

Great Slave Lake Commercial Fishery  
Discussion Paper  
October 6, 1999

# GREAT SLAVE LAKE COMMERCIAL FISHERY

## Discussion Paper

### **PREAMBLE:**

During the past decade the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) has made significant investments in an effort to deal with a number of inter-related issues involving the commercial fishery on Great Slave Lake. These issues focus largely on the viability and the sustainability of the fishery. The government's primary objective, during this period, has been to arrive at a consensus among stakeholders on a plan or strategy with respect to these issues. To date, even with a concerted effort, there is little to no evidence that this objective has been met.

The GNWT, through the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (RWED), has now taken the step of drafting its own paper or plan. Input has been provided on the paper from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). The paper provides a summary description of various aspects of the commercial fishery. Arising from this, a number of key issues have been identified along with recommendations that either address various issues or may stimulate discussions with stakeholders that may eventually lead to productive outcomes or resolutions.

It is relevant to note, at the onset, that the overall responsibility for the management and conservation of fish rests with the Federal Government, specifically, the DFO. The GNWT's role, through RWED, in the fishery is to identify and where appropriate offer support to facilitate economic opportunities. Both Governments are very cognizant of ongoing Land Claim negotiations taking place around Great Slave Lake and the implications these may have on the fishery.

In conclusion there are five Sections in this report with titles that will evolve as the guiding principles of an eventual strategy. These are:

- Ensuring sustainable harvest of stocks
- Maximizing benefits for northern residents
- Developing markets, including the north, for value added products
- Reducing inconsistencies with other Government programs that support northern businesses
- Improving productivity of fishermen

### **BACKGROUND:**

#### **General:**

Great Slave Lake plays a dominant role in the lives of at least 50% of the residents of the new Western Territory. Eight communities are situated directly on the shoreline of

the lake. People rely on the Lake, as a contributing source for their livelihood, recreation, transportation and subsistence needs.

Major waterways flowing into/out of the Lake include the Hay, Slave, Little Buffalo, Buffalo, Yellowknife, Snowdrift, Hoarfrost, Lockhart, Talston Rivers and the Mackenzie River.

A principal activity on the lake is the commercial fishery that has been in existence for nearly 60 years. The fish stocks on the lake include:

- Whitefish
- Trout
- Northern Pike
- Inconnu
- Burbot
- Pickerel

The commercial fishery on the Lake can be broken down into two main categories:

- Lodges and Outfitting
- Commercial Gillnet Fishery

## **ENSURING SUSTAINABLE HARVEST OF STOCKS**

### **Legislation, Regulations and Management:**

DFO is mandated with the responsibility to manage activities on the lake. Management is accomplished through legislation and regulations. Key instruments are:

- Fisheries and Oceans Act
- Fisheries Act
- NWT Fishery Regulations (Federal Regulations)

### **Fisheries and Oceans Act:**

The Act describes the powers of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans. The Act provides the Minister with the authority to delegate or assign the parameters for delegation of powers.

### **Fisheries Act:**

The Act, unless specified, is applied generally across all Canadian fisheries waters. The Act authorizes the Minister to make specific regulations that may be needed to ensure effective implementation of the objectives of the Act.

### **NWT Fishery Regulations:**

The regulations are specific to the NWT. These apply to all users of the resource. These specify, among other things, the type of gear that is permissible, residency requirements, and licensing provisions. The regulations address specific fisheries

where specific requirements are determined to be necessary. For example, the assignment of management zones on Great Slave Lake, as well as closures of specific areas, licensing and prohibitions are specifically addressed within the regulations. Seasonal closures, which are less permanent, are dealt with through a mechanism called "Variation Orders" which have a similar effect as regulations but offer flexibility to DFO to respond to local concerns.

**Great Slave Lake Advisory Committee:**

The Committee (commonly referred to as GSLAC) was established by DFO in the late 1970's. The Committee offers advice and information to DFO on management and conservation issues in respect to the Lake.

The Terms of Reference for the Committee have been attached in Appendix A.

The Committee has no legislative/regulatory authority. Its role is to offer advice to the Federal Minister on fishery management issues involving Great Slave Lake. One important element of this is the Committee reviews and makes recommendations on applications for commercial fish harvesting licenses.

The Committee may undergo an as yet undetermined number of changes as a result of the settlement of Land Claims around the Lake.

**Legislation and Regulations:**

All commercial harvesting of fish on the Lake must conform to the Fisheries Act and the NWT Fishery Regulations.

As per regulations the lake is divided into seven management zones (commonly referred to as Areas). Area 6 is closed to commercial fishing. Areas open for commercial fishing have assigned quotas for whitefish volumes that may be harvested each year. Area 5 is the only area where the quota is monitored for whitefish and trout. An example of quota and catch by area is reflected in the table below.

**Quotas and Catch by Area 1994/95<sup>1</sup>**

Area	Quota (round Kgs.)	Catch	%catch/quota
1 west	227,300	240,531	106
1 east	318,200	129,165	41
2	318,200	223,632	70
3 (Moraine Bay)	91,000	42,226	46
4 (Wool Bay)	409,100	350,556	86
5 (Simpson Islands)	363,600	111,327(wh) 45,882(tr)	43
Total	1,727,400	1,193,150 <sup>2</sup>	69

<sup>1</sup> 1994/95 -- DFO

<sup>2</sup> Round weight. Discount 17% for gutting and gilling to agree with FFMC reported landings

A more detailed analysis of catch versus quota by areas is included in Appendix B.

**Licensing:**

All commercial gillnet fishermen on Great Slave Lake require Commercial Fishing Licenses and Vessel Certificates. The license permits the use of gill nets and allows the fishermen to sell the catch.

Certificates are assigned to vessels and are broken down into two classes, A and B. For example in 1995/96 the following Classes of certificates were available, issued and deemed to be active<sup>3</sup>:

CLASS	AVAILABLE	ISSUED	ACTIVE
Summer A	28	18	16
Summer B	61	46	44
Winter A	32	30	29
Winter B	49	26	26

What distinguishes the classes of certificates is the type of vessels and gear that are permitted (refer Appendix C). Specifically, Class A fishermen are permitted to use larger vessels, over 2,000 pounds, than Class B certificate holders. These larger vessels can carry greater amounts of gear and personnel, therefore greater amounts of catch can be harvested and delivered. Class B fishermen are limited to vessels under 2,000 pounds which, in relation to Class A fishermen, limits the amount of gear and personnel that obviously impacts on the amount of catch and delivery capability. The weight limitation applies both in winter and summer.

Class A fishermen have a greater capital investment at stake than Class B. The trade off for the risk is that Class A fishermen enjoy the advantages of greater security in terms of mobility around the lake, increased capacity and potentially better economies of scale than Class B fishermen. A reasonably well equipped Class A fishermen can go anywhere on the lake whereas most Class B fishermen stay within sight of the shore line.

