIC COAST, 1969 - 1976

Year	Pelt Landings	Processed[(a)] Value	Unit Value	Processed Seal Meat	Processed Value	Unit Value
	(000's)	($000's)	($/pelt)	(000's lbs)	($000's)	($/lb)
1969	174	2,002	11.51	54	50	0.93
1970	148	1,893	12.79	25	32	1.28
1971	135	1,526	11.30	26	35	1.35
1972	78	1,137	14.58	39	62	1.59
1973	68	1,472	21.65	61	98	1.61
1974	94	1,904	20.26	36	47	1.31
1975	126	3,353	26.61	123	166	1.35
1976	127	3,780	29.76	128	145	1.13

(a) Represents the value of pelts at point of export from Canada, as well as the processed value of seal oil.

3.2 Market Operations: Primary Level by Agents

The 24 agents operating throughout the Atlantic Region in 1976 were employed by the pelt processing companies and received their revenues on a commission basis. This compensation is based on one of two arrangements - A 10% commission based upon a pre-set price paid to the seal hunters for each category of seal pelts; or a 5% commission based upon the graded value of the pelts at the plant. The latter agreement has generally been rejected by the agents as it is felt this serves only to decrease profits compared to the first alternative. The effect of this is generally to lower the price paid to the seal hunter which is based upon an exchange average price, and includes low grade and poorly handled pelts. Consequently any seal hunter who properly handled the pelts, thereby supplying a high quality skin, received a lower price than he would if it were graded at the plant. This situation results in a lower value of total pelt landings and acts as a disincentive to supply quality pelts. The agents also purchase a limited quantity of seal meat when markets are available. It should, however, be noted that in recognizing these inherent disincentives, pelt processors are now encouraging hunters to deliver pelts directly to the plants.

TABLE 3.2

AVERAGE EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF SEAL PELT BUYERS AND PROCESSORS: 1976

	Total No. of Operations	No. in Sample	Sample Average: Employees	Rate	No. of Hours	Pelts Purchased	Carcasses Purchased	Flippers Purchased	Total Expenditures	Total Receipts
	No.	No.	No.	$/hr	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$
Sub-agents	18[1]	3.0	2.0	2.50	39.0	801.7	228.3	-	14,688	15,740
Agents	24	4.0	2.8	3.00	77.6	3,082.3	695.5	106.5	39,200	44,796
First Processors	2	2.0	27.5	3.50	520.0	63,573.5	-	-	1,272,400	1,890,000

(1) Varies depending upon annual area of landings, the figure given is an estimate derived from the survey of Agents.

To analyze the operations of these agents, a random survey was taken encompassing the operations of seven pelt buyers in Newfoundland. Of the respondents it appeared three were sub-agents for agents receiving a flat rate or percentage commission for pelts bought. Table 3.2 shows these operations in relation to the pelt processors and depicts employment, expenditure and revenue configurations for the period of operations in 1976.

The actual number of sub-agents fluctuates from year to year as operations are conducted by local merchants who purchase seals when they are available in any particular area. This is by no means consistent from year to year and entirely dependent upon the area of landings. Revenues amounted to an average rate of 5% of gross purchases and net revenues in this sample averaged approximately $1,000 over the period of the seal hunt. Employment was generated for approximately two people in each operation, and usually involved the people running the "general store". As this survey was indicative of purchasing operations, it may be assumed there were about 18 sub-agents purchasing pelts in 1976.

The agents, who purchase pelts from sub-agents and directly from seal hunters (primarily landsmen and some small vessel operations) display an average return of $5,600 during the 1976 seal season while employing approximately three people for a two-week period at an average rate of $3.00 per hour. The return to agents from the sample taken showed 11% above the value paid for pelts and/or carcasses after expenses. Each agent purchased an average of 3,082 pelts, 695 carcasses and 106 flippers.

The value of the oil is also returned to the agent and is usually included in the price paid to the seal hunters for the pelts. The yield of this product is about 40 pounds of fat per pelt which produces 32.8 pounds of oil; the price paid by the processing companies in 1976 was approximately four cents per pound for fat. In 1976, 449,000 gallons of oil were produced for a first value of $201,000. This is paid to agents, vessel owners or seal hunters who deliver pelts directly to the plant.

3.3 The Seal Processing Industry

The two plants processing seal pelts in the Atlantic Region incurred processing costs of $435,000 for all the pelts of landsmen and small vessels. Processing costs for large vessel operations are deducted from the gross revenues of the landings at a rate of about $0.50 per pelt, after which a rebate is given for the oil produced. These plants operated for about 7 1/2 months of the year, with peak production being in the April through June period during which time 55 people were employed (see Table 3.3).

As the skins are witheld from the market by the processors to obtain the best possible market price, it is difficult to determine a final value based on the annual hunt. However, it is estimated the pelts landed in 1976 will yield about $6,000,000 based on current market prices.[1] It should be noted that the cost of preparing pelts abroad in the final

[1] Annual Fur Production, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 23207.

processing stage may equal as much as the first value of the pelts ($2,028,000). For the purposes of this study, however, the value of the pelts after processing to the Atlantic Region is the main concern. This value is reported to be $3,024,000 with an additional $756,000 gained through the marketing of seal oil.

