

ARTICLE IX

Each contracting party shall be entitled, subject to this agreement, notwithstanding national quotas agreed by the contracting parties, to issue permits to its nationals for the taking of the species covered by this agreement on the high seas or in its own territorial sea, for the following purposes:

- (a) for scientific research
- (b) for the local population
- (c) for expeditions, provided that the catch is used for food, animal feed or similar needs.

The contracting parties shall inform the commission of such permits issued.

ARTICLE X

Either contracting party may terminate this agreement by three years' notice in writing. No such notice shall be given by either party before December 31st, 1975.

Upon such notice the contracting parties shall as soon as possible enter into negotiations in good faith on future arrangements concerning conservation and sealing.

ARTICLE XI

By agreement of the contracting parties, other states interested in the conservation of the species referred to in this agreement may be invited to accede to Articles I to X of this agreement.

ARTICLE XII

Subject to the provisions of this agreement, in view of the fact that the movements of the seal herds are governed by unpredictable weather conditions and consequently that, in certain years, the ice on which the seals are concentrated drifts inside the Canadian territorial sea, Norwegian vessels engaged in sealing operations are allowed, notwithstanding the provisions of the Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Norway of July 15, 1971, to take seals

- (a) within the outer nine miles of the territorial sea on the Atlantic coast of Canada between 48°00' North latitude and 55°20' North latitude, and
- (b) up to but not closer than three miles from the nearest land in all the waters of Notre Dame Bay and of the Strait of Belle Isle northeast of a straight line drawn from the lighthouse at Amour Point to the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland.

Norwegian sealing is not otherwise allowed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.