The type of seasonal certificates available has remained constant since 1978 when DFO and industry agreed on the establishment of a certificate regime for the Lake. DFO carried out the research that included economic analysis on the optimal level of vessels within each class that would permit the quota to be fully harvested within the established seasonal timeframes (100 days per season). Class A certificate holders were always viewed as the commercial/economic core of the fishery. These certificates offer the holders the greatest opportunity for commercial success/viability but also present to the holders the greatest potential for loss. Placing the lower limit on the number of available certificates limits entry that shelters some of the risk from

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<sup>3</sup> George Low (DFO, Hay River)  
RWED – Wildlife and Fisheries  
October 6, 1999

competition for stock. Until recently Class A certificates were fully assigned. Conversely Class B certificates have a higher number of available certificates, allowing for relatively easy entry into the fishery. Class B certificate holders, due to limits on vessel size, do not enjoy advantages in terms of catch capability and capacity as the Class A certificate holders. In return, Class B certificate holders are not required to deal with the demands of high risk and overheads as Class A certificate holders. Class B certificate holders may use the certificate for either strictly commercial purposes or to supplement income. The majority of Class B certificate holders fall into the latter category.

The licensing/certificate system was always viewed as being a preliminary system that was intended on setting limits on the fishery that had, until then, been an "open" fishery. A normal transition would have seen licenses/certificates fixed to individual quotas/areas. Various stakeholders on the lake have never viewed this as acceptable<sup>4</sup>.

Conditions of licenses and certificates are described in the NWT Fishery Regulations.

#### **Impact of Current Certificate Regime:**

Under the current regime, two classes of fishermen exist. At the opening of each season, both classes move in unison to where the opportunity to catch fish is deemed to be most accessible. With no partitioning on the lake, whereby areas would be assigned by class of license/certificate or to individual fishermen, the fishery is basically a "free for all".

#### **Volumes:**

Volumes of fish harvested and certificates are linked. Volumes are most easily measured by tubs of fish delivered to the plant or Lake Stations. Typically a tub can hold the equivalent of one net full of fish or 80-100 pounds of fish.

Volumes of fish that may be harvested is again limited by size. The Class A operator can set and pull 40-50 nets a day producing 3200-4000 pounds of fish. The Class B operator can set and pull 10-15 nets per day producing 800-1200 pounds per day.<sup>5</sup> Production can obviously be affected by a number of factors.

Making best use of space on any vessel is critical to fishermen as costs are reputed to be high. As a result low value fish, caught as by-catch, are normally part of the cull.

There has been no time/effort analysis conducted to date to determine what percentage of time is actually spent fishing versus time not fishing.

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<sup>4</sup> Peter Thompson/Dan Topolinski(DFO, Winnipeg)

<sup>5</sup> Dan DeChief, DFO Hay River  
RWED - Wildlife and Fisheries  
October 6, 1999

### **Tourism Operators:**

Tourism operators, both lodges and outfitters, are also required to adhere to the Fisheries Act and Regulations as well as the GNWT's Travel and Tourism Act. Where fishing is included, the clients must purchase sport-fishing licenses. These are the same type of licenses all sports anglers must possess in order to fish, recreationally, in the NWT. The Sport Fishing Guide, published annually by RWED provides sports fishermen a range of information including but not limited to:

- Residency requirements
- Fee structures
- Additional validations where required
- General regulations
- Daily catch and possession limits
- Waters closed to sport fishing
- Catch and Release
- Game fish in the NWT

These are subject to review and revision as deemed necessary.

Lodges and outfitters are required to comply with the GNWT Travel and Tourism Act and Regulations. Regulations cover outfitters and outfitting services, tourism establishments and travel development areas. Prior to the issuance of the first license, consultations are extensive involving government/non government agencies including DFO, aboriginal/land claim groups. In the case of fishing lodges, DFO establishes catch limits and these are included as conditions of the license. Both are required to possess liability insurance as well as comply to appropriate related Acts and Regulations such as those involving public health.

Licenses are renewed annually and inspections for compliance by the Government agencies are carried out regularly.

### **ISSUES:**

#### **Stock Management and Assessment:**

1. DFO generally monitors stocks through the usual means (tagging, tracking, sample measurements and testing). Anecdotal information is also used. In specific instances, DFO is called upon by the Committee to carry research work such as in the mesh size study currently under way on the lake, as well as to monitor specific stocks and areas where concerns have been identified. Overall there is no disputing that research has been carried out on the lake. What appears to be missing is a structured long-term science program that, with all affected stakeholders, comprehensively assesses the overall health of the fishery, confirms and where appropriate delineate stocks and adjusts permissible harvest quotas within the various harvest areas.

2. The fishery on Great Slave Lake has been managed by the DFO for at least 50 years. It is assumed during this period of time that a wealth of information exists on research carried out on a full range of topics and results. A complete listing of publications and findings is not available or accessible in the NWT.
3. Historical evidence suggests that there is full harvest of the available stock in Area 1 West. This Area is close to Hay River and usually the first area that opens after break-up. It is also known that the much of the harvest in this Area involves a mix of river whitefish and lake whitefish. Lake whitefish is the preferred stock for the market. Evidence of parasites and variations of color are in evidence in the river whitefish.
4. Ensuring the health and security of stocks is key to building a strong tourism/sports fishing industry on Great Slave Lake. As demand in these sectors increase, it becomes increasingly important to assess real and potential impacts especially in areas where competition for the stock either exists and is likely to exist with new entrants.
5. Concern has been raised in respect to outfitters and competition for various fishing areas on Great Slave Lake. Outfitters are not assigned to a specific area of the lake. Concerns focus on overlap with lodge operators and commercial gill net fishermen.

**Recommendations:**

1. RWED meet with DFO to exchange information and explore various options to address general and specific management and conservation concerns.
2. RWED encourages DFO to make specific investments in a long-term science program on all Areas of the Lake.
3. RWED encourages DFO to consider options and implement measures, in the interests of conservation, that discourage over exploitation of stocks.
4. RWED encourages DFO to compile, organize and where necessary and applicable publish and make available in the electronic media all its research materials accumulated over the last 50 or so years for Great Slave Lake and the NWT.
5. RWED encourages DFO to make investments in assessing the health of stocks in areas specifically attractive to the tourism/sport fishery.
6. RWED carry out a review of its licensing procedures with the view of reducing the potential of overlap between outfitters and other users on the Lake. In carry out this



review RWED consider the potential of assigning areas to outfitter licenses and establishing catch limits similar to those in place for lodges.