In 1976, all operations involved in the manufacturing sector of the seal industry experienced the negative effects of excess processing capacity. For the pelt processors this was caused by a limited supply of seal pelts while conversely, the meat processors were faced with a limited demand for their products, although raw material supplies were abundant.

The three plants processing seal meat are located on the east coast of Newfoundland and concentrate on the production of a pre-cooked, canned meat production. While only one plant was designed specifically for the production of seal meat, all operations were about the same size and also produced various fishery and agricultural products on a seasonal basis. All plants are family operations with assembly line production capabilities employing 15-18 people during a maximum period of 21 weeks. Production amounted to 128,000 lbs of canned seal meat in 1976 during an average operational period of less than 35 days. Supply exceeded demand for this product, however, as 18,000 lbs remained on inventory at year's end. It should be noted that maximum production capacity of the plants operating in 1976 is estimated to be 1.5 million pounds (56,000 carcasses) given present production facilities and seasonal characteristics. Consequently, several factors have a major effect on the production of canned seal meat:

a) Seasonal factors: The sealing season is usually short (this is especially so in the case of the large vessel hunt) and peak supplies must be processed while they are available.

b) Processing requirements: The high oil content of the meat causes the carcass to go rancid within a short period of time after death. Supplies must move quickly to minimize inventory spoilage.

c) Market factors: At present seal meat serves only a limited Newfoundland market. Consequently plants operate below optimal levels and seal hunters receive a low return for their labour while price of the finished product remains high.

d) Supply: With the existing market conditions it is often uneconomical for the seal hunter to remove all carcasses from the ice floes where available storage space on board is a dominant factor.

The rapid influx of a seasonal supply of seal meat accompanied by a limited demand has also depressed the price paid to hunters for the carcass. Average first values in Newfoundland were $15.82 for pelts and $10.80 to $24.00 per dozen for flippers. While average prices of pelts and flippers to seal hunters have increased during the past several years, the value of seal carcasses bought by the canneries has decreased from $0.30 per pound in 1975 to $0.15 in 1976. Because markets for seal meat outside of Newfoundland are virtually non-existent, this downward trend in both the

primary and processed values is to be expected as there are no alternative uses for this product at present. The amount of seal meat reaching the Newfoundland market in canned form was 6% of total seals harvested in 1976, while the capacity to produce this product is at least twelve-fold that now being utilized. The seal cannery plays a minor role in the annual operations of two of the processors which depend primarily upon a supply of fish to optimize their operations. Over the short run competition may well force some or all of these companies out of the industry. However, if demand improves, the potential exists for the development of an extremely lucrative industry.

TABLE 3.3

SEAL MEAT PRODUCTION: 1976

	Production					
	24/14 oz. C/S	24/7 oz. C/S	Pounds	Conversion Factor*	Landed Weight (lbs.)	Number of Carcasses** (est.)
MARCH	550	-	11,550	1.538	17,764	573
APRIL	2,790	317	61,918	1.538; 2.237	109,904	3,604
MAY	1,546	2,131	54,842	1.538; 2.237	101,059	3,314
ANNUAL	4,886	2,448	128,310		228,727	7,491

* A conversion factor is calculated through a recyclical processing yield of 44.7% by weight for the bone-out product and 65.0% by weight for the bone-in product.

** An estimate is attained through an average weight of carcasses purchased by industry of 30.5 lbs., verified through an estimated production in the order of 7,500 plus or minus 500 carcasses.

In direct competition to the canned product, the sale of fresh and frozen seal meat such as roasts, steaks and flippers provides the greatest supply of seal to Newfoundland consumers. These products, which were generally sold through commercial outlets ranging from major chain supermarkets to the smallest community stores, are estimated to have obtained a final value of approximately $490,000[1] in 1976 while representing 22% of total seals harvested.[2]

[1]A review of retail outlets revealed carcasses to have sold for approximately $5.00 -$7.00 each, while flippers sold for $2.00 each on average.

[2]Based on the results of the primary sector surveys, as well as the survey of Agents.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The value added from primary sealing operations to the Atlantic Regional economy is estimated to be $3 million from all sources in 1976. From the three surveys taken of these operations the distribution of gross receipts indicated pelt sales accounted for 70%, oil for 6% while the sale of meat products represented 24% of total revenues. The average returns to labour were $232 for the landsmen, $806 for those participating in the small vessel operations, and $2,401 from large vessel operations. The survey taken of small vessels (35-65 feet) indicated that these vessels operated at a marginal $9 loss with the gross revenues being divided amongst the crew. This is, however, a characteristic of a seasonal fishery, and it must be assumed that this loss is recouped through other fisheries. On the other hand, the large vessels operated at a profit, with the contribution to overhead and profit averaging about $35,000 (26% of gross receipts).