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#### **Commercial Gill Net License/Certificate System:**

1. The system in the fishery on Great Slave Lake hasn't been modified since the day it was introduced. It was seen then as a preliminary system only until a new scheme could be devised and agreed upon.
2. The system is rudimentary and permits a "free for all" approach to fishing on the lake. Class A operators, in terms of capacity and capability, clearly have the advantage over Class B operators both in accessing and harvesting stocks.
3. There are other styles of systems in other jurisdictions. These may specify quantities and locations where commercial fishing activity can occur. While certificates and licenses are intended not to have any commercial value the style of systems used in some jurisdictions create value for the holders that is generally aligned to conditions in marketplace. Some systems have licenses/certificates that are transferable from one owner to another and at the point of transfer a value is usually realized. In sum, the main advantage of some of these systems is that they assign value to the activity/opportunity. This value, not evident in this fishery, constitutes equity for the fishermen. This system is not available to fishermen on the Lake.

#### **Recommendation:**

The current system, while it may be considered by DFO as effective as a management tool, is very basic. It is recommended that steps be taken with fishermen, affected parties and DFO to examine alternate systems that may lead to:

- Equitable and secure access to stocks/economic opportunities by Class B operators by limiting specific areas to only Class B operators.
- Amend the methodology for allocating licenses/certificates in such a manner that would allow fishermen the opportunity to recognize an equity value in licenses.
- Revise the limits on the availability of licenses/certificates for each Class of fishermen on the Lake.

### **MAXIMIZING BENEFITS FOR NORTHERN RESIDENTS**

#### **Lodges And Outfitting**

Tourism operators on Great Slave Lake invest in the sector through two means:

1. **Lodges:** Establish a fixed base of operations consisting usually of a lodge and adjoining buildings. Many lodges have airstrips and/or fixed docks to receive and provide services to guests. Capital investment and overhead costs are high. Cost

per bed night targets upper end of the market (\$2-3,500 per week). Usual length of stay ranges from a couple of days to a week.

2. **Outfitting:** No fixed base of operations. Can be operated with simply a boat and outboard motor. Many offer fishing gear and, at least, some minimum services like shore lunches. More elaborate operations offer tents and tent frames with services. Generally operate within a specified area. Highly mobile style of operation, low overhead. Many of these are one person operations consisting of an owner/operator. Cost per trip is accessible to most consumers. Usual length of trip ranges from several hours to full day packages.

Both offer and encourage "catch and release" of fish.

People fishing for recreation and sport, including fishing done in lodges and with outfitters require Sport Fishing Licenses sold through the GNWT. In 1995/96 sport fishing licenses and incomes generated for the new Western Territory, were as follows:

NWT Resident	\$	Canadian Residents	\$	Non Residents	\$
6,271	62,710	3,906	73,790	3,136	122,890

Fishing for sport and recreation, including that carried out in lodges and through outfitters generates significant spin-offs in the NWT. Purchases of goods and services made by this sector fishing in the NWT, prior to Division, have recently been estimated at \$15 million per annum by the National Recreational Fisheries Working Group.

**MAJOR PURCHASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO  
RECREATIONAL FISHING (CDN \$)<sup>6</sup>**

Capital Purchases	Fishing equipment	Boating Equipment	Camping Equipment	Special Vehicles	Land/ Buildings	Other	Total
NWT Residents	495,059	2,243,084	514,167	1,535,731	337,400	200,407	5,365,848

**DIRECT EXPENDITURES FOR  
RECREATIONAL FISHING (CDN \$)<sup>7</sup>**

Direct Expenditures	Package Deals	Food and Lodging	Transport-Ation	Fishing Services	Fishing Supplies	Other	Total
NWT Resident	201,311	1,017,036	1,962,322	133,249	366,706	20,780	3,701,404
Non resident	1,546,316	632,356	1,269,190	187,386	129,268	26,941	3,791,457
Non resident/non Cdn	5,374,615	792,676	1,423,765	430,038	112,466	6,852	8,140,412
Total	7,122,243	2,442,069	4,655,276	750,673	608,439	54,574	15,633,274

<sup>6</sup> 1995 Survey of Recreational Fishing In Canada (DFO)

<sup>7</sup> 1995 Survey of Recreational Fishing In Canada (DFO)

In addition to expenditures it is relevant to point out that in a Canada wide survey<sup>8</sup> the NWT, prior to Division, was found to have:

- The highest rating in terms of satisfaction for fishing for both resident and non resident anglers
- The lowest average age for both resident and non-resident anglers.
- The highest "Willingness to Pay Additional Amounts to Fish" among resident anglers
- The highest rate of release of fish for non resident anglers
- The highest level of direct expenditures by non-resident anglers.
- The lowest total investment in the recreational fishing for non-resident anglers.

In the same year there were 37 lodges in operation in the New Western Territory with a bed capacity of 701. In terms of Great Slave Lake there are 7 lodges in operation. (It is assumed that the majority of the expenditures identified in the surveys took place in the Western NWT.)

#### **Employment & Incomes:**

##### **Lodges:**

The number of northern residents employed in lodges is unknown. Anecdotal information suggests that many employees, especially "key" persons are hired from southern Canada.

##### **Outfitters:**

Most outfitters are resident to the NWT. Any employment generated by outfitters usually involves northern residents although this has never been tested.

#### **Commercial Gill Net Fishing**

(a) Simple size of the vessel dictates the number of people that may be employed. A fully equipped skiff with a Class B Certificate usually allows for the owner and one helper to work together. The helper may in fact be a member of the family as available income for payment of wages is normally not available to pay an hourly/contract salary. Most employees hired by Class B operators are northern residents. Class A fishermen with larger vessels can hire more employees. These operations harvest large volumes of fish and are capable of generating sufficient cash through sales to pay a wage. The home base of these employees has never been verified. Anecdotal information suggests that many employees are hired from southern Canada.

(b) The quality of the fish and prices paid fluctuate within and between the seasons. Winter prices for fresh fish are higher than summer prices as supply from many

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<sup>8</sup> National Recreational Fisheries Working Group (1998)

sources diminishes. While it is accepted that effort increases in the winter the potential earnings for well organized producers can be significant. Price is also affected during a six week period in the summer season between the months of July and August. For whitefish on Great Slave Lake a premium of \$0.10 per pound is paid. The premium is aligned to the quality of the fish being harvested. Quality of the fish is determined by grade, color and size.

#### **ISSUES:**

1. Ownership and employment of northerners is key to ensuring maximum benefits accrue to the NWT. Tracking ownership and employment has not been a component of subsidy funding.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Applications for licenses and permits be amended in order to capture information in respect to ownership and employment.
  - Where funding is being provided in support of a business or industry considerable weight will be given in the evaluation process to the northern participation as reflected in ownership and employment.
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2. Recreational/sports fishing generates significant wealth in the NWT through direct purchases of goods and services and indirect spin-offs involving, mainly, related services. Public investment in support of the sector has been modest in relation to returns.