The processing sector of the industry is estimated to have contributed a further $2.4 million to the Regional Economy while employing over 200 people. This value was accumulated through sub-agents, agents, pelt processors, and meat processors. The analysis also included the final sale of all fresh meat products. It is estimated that total meat sales represent 29% of all seals harvested in the 1976 hunt.

The overall economic value of the seal industry comprising the primary and secondary operations was estimated to be approximately $5.9 million in 1976. Total direct employment was provided to over 4,200 people. This impact has been analyzed through each sector of the industry and multipliers have been established at both levels of operations. Based on the landed value of pelts ($2,028,000) an impact multiplier is realized of 1.462 at the primary level, and 1.206 at the secondary level. The total dollar contribution to Gross Regional Product realized through this analysis may be calculated through an impact multiplier of 2.668 per dollar of seal pelts landed. The employment multiplier in the processing sector is relatively insignificant in terms of total employment. Based on each of the 4,030 people who actually gained employment in the hunt, 0.054 people were employed in the processing of seal products.

The beneficial impact of sealing cannot be expressed solely in economic terms, however. The sociological significance is also of major importance in these isolated communities. The hope and expectancy of the seal hunt provides an accentuated momentum in daily life, contributing to an escape from the monotony of a long, harsh winter in certain communities where employment falls to below 10 per cent of the work force during these winter months. In the Magdalen Islands particularly, a tradition has developed where almost every able-bodied male participates in the hunt. Earnings from the hunt benefited over 18,000 people comprising the households of the seal hunters and are an important supplement to annual income which, for the most part, is gained through employment in other fishing activities during the summer months.

The optimization of returns derived from this common property resource lies in deriving the maximum economic and sociological benefits. Among the factors which determine these benefits, employment, investment, and market consideration have been reviewed. However, future investment and development of the industry is not only dependent upon economic constraints and market trends, but as well upon a continued supply of raw material. As in the harvest of other marine resources, the seal fishery is also managed in an attempt to attain these maximum benefits within the constraints placed upon it by the resource. Recent scientific stock assessments have concluded that seal stocks are expected to attain a level which could permit a continuing sustained yield of 240,000 harp seals annually while stabilizing a population size of 1.6 to 2 million (not including pups) over the next two decades. Of course the objective is to maximize socio-economic benefits over the long-term and not merely to maximize the numbers of seals harvested.

The seal industry contributes to employment and earnings during the lowest point in the Atlantic Region's highly seasonal economic pattern. Although the resource appears capable of allowing increased investment and expansion, the industry, presently suffering from the diseconomies of over-capitalization and faced with uncertain market conditions appears unlikely to follow this route. Consequently, economic performance within this industry should continue to show only marginal improvement over the next few years. As a result, the industry must carefully plan management strategies if improved performance is to be expected.

TABLE A-1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SEAL LICENSES: 1976 SURVEY RESPONSE

(BY AREA AND GEAR CATEGORY)

Gear	Nfld-Labrador %	Magdalen Islands %	Nova Scotia %	Sample Average %
Landsmen	45.3	68.0	93.7	47.0
Small Vessels	10.0	5.2	6.3	9.6
Large Vessels	0.6	-	-	0.5
Did not hunt	44.1	26.8	-	42.9

TABLE A-2

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE SEAL HUNTERS: 1976 SURVEY RESPONSE

AGE	NEWFOUNDLAND %	MAGDALEN ISLAND %	NOVA SCOTIA %	SAMPLE AVERAGE
Under 15	0.1	3.5	-	0.4
15 - 24	16.3	19.5	6.3	16.4
25 - 44	49.5	56.6	37.4	49.9
45 - 64	31.3	20.7	56.3	30.8
Over 65	2.8	-	-	2.5

APPENDIX "A" (con'd)

TABLE A-3

GRADE OF SCHOOLING COMPLETED BY ACTIVE SEAL HUNTERS: 1976 SURVEY RESPONSE

GRADE	NEWFOUNDLAND*	MAGDALEN ISLANDS	NOVA SCOTIA	AVERAGE
	%	%	%	%
1	1.5	-	-	1.3
2	3.5	1.2	-	3.2
3	3.5	-	-	3.2
4	6.6	3.7	6.3	6.4
5	6.6	2.4	18.7	6.4
6	8.9	12.2	12.5	9.2
7	9.4	13.4	12.5	9.8
8	23.9	23.2	18.7	23.7
9	15.2	25.5	18.7	16.6
10	10.7	8.5	-	10.2
11	10.2	2.4	6.3	9.4
12	-	7.3	6.3	0.6

* Secondary School completes at Grade 11 in Newfoundland/Labrador.

TABLE A-4

DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE SEAL HUNTERS BY EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFICATION: 1976 SURVEY RESPONSE

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	NEWFOUNDLAND	MAGDALEN ISLANDS	CAPE BRETON	SAMPLE AVERAGE
	%	%	%	%
Primary Fishing	51.6	67.0	72.7	53.2
Secondary Fishing	3.2	1.1	-	3.0
Manual Labour	16.0	25.5	22.7	16.9
Primary Forestry	7.3	-	-	6.6
Construction Trades	9.0	4.3	4.6	8.6
Other	10.3	2.1	-	9.4
Unemployed*	2.6	-	-	2.3

* This sector refers to those who did not work other than seal hunting in 1976 for any period longer than 2 weeks, as well as disabled and retired people.

TABLE A-5

DAYS EMPLOYED IN THE SEAL FISHERY BY ACTIVE SEAL HUNTERS: 1976 SURVEY RESPONSE

Days Hunted	Nfld Labrador	Magdalen Islands	Nova Scotia	Sample Average
	%	%	%	%
1 - 5	17.5	16.8	0.0	17.1
6 - 10	22.5	11.2	31.3	21.8
11 - 15	17.9	7.0	0.0	16.6
16 - 20	9.2	21.1	62.6	11.1
20 - 30	18.4	19.3	6.3	18.3
More than 30	14.5	24.6	0.0	15.1

TABLE A-6

UTILIZATION OF SEAL PRODUCTS BY ACTIVE SEAL HUNTERS: 1976 SURVEY RESPONSE
(AVERAGE PER HUNTER BY GEAR CATEGORY)

PRODUCT	GEAR CATEGORY			
	Landsmen	Small Vessels	Large Vessels	Sample Average
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1) Pelts: a) Sold	15.38	144.6	256.17	40.5
b) Other	0.1	0.1	-	-
Total Pelts	15.39	144.7	256.17	40.5
2) Carcasses				
a) Sold	4.01	25.7	34.2	8.1
b) Retained for human consumption	7.2	26.9	3.8	10.7
c) Other Uses	0.2	0.4	-	0.2
Total Carcasses	11.41	53.0	38.0	19.0
3) Flippers				
a) Sold	7.4	46.7	803.4	19.3
b) Retained for human consumption	13.6	26.9	25.0	16.1
c) Other Uses	0.2	0.4	-	0.2
Total Flippers	21.2	74.0	828.4	35.6

APPENDIX "A" (con'd)

TABLE A-7

VALUE OF ACTIVE SEAL HUNTERS' CAPITAL EQUIPMENT: 1976 SURVEY RESPONSE

ITEM	LANDSMEN		SMALL VESSEL	
	Value $	Distribution of ownership %	Value $	Distribution of ownership %
Powered Vessel	2,242.73	19.3	44,580.00	51.7
Motor	938.75	21.7	1,611.00	14.1
Rowboat ("canot")	579.26	22.6	872.50	14.1
Rifle	269.17	37.5	253.15	42.7
Snowmobile	1,813.81	4.5	450.00	0.5
Clubs	16.36	1.4	2.25	0.9
Seal Nets	437.73	1.2	-	-
Other	650.19	5.0	719.39	6.1
Average Value	810.53	100.0	48,196.00	100.0

TABLE A-8

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS RECEIPTS DERIVED FROM THE FIRST SALE OF SEAL PRODUCTS: 1976 SURVEY RESPONSE

	Landsmen	Small Vessel Hunters	Large Vessel Hunters	Sample Average
	%	%	%	%
Pelts	81.0	74.1	54.8	77.0
Oil(a)	10.6	8.1	6.3	9.4
Meat & Other Seal Products	8.4	17.8	38.9	13.6

(a) Estimated

TABLE A-9

AVERAGE LANDED VALUES OF SEAL PELTS: NEWFOUNDLAND, 1974-1976

	1976	1975	1974
Whitecoats	12.58	12.56	11.07
Beaters	17.14	25.06	16.82
Bedlammers	13.17	22.93	17.01
Old Harps	13.84	21.06	18.70
Young Hoods	36.47	33.38	34.94
Old Hoods	32.10	35.11	30.36
Other	26.77	29.69	17.20
Average	15.82	20.87	14.04

* A high degree of fluctuation occurs in any specific type of pelt depending upon grading and quality. For instance beaters ranged in value from less than $15 to $36 in 1976 depending upon grade and quality.

TABLE A-10
LANDINGS AND LANDED VALUES OF SEAL PELTS: MAGDALEN ISLANDS 1964-76

Year	Landsmen	Vessels over 35'	Aircraft	Total	Value
	Landings	Landings	Landings	Landings	$000's
1964	15,002	-	26,755	41,757	518
1965	937	-	-	937	10
1966	3,045	-	18,996	22,041	209
1967	4,675	-	16,512	21,187	92
1968	8,380	1,320	7,943	17,643	71
1969	38	1,318	*	1,356	11
1970	146	2,887	*	3,033	24
1971	23,564	6,000	*	29,564	212
1972	79	3,430	*	3,509	24
1973	3,838	5,993	*	9,831	98
1974	14,625	1,036	*	15,661	121
1975	1,520	2,475	*	3,995	40
1976	40	3,018	*	3,058	45

* Aircraft prohibited

APPENDIX "B"

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND STATISTICAL RELIABILITY

This Appendix contains a brief description of the sampling techniques used and estimates of effort, landings and values in each of the three defined methods of harvesting seals.