#### **Recommendation:**

- The recreation/sport-fishing sector be surveyed in terms of capital and direct expenditures to accurately reflect the performance in the NWT.
  - Consideration be given to increasing public investment in the sector through various means including cost shared programs with operators and retailers. A tracking system be designed to evaluate effectiveness of investments in relation to returns.
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3. Incomes derived from the fishery should be maximized wherever possible. Where fishing incomes can be enhanced at particular points during the fishing year, Governments and industry stakeholders should be encouraged to direct energies to ensuring maximum participation is encouraged and promoted in order to generate increased returns.

#### **Recommendation:**

- RWED should work with DFO and the industry, including FFMC, in better defining the fishing season. Of particular interest to RWED is identifying periods of time when fish are in prime market condition and attract highest prices. During these

periods the RWED would encourage FFMC to maintain their practice of paying premiums for these species.

- RWED should work in conjunction with DFO on examining what management options exists, including seasonal closures during periods of low prices, that would encourage and promote more concentrated effort during periods of "peak" prices.

## DEVELOPING MARKETS, INCLUDING IN THE NORTH, FOR VALUE ADDED PRODUCTS

### Freshwater Fish Marketing Act (FFMA):

The Act was passed into law in 1969. The Act affects freshwater fisheries in northwestern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the NWT. The Act established the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation (FFMC) with the mandate to find secure markets for all freshwater species of fish commercially harvested in the affected jurisdictions. The Act enabled the Corporation to establish itself as a monopoly in the freshwater fish marketing industry.

### Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation:

The Corporation is a Federal Crown Corporation established under the FFMA. A Chairperson, President and 9 Directors administer to the needs of the Corporation. Each position is filled by appointment by either the Governor in Council or the Federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans. The Chairperson, president and four directors are direct federal appointments. The remaining appointments are made on the recommendation of the affected jurisdictions.

FFMC purchases fish from 3,500 fishermen throughout the affected jurisdictions and sells into markets products that range from whole dressed to fillets to minced blocks. FFMC does not smoke, batter or individually portion pack product for sale into end use markets. From 1990-1997 FFMC sold the following species and volumes from all sources:

Fish Volumes as reported in Million of Kilograms  
1990-1997<sup>9</sup>

Species	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Whitefish	6.2	6.1	6.6	5.3	5.0	6.3	6.4	6.4
Pickarel	4.9	3.9	4.4	3.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.6
Sauger	2.7	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.1
N. Pike	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.4
Trout	.7	.4	.4	.3	.5	.5	.5	.5
Tullibee	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2
Perch	.5	.4	.5	.3	.1	.4	.5	.3
Mullet	1.5	1	4.7	.8	1.1	.9	3.7	4.7
Carp	.3	.7	.7	.1	.4	.4	.4	.5
Others	.4	.4	.5	.5	.1	.1	.3	.3
Total	20.7	17.3	23.6	15.9	14	15.2	18.7	19.1

<sup>9</sup> Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation – Annual report 1996/97  
RWED – Wildlife and Fisheries  
October 6, 1999

FFMC, by mandate, is not permitted to make a profit or incur a loss in any year. In terms of profits these are to be turned back to fishermen in the form of year-end payments. This requirement does not let the Corporation accumulate retained earnings/equity for future investment. A small reserve of approximately \$4 million was established several years ago from accumulated profits and this remains intact. This reserve is intended for use to displace temporary losses due to market downturns. Losses incurred by the Corporation may be offset against the reserve or by making adjustments in purchase and selling prices in the next year.

**Fiscal Performance  
1990-1997 (millions \$ CDN)<sup>10</sup>**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Sales	49.4	52.1	51.3	45.8	38.8	43.7	47.1	43.9
Net Income before final pay'ts	2	2.2	6.3	6.9	3.3	4.5	2.7	.2
%Net Income to Sales	4%	4.2%	12.3%	15%	8.5%	10.2%	5.7%	.4%
Acc'd. Ret'd Earnings	3.3	3.4	3.8	4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2

**FFMC and Great Slave Lake:**

The dominant commercial harvest of fish in the NWT occurs on Great Slave Lake. This is a year round activity with the exception of periods during freeze up and break up. Dominant species of fish is whitefish with lesser catches of northern pike and trout. Average annual catch is 2-2.5 million pounds. Approximately 90% of the catch is sold to FFMC for export from the NWT to Manitoba for re-sale into end use markets. None of the fish harvested for sale to FFMC sees any value added here in the NWT. Fish is landed at the plant in Hay River in a "gutted and gilled" condition, packed on ice and shipped directly to Manitoba where it is sold into the marketplace. The GNWT subsidizes this fishery through transportation subsidies.

<sup>10</sup> Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation – Annual Report 1996/97  
RWED – Wildlife and Fisheries  
October 6, 1999

**Volumes By Year/Season in kilograms<sup>11</sup>**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Season</b>	<b>Whitefish</b>	<b>Total Whitefish</b>	<b>Other Species</b>	<b>Total Each Year</b>
1992/93	Winter	431,352		67,128	
	Summer	558,901	990,253	114,340	1,171,721
1993/94	Winter	376,085		71,800	
	Summer	578,139	954,224	131,025	1,157,049
1994/95	Winter	343,913		107,304	
	Summer	548,611	892,524	137,039	1,136,867
1995/96	Winter	395,512		129,901	
	Summer	591,683	987,195	185,768	1,302,854
1996/97	Winter	485,965		139,984	
	Summer	401,724	887,689	172,742	1,200,415
1997/98	Winter	318,562		112,788	
	Summer	442,922	761,464	153,649	1,027,921
1998/99	Winter	270,323		143,547	

**Local Trade and Great Slave Lake:**

It is estimated that remaining 10% of fish harvested from the Lake is sold in the NWT in local trade. The majority of this fish is sold with some value added to it by the producers. NWT consumers are offered products ranging from whole fish, steaks and fillets. On occasion some fish is sold as "smoked" or dried. Local producers are also able to serve small markets for such by-products as fish cheeks, livers, eggs and belly flaps. Per pound purchase prices range from \$1.50-9.00 depending upon the species of fish and format.

Until recently the GNWT did not provide this fishery with a subsidy. A constraining factor in providing a subsidy is the inability to secure verification of weight and species.

**ISSUES**

**Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation:**

1. The Corporation's mandate and methodology have not changed significantly since inception. The requirement to not lose money and to disburse all profits encourages extreme conservatism in the marketplace and limits the ability to accumulate equity for future investment and risk.

The Corporation moved to centralize operations in the early 1980's and since that time has been reluctant to consider alternate approaches to serving the markets. The Corporation has not moved into value add processing, beyond filleting and mincing, even though historical markets (orthodox Jewish) are shrinking.

<sup>11</sup> Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation  
RWED – Wildlife and Fisheries  
October 6, 1999

Direct federal appointments dominate the Corporation's Board of Directors. The Federal Government is not required to consult with affected provinces prior to making these appointments.

**Recommendation:**

The Corporation operates with a 1970's mentality and mandate. If the Corporation is to remain relevant in the next millennium it needs to radically change its approach and style of operation. For example, like the Co-op system, fishermen should be viewed as shareholders and not clients. The Corporation should adopt a more private sector orientation possibly moving away from the Federal Government to being a stand-alone company.

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**2. Local NWT Markets**

Fish harvested, processed and sold in the NWT creates employment and significantly higher incomes on a per pound basis than fish destined for export markets. Every pound of whitefish sold in the NWT reduces GNWT expenditures by approximately \$0.10 per pound in subsidy dollars. All income earned on these sales remains in the NWT.

**Recommendation:**

The GNWT consider making investments in support of strengthening the local and regional markets.

The market in the NWT is small in relation to the export market. Care must be taken to ensure the market is not oversupplied with product or suppliers.

FFMC needs to be encouraged to stay out of the local and regional markets and leave this market to the local private sector.

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**REDUCING INCONSISTENCIES WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS THAT SUPPORT NORTHERN BUSINESSES**

(An outcome of amalgamation of the departments of Economic Development and Tourism and Renewable Resources is the expansion of program options made available to regional staff.)

**Business versus Income Filling:**

The commercial harvest serves two distinct groups of fishermen.

- The first group applies all the same principles found in any business operation. Controlling costs, attaining profits, generating returns on investments and re-investing in capital are all priorities of this population. This group represents the permanent core of fishermen on the lake. This group relies, entirely, on the fishery



for their livelihood. This group conforms in both spirit and form to the definition of "commercial".

- The second group uses the fishery as a means of filling gaps in income. For this group, income is derived from a variety of sources throughout the course of the year including, in many cases, the traditional economy. This group is not "commercial" in the true sense but use the commercial fishery as a means to deal with a seasonal need for income. This group is more likely to be attracted away from the fishery to other sources of income, when and if these are available.

### **GNWT Fish Freight Subsidy:**

The GNWT has provided a subsidy to defer the costs of transporting whitefish from the lake to FFMC's plant in Winnipeg since the 1970's. The subsidy is provided through RWED. Originally the program was established in all affected provinces to eliminate the road freight costs to Winnipeg. This program allowed all fishermen including in the NWT to receive the same price FOB Manitoba. Over the years, provinces have deviated, in most cases radically, from the original program objective.

The program, in the NWT, expanded to include transportation costs from Lake Stations (Wool Bay and Moraine Bay) and provide other subsidies referred to as "economic" subsidies. The latter were intended on balancing costs of operations in the NWT with fishing operations in northern Manitoba. Exclusive of any economic subsidies, fishermen on the Lake who deliver fish to FFMC, during the summer months incur a net cost of \$0.015 per pound. The subsidy program bears all other transportation costs. In the winter, the only subsidy paid is the road transportation costs to Winnipeg. The Lake Stations do not operate in the winter. During this period, the fishermen do not bear any of transportation costs to Winnipeg.

Value of the subsidy program has fluctuated considerably over the years driven largely by generally applied fiscal restraint measures adopted by Government.

All provinces have reduced their role in the subsidy programs. For example, Alberta provides only a small subsidy (\$25,000) to transport fish from Lake Athabasca to Edmonton. Manitoba "caps" its subsidy budget at \$250,000 regardless of demand. Saskatchewan directs its subsidy to only low value fish and support depends on distance of the fishery from major transportation routes. The NWT remains the largest single source of subsidies among all affected jurisdictions in the freshwater fish marketing system in western Canada.

### Distribution of NWT Subsidy:

#### Summer

Value	# of Fishers	% of Total Fishers	Total Received	% of Total Subsidy	Per Capita
1-5,000	28	68%	43,837	16%	1,566
5,000-10,000	4	10%	27,652	10%	6,913
10,000-20,000	4	10%	68,410	24%	17,103
20,000-30,000	4	10%	105,425	38%	26,356
30,000+	1	2%	35,360	13%	35,360
	41	100%	280,684	100%	6,846

#### Winter

Values	# of fishers	% of Total Fishers	Total	% of Total Subsidy	Per Capita
1-5,000	33	92%	34,831	50%	1,055
5,000-10,000	1	3%	9,954	14%	9,954
10,000+	2	5%	25,310	36%	12,655
	36		70,095		1,947.09

### ISSUES

#### Subsidies:

1. The provision of subsidies was originally established on the principle of one price for all fishermen for all jurisdictions affected by the FFMA. This has clearly changed with affected Governments amending their respective approaches to the program. There is no longer a uniform approach to providing subsidies across all jurisdictions.
2. Provision of subsidies to export whole fish from the NWT to Manitoba to support value added jobs is not consistent with the GNWT's approach to commercial resource use and development.
3. The underlying principle for the subsidy was based on pricing. The actual need for the subsidy has never been proven or identified. The impact of the subsidy has, also, never been satisfactorily described.
4. The current method of paying subsidies is based on volume and not based upon need. Class A and B fishermen are treated the same insofar as the subsidy is concerned even though there are distinct differences in respect to access to the opportunity (capacity & capability). The chart describing distribution of subsidies graphically illustrates the inherent weakness of volume based subsidies. Fishermen who catch the most fish, the minority, receive the most subsidy while the majority of the fishermen who catch far fewer fish receive far less subsidy.

5. The current methodology of distributing subsidies does not allow for making strategic or management investments with respect to the fishery.
6. Over the past 10 years, the GNWT has committed and expended approximately \$5 million to support exporting of whole whitefish and other Great Slave Lake species to Manitoba in order to serve southern markets. Very little investment has been made to support marketing of species in the NWT.