The sample of seal hunters was chosen using various sampling factions in an attempt to achieve an optimal stratification. The major variable in the survey was hunters' revenues. Statistical reports, as well as a test survey, indicated that the variance of revenues per hunter varied significantly depending upon effort, method of hunting, and area. It was then decided an optimal stratification could be achieved by sampling the more variable districts proportionately less intensive than the less variable districts.

The survey was designed mainly to collect information about net revenues derived from the hunt, hunting effort and utilization of seal landings in an attempt to determine the value of the seal hunt in the context of the Atlantic Regional economy. The results related to all people who held seal hunting licences on the Atlantic Coast in 1976. However, extensive detailed data was collected and tabulated only on that part of the population who declared seal hunting effort in 1976; thus those licence holders who did not hunt during 1976 were excluded from the results although some of these persons may have made expenditures on such items as equipment. Although the survey was designed to span a three-year period, it was found responses concerning these earlier years were often incomplete or inaccurate. Consequently these responses were also eliminated from the analysis presented in this report.

The survey was conducted through a series of interviews by the Statistical and Conservation & Protection Branches of the Maritimes and Newfoundland Regions of the Fisheries and Marine Service in co-operation with the Fishing Services Directorate, Department of Fisheries and the Environment, Ottawa, Canada.

The procedures for identifying seal hunters varied between areas: in Newfoundland a random sample of licence holders was drawn from each community; in Cape Breton a representative sample was selected from the area; in the Magdalen Islands a series of town hall meetings were held. Information was then obtained through personal interviews. The sample of small vessels was stratified according to the frequency distribution of landings for the known population. The survey of large vessels consisted of a questionnaire mailed to owners of all vessels which participated in the 1976 hunt.

(Appendix "B" - con'd)

From the questionnaire the seal hunters were distributed into seven classes of participation depending upon the method of catching category in which they claimed to have participated. It was found that participation in more than one category was limited to 6.5% of the respondents and therefore was assumed to generally be mutually exclusive. It was also found (as was expected) that this type of survey could only attain an accurate assessment of landsmen operations for the purpose of determining population estimates, although information provided an indication for all levels of participation. Thus the vessel surveys served to provide accurate assessments of returns to capital and labour derived from these operations.

All sectors of the survey were conducted in the latter part of November and early December. Over 1700 seal hunters and the owners of 17 small vessels and 7 large vessels were approached. Returns detailing 1976 hunting profiles were received from 950 of the seal hunters, all of the small vessel owners and 6 of the large vessel owners.

The personnel used for the various sectors of the survey were all employed with the Fisheries and Marine Service and, for the most part, were experienced in interviewing or collecting statistical data. They received detailed personal training on the content of the survey and the methodology to be used in the interviews. As each area was surveyed the results were checked carefully for completeness and consistency. The same degree of quality control was maintained throughout the compilation and presentation of the data.

Since the estimates in this report are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same schedules, instructions and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to sampling variability.

The coefficient of determination is a value which directly indicates the proportion of variance which may be incurred based on the number of seal hunters interviewed. In symbols, the coefficient of determination is calculated as follows:

$$r^2 = 1.00 - \frac{S^2_{y \cdot x}}{S^2_y}$$

where $S^2_{y \cdot x}$ represents the unexplained variance and S^2_y represents the total variance. Based upon the summation of reported hunting effort, the coefficient of determination realized in this survey is 94 percent. Therefore, 94% of any estimate based upon population hunting effort is reflected in the analysis of the survey results. Thus, we may conclude the chances are about 95 out of 100 that the population variance would not differ from the summation of that presented in Table B.1.

As it was not feasible to determine the exact variation in the data (due to cost constraints), the coefficient of variation has been used to determine the relative reliability of the various estimates. Although exact measures of variations are most desirable, the use of the coefficient of variation has proven to be adequate in determining data reliability in surveys of this size.

Figures presented in Table B.1 and B.2 are estimates based upon various sample results shown in this report. Table B.1 provides estimated population means derived from the survey of seal hunters while similarly, Table B.2 presents population estimates based on the vessel surveys.

TABLE B-1

ESTIMATES FROM MAJOR FINDINGS

OF THE 1976 SURVEY OF SEAL HUNTERS

Item	Number of Respondents	Sample Averages	Standard Error of the Mean	Coefficient of Variation %	Population Estimates	Confidence Interval (90 Percent Probability)
A. NUMBER OF HUNTING DAYS:		(Days Hunted)			(Total Days Hunted)	
Landsmen	781	17.25	.54	3.1	78,284	74,270- 82,309
Small Vessels	160	28.71	1.97	6.9	22,822	20,256- 25,393
Large Vessels	9	29.11	2.24	7.7	5,502	4,808- 6,196
B. NUMBER OF PELTS LANDED:		(No. of Pelts)			(Total Pelts Landed)	
Landsmen	526	15.38	1.02	6.6	47,012	42,132- 52,416
Small Vessels	114	144.60	78.63	54.4	114,954	12,439-217,474
Large Vessels	6	265.17	25.18	9.5	50,117	42,312- 57,921
C. NUMBER OF CARCASSES LANDED:		(No. of Carcasses)			(Total Carcasses Landed)	
Landsmen	131	16.11	1.51	9.3	12,264	10,378- 14,148
Small Vessels	57	51.40	7.55	1.5	40,866	31,019- 50,707
Large Vessels	5	34.20	11.26	32.9	6,464	2,974- 9,954
D. NUMBER OF FLIPPERS LANDED:		(No. of Flippers)			(Total Flippers Landed)	
Landsmen	61	63.61	29.31	46.1	22,548	5,508- 39,581
Small Vessels	37	143.92	27.38	19.0	114,416	78,718-150,114
Large Vessels	5	803.40	551.08	68.6	151,843	-18,970-322,655

TABLE B-1 (Continued)

ESTIMATES FROM MAJOR FINDINGS

OF THE 1976 SURVEY OF SEAL HUNTERS

Item	Number of Respondents	Sample Averages	Standard Error of the Mean	Coefficient of Variation	Population Estimates	Confidence Interval (90 Percent Probability)
				%		
E. GROSS PELT REVENUES:		($)			($)	($)
Landsmen	524	212.12	12.31	5.8	645,912	584,089-706,962
Small Vessels	114	715.85	73.91	10.3	569,102	472,737-665,465
Large Vessels	6	848.33	109,84	12.9	160,335	126,288-194,380
F. GROSS CARCASS REVENUES		($)			($)	($)
Landsmen	134	61.73	5.23	8.4	48,065	41,348- 54,692
Small Vessels	56	193.59	30.32	15.6	153,904	114,373-193,435
Large Vessels	6	121.83	47.15	38.7	23,027	8,411- 37,641
G. GROSS FLIPPER REVENUES		($)			($)	($)
Landsmen	58	31.12	3.23	10.3	10,489	10,309- 12,273
Small Vessels	37	172.70	39.42	22.8	137,299	85,901-188,692
Large Vessels	6	329.50	83.49	25.3	62,275	36,397- 88,154

TABLE B-2
ESTIMATES FROM MAJOR FINDINGS
OF THE 1976 SURVEY OF SEALING VESSELS

Item	Number of Respondents	Sample Averages	Standard Error of the Mean	Coefficient of Variation %	Population Estimates	Confidence Interval (90 percent Probability)
A. VESSELS OVER 65 FEET:	6					
Gross Receipts		137,463	17,100	12.0	962,241	756,933 - 1,158,549
Cash Expenditures		48,379	6,463	13.0	338,653	264,584 - 412,848
Returns to Labour		50,841	6,564	13.0	355,887	280,532 - 431,242
B. VESSELS 35 to 65 FEET:	17					
Gross Receipts		6,338 2,851	1,421 357	24.0 24.0	1,204,220 541,690	761,436 - 1,647,004
Cash Expenditures						430,449 - 652,931
Returns to Labour		3,788	767	24.0	719,720	480,723 - 958,717

Fisheries and Environment Canada | Pêches et Environnement Canada

APPENDIX "C"

SEAL PROTECTION REGULATIONS

made under the

FISHERIES ACT

Regulations established by

P.C. 1966-904

RÈGLEMENT DE PROTECTION DES PHOQUES

en vertu de la

LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement établi par

C.P. 1966-904

as amended by/modifié par

P.C./C.P. 1967-87
P.C./C.P. 1968-377
P.C./C.P. 1969-303
P.C./C.P. 1970-449
P.C./C.P. 1971-546
P.C./C.P. 1971-1614
P.C./C.P. 1971-2718
P.C./C.P. 1972-472
P.C./C.P. 1972-1231
P.C./C.P. 1973-578
P.C./C.P. 1974-754
P.C./C.P. 1976-484
P.C./C.P. 1977-391

Published under the authority of the Minister/Publication autorisée par le Ministre

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;

Rev. and new, P.C. 1970-449, Mar. 13, 1970.

(*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

RÈGLEMENT RELATIF À LA PROTECTION DES PHOQUES

Titre abrégé

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

Interprétation

2. (1) Dans le présent règlement, l'expression

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

Rév. et remp. C.P. 1970-449, 13 mars 1970.

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 60e 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

Rev. and new, P.C. 1970-449, Mar. 13, 1970.

(*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;

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).

Rév. et remp. C.P. 1970-449, 13 mars 1970.

Vide, 1968-69, c. 28, s. 99.

(*d*) "Minister" means the Minister of the Environment;

d) «Ministre» désigne le ministre de l'Environnement;

Vide 1968-69, c. 28, art. 99

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

e) «canadien non domicilié» désigne un citoyen canadien qui n'est pas domicilié;

(*f*) "person of mixed blood" means a person having no less than one quarter Indian or Eskimo blood;

f) «personne de sang mêlé» désigne une personne possédant au moins un quart de sang indien ou esquimau; et

Amended P.C. 1974-754 April 2, 1974

(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.