### **Recommendations:**

1. The current means of paying the subsidy is out of date and inconsistent with other programs in place to support economic development. The "need" for the subsidy either by the industry or the participants has never been well defined or evaluated. To continue to offer support to the fishery, need must be demonstrated through documented financial analysis.
2. Fishermen can no longer be defined as commercial simply by virtue of their certificates/licenses. Many fishermen, especially holders of Class B certificates use the fishery as a means to fill gaps in seasonal income and are not necessarily driven by the same commercial objectives that apply to larger operators.
3. The Community Harvester Assistance Program (CHAP), delivered by RWED, should be considered as a model of an alternate means to provide support to most small operators. Additional funding requirements for any new program would be charged to the current appropriation for the subsidy. This approach would be applied to all small operators with commercial licenses who fall into this category.
4. Larger, commercial oriented fishing operators should be encouraged to invest in capital to enhance efficiencies, productivity and reduce dependence on subsidies. If support is to continue to this group then funding should be limited, conditional on demonstrable need, and directly aligned to employment as per the Business Development Fund. In sum this group should be able to sustain their operational costs.
5. Subsidies should only be used strategically to ensure the GNWT is getting best return on its investment. For example, subsidies should not be directed to low value species unless these are determined and proven to be relevant to GNWT's goals and objectives. Another example could see subsidies used to target areas for fishing to protect stocks in other areas.

### **Increasing Productivity**

The first phase report of the attempted Fishing Strategy by the Fishermen's Federation offered evidence of serious deficiencies in technology on the Lake. The lack of basic

technology such as fish finders, Global Positioning Systems (GPS), basic communications equipment indicates the fishery may be poorly equipped in comparison to other freshwater fisheries, therefore unable to be competitive.

The commercial fishery on the Lake has always been a gillnet fishery. Other styles of fish harvesting on the Lake have been considered but not actively employed.

**Recommendation:**

- An analysis of the commercial core of fishermen on the lake be considered to determine if the capital base on the Lake is current and adequate in relation to what may be determined as the norm for a freshwater fishery.
- The style of fishing may also be examined to determine whether or not alternate methods may be more appropriate in generating greater returns to fishermen in the NWT all the while ensuring the integrity of stocks on the Lake.

**APPENDIX A**

**CURRENT TERMS OF REFERENCE  
GREAT SLAVE LAKE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (GSLAC)  
MARCH 1996**

**Overall Purpose**

The overall purpose of the Committee is to ensure the long term maintenance and health of the fisheries of Great Slave Lake

**Responsibilities**

The Committee is to consider problems relating to the effective management of the fishery resource and to the social welfare of those people, wholly or partially dependent upon the resource and to make recommendations to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans through the Area Manager - NWT West Area on methods for solving those problems.

**Voting Membership**

Members of the Committee shall be knowledgeable about the fishery of Great Slave Lake and shall represent the following groups:

Dene Nation - 3 members - one of which shall be a representative of the Treaty 11 Dogrib Tribal Council

**Metis Nation - 3 members - one of which shall hold a  
Great Slave Lake Commercial Fishing Vessel/Vehicle  
Certificate**

**NWT Fisherman's Federation - 4 members**

**Sport Fishing - 1 member - NWT Sport Fishing Lodge  
Association**

**- 1 member - Sport Fishing general public**

#### **Non Voting Membership**

**Government of the NWT - 2 members - Economic  
Development & Tourism and Renewable Resources**

**Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation - 1 member**

**Department of Fisheries & Oceans - 2 members - Area  
Manager and Area Fishery Biologist**

#### **Chairperson**

**The chairperson shall be elected by the Committee  
members and will act as spokesperson**





**APPENDIX B**

## Catch and Quota by Management Area for Great Slave Lake 1989-1998

		1989/90					
	quota	catch	%				
1 west	227,300	225,839		1 west	227,300	225,839	
1 east	318,200	199,491		1 east	318,200	199,491	
II	318,200	308,196		II	318,200	308,196	
III	45,500	40,715		III	45,500	40,715	
IV	409,100	337,263		IV	409,100	337,263	
V	363,600	245,542			1,318,300	1,111,504	84%
	1,681,900	1,357,046	81%				
<b>1990/91</b>							
1 west	227,300	225,592		1 west	227,300	225,592	
1 east	318,200	282,277		1 east	318,200	282,277	
II	318,200	299,425		II	318,200	299,425	
III	91,000	51,242		III	91,000	51,242	
IV	409,100	392,177		IV	409,100	392,177	
V	363,600	245,092			1,363,800	1,250,713	92%
	1,727,400	1,495,805	87%				
<b>1991/92</b>							
1 west	227,300	225,908		1 west	227,300	225,908	
1 east	318,200	199,232		1 east	318,200	199,232	
II	318,200	303,869		II	318,200	303,869	
III	91,000	22,962		III	91,000	22,962	
IV	409,100	326,779		IV	409,100	326,779	
V	363,600	152,144			1,363,800	1,078,750	80%
	1,727,400	1,230,894	71%				
<b>1992/93</b>							
1 west	227,300	229,460		1 west	227,300	229,460	
1 east	318,200	174,332		1 east	318,200	174,332	
II	318,200	233,367		II	318,200	233,367	
III	91,000	46,825		III	91,000	46,825	
IV	409,100	389,931		IV	409,100	389,931	
V	363,600	160,836			1,363,800	1,073,915	79%
	1,727,400	1,234,751	71%				
<b>1993/94</b>							
1 west	227,300	243,498		1 west	227,300	243,498	
1 east	318,200	274,792		1 east	318,200	274,792	
II	318,200	193,597		II	318,200	193,597	
III	91,000	44,399		III	91,000	44,399	
IV	409,100	391,499		IV	409,100	391,499	
V	363,600	15,417			1,363,800	1,147,785	84%
	1,727,400	1,163,202	67%				

		1994/95					
1 west	227,300	240,531		1 west	227,300	240,531	
1 east	318,200	129,165		1 east	318,200	129,165	
II	318,200	223,632		II	318,200	223,632	
III	91,000	42,226		III	91,000	42,226	
IV	409,100	350,556		IV	409,100	350,556	
V	363,600	157,209			1,363,800	986,110	72%
	1,727,400	1,143,319	66%				