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.

Modifié C.P. 1974-754 2 avril 1974

New P.C. 1977-391 Feb. 24, 1977

(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;

g.1) "directeur général regional" 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;

Nouveau C.P. 1977-391 24 fév. 1977

New, P.C. 1967-87, Jan. 19, 1967.

(*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;

h) «chasse de 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;

Ajouté C.P. 1967-87, 19 janv. 1967.

New, P.C. 1970-449, Mar. 13, 1970.

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

New, P.C. 1971-546, Mar. 23, 1971.

(*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.

i) «blanchon» désigne un jeune phoque du Groenland qui n'a pas commencé à muer; Ajouté C.P. 1970-449, 13 mars 1970.

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. Ajouté C.P. 1971-546, 23 mars 1971.

Amended P.C. 1977-391 Feb. 24, 1977

(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.

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. Modifié C.P. 1977-391 24 fév. 1977

New P.C. 1976-484 March 2, 1976

(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,

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. Nouveau C.P. 1976-484 2 mars 1976

New, P.C. 1967-87, Jan. 19, 1967.

(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.

3. Revoked. P.C. 1971-546, March 23, 1971.

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) and (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.

New P.C. 1972-1231 June 6, 1972

(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.

(3) A person who kills seals for sport shall not retain more than twenty-five pounds of meat from the seals killed and

(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 B est un phoque de l'espèce nommée à la colonne II en regard dudit article.

Ajouté C.P. 1967-87, 19 janv. 1967.

3. Révoqué. C.P. 1971-546, 23 mars 1971.

Protection des phoques

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

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

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

7. (1) Sous réserve des paragraphes (2), (3) et (4), 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 la 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.

Nouveau C.P. 1972-1231 6 juin 1972

(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.

(3) Il est interdit à toute personne qui tue des phoques pour le sport de garder plus de vingt-cinq livres de viande provenant

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.

Amended P.C. 1977-391 Feb. 24, 1977

(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.

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

Amended P.C. 1977-391 Feb. 24, 1977

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

(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.

des phoques tués et toute la viande en excédent de cette quantité doit être donnée au guide employé.

(4) 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.

8. 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.

9. (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 trente 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 assujetti aux termes et aux conditions que le Ministre peut prescrire.

Modifié C.P. 1977-391 24 fév. 1977

(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.

10. Il est interdit en tout temps de prendre ou de tuer des phoques à capuchon (ouastik) dans la région du Golfe.

Modifié C.P. 1977-391 24 fév. 1977

11.(1) Il est interdit de capturer ou de tuer des phoques d'une expèce 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,

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.

Amended P.C. 1977-391 Feb. 24, 1977

(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.

Modifié C.P. 1977-391 24 fév. 1977

(3) L'avis visé aux paragraphes (1) ou (2) est diffusé par radio maritimes 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.

Rev. and new, P.C. 1970-449, Mar. 13, 1970.

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

Rév. et remp. C.P. 1970-449, 13 mars 1970.

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.

Rev. and new, P.C. 1970-449, Mar. 13, 1970.

(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.

Rév. et remp. C.P. 1970-449, 13 mars 1970.

(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.

Rev. and new, P.C. 1970-449, Mar. 13, 1970.

(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.

Rév. et remp. C.P. 1970-449, 13 mars 1970.

(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.

Rev. and new, P.C. 1970-449, Mar. 13, 1970.

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

Rév. et remp. C.P. 1970-449, 13 mars 1970

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

(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.

(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.

Amended P.C. 1976-484 March 2, 1976

Modifié C.P. 1976-484 2 mars 1976

Amended
P.C. 1977-391
Feb. 24, 1977

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.

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.

Modifié
C.P. 1977-391
24 fév. 1977

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

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

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

(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

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

Amended
P.C. 1976-484
March 2, 1976

(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.

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 pièces d'identité.

Modifié
C.P. 1976-484
2 mars 1976

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

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

(a) is under eighteen years of age;

a) est âgé de moins de dix-huit ans;

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

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

(c) is not a sealing group leader.

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

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

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

(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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rev. and new, P.C. 1967-87, Jan. 19, 1967.

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 "Poly-Kor" slug shotshells.

Rev. and new, P.C. 1967-87, Jan. 19, 1967.

(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.

Rev. and new, P.C. 1971-546, Mar. 23, 1971.

(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.

Rev. and new, P.C. 1971-546, Mar. 23, 1971.

(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.

New P.C. 1976-484 March 2, 1976

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a hakapik may be used, in the Front Area only, for killing seals in the manner described in subsection (2).

New P.C. 1977-391 Feb. 24, 1977

(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.

Rév. et remp. C.P. 1967-87, 19 janv. 1967.

16. (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».

Rév. et remp. C.P. 1967-87, 19 janv. 1967.

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

Rév. et remp. C.P. 1971-546, 23 mars 1971.

(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.

Rév. et remp. C.P. 1971-546, 23 mars 1971.

(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.

Nouveau C.P. 1976-484 2 mars 1976

(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.

Nouveau C.P. 1977-391 24 fév. 1977

(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).

Amended P.C. 1976-484 March 2, 1976

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.

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.

Modifié C.P. 1976-484 2 mars 1976

Rev. and new. P.C. 1967-87. Jan. 19, 1967.

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

18. Il est interdit de tuer des phoques du Groenland adultes groupés pour la mise bas ou la reproduction.

Rév. et remp. C.P. 1967-87. 19 janv. 1967.

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.

19. (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.

Rev. and new. P.C. 1967-87. Jan. 19, 1967.

(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.

(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.

Rév. et remp. C.P. 1967-87. 19 janv. 1967.

Amended P.C. 1971-2718 Dec. 14, 1971

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 1er juin au 30 septembre, ces deux jours compris.

Modifié C.P. 1971-2718 14 déc. 1971

(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.

New P.C. 1976-484 March 2, 1976

(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.

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

Amended P.C. 1976-484 March 2, 1976

(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.

Rev. and new. P.C. 1967-87. Jan. 19, 1967.

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.

Rev. and new, P.C. 1970-449. Mar. 13, 1970.

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.

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

Amended P.C. 1976-484 March 2, 1976

(a) in the Gulf Area, during any period before 0600 hours or after 1800 hours, Atlantic Standard Time; or

(b) in the Front Area,

Amended P.C. 1977-391 Feb. 24, 1977

(i) during the period from March 12 to March 31 inclusive before 05:30 hours or after 18:30 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.

New. P.C. 1967-87. Jan. 19 1967.

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.

Nouveau C.P. 1976-484 2 mars 1976

(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.

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

Modifié C.P. 1976-484 2 mars 1976

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.

Rév. et remp. C.P. 1967-87, 19 janv. 1967.

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

Rév. et remp. C.P. 1967-449, 13 mars 1970.

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.

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

Modifié C.P. 1976-484 2 mars 1976

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

b) dans la région du Front,

Modifié C.P. 1977-391 24 fév. 1977

(i) du 12 au 31 mars inclusivement, avant 05 heures et demie ou après 18 heures et demie, heure normale de Terre-Neuve,

(ii) du 1er au 24 avril inclusivement, avant 5 heures et demie ou après 20 heures et demie, heure normale de Terre-Neuve.

Ajouté C.P. 1967-87, 19 janv. 1967.

25. 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 9, 12 et 14.

New. P.C. 1967-87, Jan. 19, 1967.

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.

Ajouté C.P. 1967-87, 19 janv. 1967.

26. 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 trente 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.

no change in text

sans modification au texte

SCHEDULE A

Amended, P.C. 1967-87, Jan. 19, 1967.

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	1.00 per registered ton.
(*c*) Revoked P.C. 1971-546, Mar. 23, 1971.	
3. Aircraft Sealing Licence	25.00
4. Sealer's licence or assistant sealer's licence	1.00

Rev. and new, P.C. 1971-546, Mar. 23, 1971.

Amended P.C. 1976-484 March 2, 1976

ANNEXE A

Ajouté, C.P. 1967-87, 19 jan. 1967.

Droits de permis

Permis	*Droit*
1. Permis de chasse sportive du phoque délivré	
a) à un domicilié	$10
b) à un Canadien non domicilié	20
c) à toute autre personne	25
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
b) de plus de 65 pieds	1 par tonne au registre.
3. Permis de chasse aérienne du phoque	25
4. Permis de chasseur de phoques ou d'aide-chasseur de phoques	1.

Rév. et remp. C.P. 1971-546, 23 mars 1971.

Modifié C.P. 1976-484 2 mars 1976

SCHEDULE B

New, P.C. 1967-87, Jan. 19, 1967.

Species of Seals.

Column I	Column II
Common Name	*Species Name*
1. bearded seal	*Erignathus barbatus*
2. grey seal	*Halichoerus grypus*
3. harbour seal	*Phoca vitulina*
4. harp seal	*Phoca groenlandica*
5. hooded or hood seal	*Cystophora cristata*

ANNEXE B

Ajouté, C.P. 1967-87, 19 jan. 1967.

Espèces de phoques.

Colonne I	Colonne II
Nom vulgaire	*Nom scientifique*
1. Phoque barbu	*Erignathus barbatus*
2. Phoque gris	*Halichoerus grypus*
3. Phoque commun	*Phoca vitulina*
4. Phoque du Groenland	*Phoca groenlandica*
5. Phoque à capuchon	*Cystophora cristata*

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

(a)

a)

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

(a) New P.C. 1977-391, February 24, 1977
Amendment List April 7, 1977

a) Nouveau C.P. 1977-391, 24 février 1977
Liste de modifications 7 avril 1977