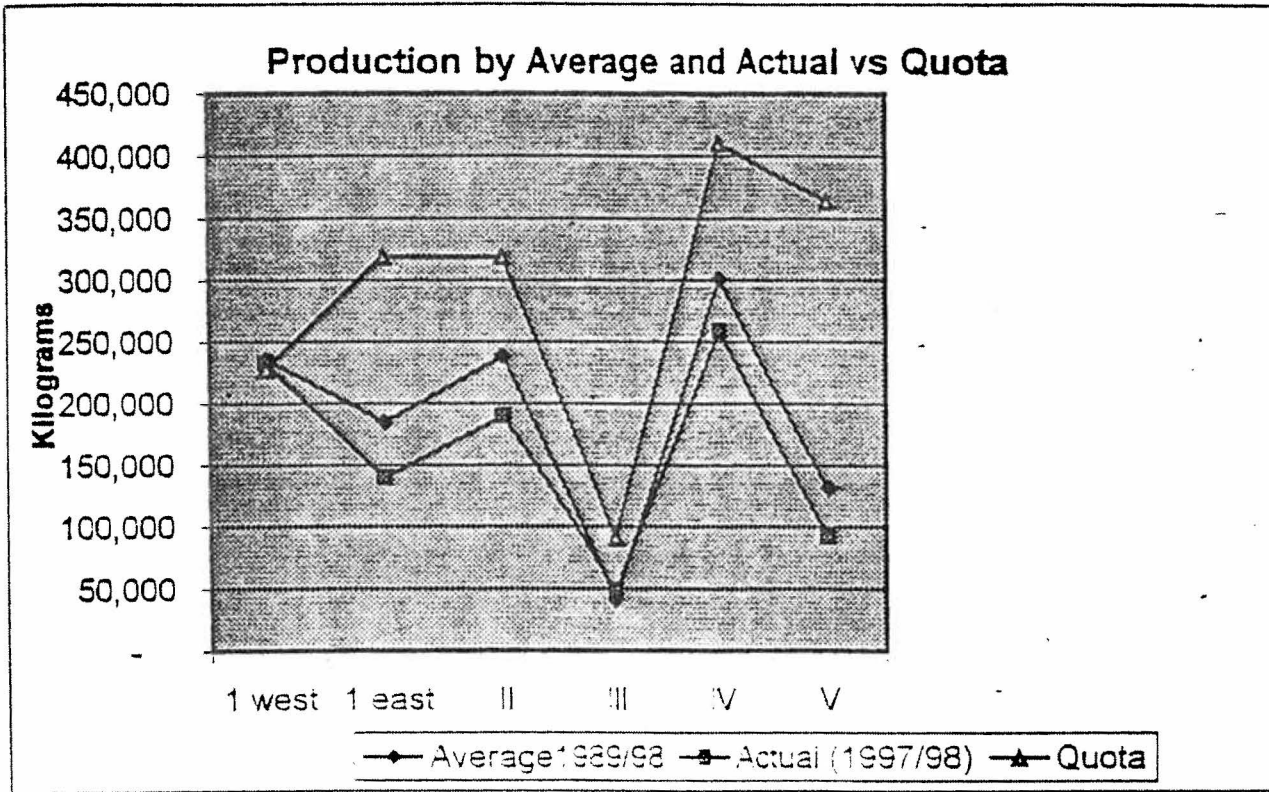
		1995/96					
1 west	227,300	234,318		1 west	227,300	234,318	
1 east	318,200	136,944		1 east	318,200	136,944	
II	318,200	212,501		II	318,200	212,501	
III	91,000	59,261		III	91,000	59,261	
IV	409,100	368,192		IV	409,100	368,192	
V	363,600	201,403			1,363,800	1,011,216	74%
	1,727,400	1,212,619	70%				

		1996/97					
1 west	227,300	260,085		1 west	227,300	260,085	
1 east	318,200	124,313		1 east	318,200	124,313	
II	318,200	180,444		II	318,200	180,444	
III	91,000	58,560		III	91,000	58,560	
IV	409,100	284,127		IV	409,100	284,127	
V	363,600	169,190			1,363,800	907,529	67%
	1,727,400	1,076,719	62%				

		1997/98					
1 west	227,300	232,836		1 west	227,300	232,836	
1 east	318,200	139,531		1 east	318,200	139,531	
II	318,200	189,637		II	318,200	189,637	
III	91,000	48,488		III	91,000	48,488	
IV	409,100	258,261		IV	409,100	258,261	
V	363,600	92,186			1,363,800	868,753	64%
	1,727,400	960,939	56%				

		1989-98					
1 west	227,300	235,341	104%	1 west	227,300	235,341	104%
1 east	318,200	184,453	58%	1 east	318,200	184,453	58%
II	318,200	238,296	75%	II	318,200	238,296	75%
III	91,000	41,142	45%	III	91,000	41,142	45%
IV	409,100	300,810	74%	IV	409,100	300,810	74%
V	363,600	130,849	36%		1,363,800	1,000,042	73%
	1,727,400	1,130,891	65%				

	Average 1989/98	Actual (1997/98)	Quota
1 west	235,341	232,836	227,300
1 east	184,453	139,531	318,200
II	238,296	189,637	318,200
III	41,142	48,488	91,000
IV	300,810	258,261	409,100
V	130,849	92,186	363,600
	1,130,891	960,939	1,727,400



**APPENDIX C**

Registration  
SOR/79-485 22 June, 1979

## FISHERIES ACT

Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations<sup>1</sup>,  
amendment

P.C. 1979-1680 21 June, 1979

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, pursuant to section 34 of the Fisheries Act, is pleased hereby to amend the Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1974-1106 of 14th May, 1974<sup>2</sup>, as amended<sup>3</sup>, in accordance with the schedule hereto.

## SCHEDULE

1. (1) Subsection 2(1) of the *Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations* is amended by adding thereto, immediately after the definition "Area", the following definition:

" "certificate" means a registration certificate issued pursuant to section 13.1<sup>4</sup>; (*certificat*)"

(2) Subsection 2(1) of the said Regulations is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after the definition "explosive", the following definition:

" "fork length" means the length of a fish measured from the tip of the nose to the centre of the fork of the tail; (*longueur à la fourche*)"

(3) Subsection 2(1) of the said Regulations is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after the definition "officer", the following definition:

" "permanent resident" has the same meaning as in the *Immigration Act, 1976*; (*résident permanent*)"

2. (1) Subsection 13<sup>4</sup> (3) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(3) No person shall be issued a commercial licence unless he is a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident."

(2) The said Regulations are further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 13<sup>4</sup> thereof, the following sections:

"13.1<sup>5</sup> (1) No person shall operate, for the purpose of commercial fishing on Great Slave Lake, a vessel or vehicle unless he is the holder of a valid commercial fishing licence and unless the vessel or vehicle has been registered by the Department for that purpose and a registration certificate bearing a registration number has been issued in respect of that vessel or vehicle.

<sup>1</sup> C.R.C. c. 347

<sup>2</sup> SOR/74-314, *Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 108, No. 11, June 12, 1974*

<sup>3</sup> SOR/78-720, *Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 112, No. 18, September 27, 1978*

<sup>4</sup> C.R.C. c. 347, s. 14

<sup>5</sup> s. 14.1

Enregistrement  
DORS/79-485 22 juin 1979

## LOI SUR LES PÊCHERIES

Règlement de pêche des territoires du  
Nord-Ouest<sup>1</sup>—Modification

C.P. 1979-1680 21 juin 1979

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Pêches et des Océans et en vertu de l'article 34 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de modifier, conformément à l'annexe ci-après, le Règlement de pêche des territoires du Nord-Ouest établi par le décret C.P. 1974-1106 du 14 mai 1974<sup>2</sup>, dans sa forme modifiée<sup>3</sup>.

## ANNEXE

1. (1) Le paragraphe 2(1) du *Règlement de pêche des territoires du Nord-Ouest* est modifié par l'adjonction, après la définition de «casaques», de la définition suivante:

« "certificat" désigne un certificat d'immatriculation délivré selon l'article 13.1<sup>4</sup>; (*certificat*) »

(2) Le paragraphe 2(1) dudit règlement est en outre modifié par l'adjonction, après la définition de «Lois», de la définition suivante:

« «longueur à la fourche» désigne la taille du poisson mesurée de l'extrémité de la tête au centre de la fourche de sa queue; (*fork length*) »

(3) Le paragraphe 2(1) dudit règlement est en outre modifié par l'adjonction, après la définition de «résidents», de la définition suivante:

« «résident permanent» a le même sens que dans la *Loi sur l'immigration de 1976*; (*permanent resident*) »

2. (1) Le paragraphe 13<sup>4</sup>(3) dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«(3) Il n'est délivré de permis de pêche commerciale qu'aux citoyens canadiens ou aux résidents permanents.»

(2) Ledit règlement est en outre modifié par l'adjonction, après l'article 13<sup>4</sup>, des articles suivants:

«13.1<sup>5</sup> (1) Sur le Grand lac des Esclaves, il est interdit d'exploiter un bateau ou un véhicule, à des fins de pêche commerciale, sans être titulaire d'un permis de pêche commerciale valide, sans que le bateau ou le véhicule soit enregistré à cette fin auprès du Ministère et qu'un certificat d'immatriculation portant un numéro d'immatriculation ait été délivré à l'égard du bateau ou du véhicule.

<sup>1</sup> C.R.C. c. 347

<sup>2</sup> DORS/74-314, *Gazette du Canada Partie II, Vol. 108, n° 11, 12 juin 1974*

<sup>3</sup> DORS/78-720, *Gazette du Canada Partie II, Vol. 112, n° 18, 27 septembre 1978*

<sup>4</sup> C.R.C. c. 347, s. 14

<sup>5</sup> s. 14.1

- (2) A Class A certificate may be issued only in respect of
- a vessel of more than 2,000 pounds gross weight, when weighed with its attached mechanical equipment; or
  - a vehicle of more than 2,000 pounds gross weight.

(3) A Class B certificate may be issued in respect of vessels or vehicles other than those referred to in subsection (2).

(4) The holder of a certificate issued in respect of a vessel shall not permit the vessel to be operated in commercial fishing, unless the holder of a commercial fishing licence is on board.

(5) The operator of a vessel or vehicle for which a certificate has been issued shall ensure that the number of the certificate is displayed

- on both sides of the vessel or vehicle, and
- on buoys and net stakes being operated from the vessel or vehicle

in numerals not less than six inches in height on a contrasting background and that the number is visible at all times while the vessel or vehicle is engaged in fishing.

(6) No person shall work on or fish from a vessel or vehicle engaged in commercial fishing on Great Slave Lake unless he is the holder of a commercial fishing licence or a helper's licence.

(7) In this section, "vehicle" includes a snowmobile.

13.2<sup>6</sup> (1) In this section, "registration" means,

- in reference to a vessel, registration under the *Canada Shipping Act*; and
- in reference to a vehicle, registration under the Ordinances of the Northwest Territories.

(2) Every person who applies for a certificate in respect of a vessel or vehicle shall state

- the name, the registration or serial number and the size of the vessel or vehicle;
- the name of the owner and operator of the vessel or vehicle; and
- information relating to all auxiliary vessels or vehicles to be used in conjunction with the vessel or vehicle.

13.3<sup>7</sup> No certificate or licence issued pursuant to these Regulations is transferable."

3. All that portion of subsection 14<sup>8</sup>(1) of the said Regulations preceding paragraph (a) thereof is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"14. (1) Except in the waters of Great Slave Lake, no commercial licensee shall use in fishing"

4. Section 22<sup>9</sup> of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

<sup>6</sup>s. 14.2

<sup>7</sup>s. 14.3

<sup>8</sup>s. 15

<sup>9</sup>s. 23

(2) Un certificat de catégorie A ne peut être délivré que pour

- un bateau dont le poids brut est supérieur à 2 000 lb lorsqu'il est pesé avec son équipement mécanique; ou
- un véhicule pesant plus de 2 000 lb de poids brut.

(3) Un certificat de catégorie B peut être délivré à l'égard des bateaux ou des véhicules autres que ceux visés au paragraphe (2).

(4) Le titulaire d'un certificat délivré à l'égard d'un bateau ne doit pas en autoriser l'exploitation à des fins de pêche commerciale à moins que le titulaire d'un permis de pêche commerciale ne se trouve à bord.

(5) L'exploitant d'un bateau ou d'un véhicule pour lequel un certificat a été délivré doit veiller à ce que le numéro du certificat soit inscrit

- sur les deux côtés du bateau ou du véhicule, et
- sur les bouées et les pieux de filets utilisés grâce au bateau ou au véhicule

en chiffres d'au moins six pouces de haut sur fond contrastant, et que le numéro soit visible en tout temps lorsque le bateau ou le véhicule sert à pratiquer la pêche.

(6) Il est interdit de travailler ou de pêcher à bord d'un bateau ou d'un véhicule servant à pratiquer la pêche commerciale sur le Grand lac des Esclaves, sans être titulaire d'un permis de pêche commerciale ou d'un permis de navire auxiliaire.

(7) Dans le présent article, «véhicule» comprend les motoneiges.

13.2<sup>6</sup> (1) Dans le présent article, «immatriculation» désigne,

- pour un bateau, son immatriculation en vertu de la *Loi sur la marine marchande du Canada*, et
- pour un véhicule, son immatriculation en vertu des Ordonnances des territoires du Nord-Ouest.

(2) Quiconque demande un certificat pour un bateau ou un véhicule doit donner

- le nom, le numéro d'immatriculation ou de série ainsi que la taille de ce bateau ou ce véhicule;
- le nom du propriétaire ou de l'exploitant de ce bateau ou ce véhicule; et
- les renseignements concernant tous les navires et les véhicules auxiliaires utilisés conjointement avec ce bateau ou ce véhicule.

13.3<sup>7</sup> Aucun certificat ou permis délivré en vertu du présent règlement n'est cessible.

3. La partie du paragraphe 14<sup>8</sup>(1) dudit règlement qui précède l'alinéa a) est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit:

"14. (1) Sauf dans les eaux du Grand lac des Esclaves, le titulaire d'un permis de pêche commerciale qui utilise

4. L'article 22<sup>9</sup> dudit règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

<sup>6</sup>s. 14.2

<sup>7</sup>s. 14.3

<sup>8</sup>s. 15

<sup>9</sup>s. 23

