



Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada



## **Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act - 1997 Report**

## **Table of contents**

### **Minister's Message**

### **Introduction**

### **Administration of the Act**

- B-1 Management and Scientific Authorities
- B-2 Agreements with the Provinces and Territories
- B-3 Permits

### **Regulation, Compliance, and Enforcement**

- C-1 Regulatory Development
- C-2 Compliance
- C-3 Enforcement

### **International Cooperation**

- D-1 Conference of the Parties
- D-2 Enforcement

### **Sources of further information**

- E-1 Government of Canada
- E-2 Provinces and Territories

## MINISTER'S MESSAGE

Her Excellency  
The Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, C.C., C.M.M., C.D.  
Governor General of Canada  
Rideau Hall  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0A1

Your Excellency:

I am pleased to submit to you and to the Parliament of Canada, the second annual report on the *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act* (WAPPRIITA).

The diversity of the Earth's animal and plant life is disappearing at an alarming rate. Although much of this loss is due to habitat destruction, poaching and smuggling also take their toll. Unregulated trade in certain Canadian and foreign wild animals and plants increases the risk of extinction of these species and impoverishes their surrounding ecosystems.

WAPPRIITA and the **Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations** became law on 14 May 1996. Together they provide Canadians with effective tools to combat illegal international and interprovincial trade in wildlife and wildlife parts. Canada fulfills its international obligations to regulate trade according to the terms of the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES). The Act also makes it an offence to import wildlife or products made from wildlife that have been illegally obtained or illegally exported from other countries. Within Canada, WAPPRIITA gives national support for enforcement of provincial and territorial wildlife legislation when wildlife is illegally transported from one province to another, and protects Canadian ecosystems from the introduction of nonnative wild species that may be harmful to indigenous species.

In June of 1997, Canada joined other Parties to CITES in Zimbabwe for the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10). Among the 80 species proposals considered at COP10, none was more difficult than the proposal to down-list certain populations of African elephant to allow a controlled trade in live animals and sports-hunted trophies, as well as the sale of a certain quota of registered stockpiles of tusks. The proposals from Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Botswana were ultimately approved, subject to conditions and safeguards, including a stringent reporting system. Canada regards this arrangement as a careful experiment to see if ivory sales from well-managed elephant populations will act as an incentive for elephant conservation and not stimulate a return to the rampant poaching of the past.

Canada will carefully follow the impact of the decisions made at COP10, and will take appropriate positions at future meetings of the Parties based on the information we receive. Our primary concern remains the survival of the African elephant in its native habitat.

On a national level in 1997, the federal government continued to promote the cooperative management and administration of WAPPRIITA through the completion of memoranda of understanding with the Province of Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory, with negotiations well underway with the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories. These agreements will promote and enhance the strong level of cooperation that we already enjoy.

Also in 1997, Environment Canada initiated consultations on proposed amendments to the Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations. These amendments are aimed at reducing administrative burden on government and the public, and improving enforcement of WAPPRIITA. The proposals include exemptions from CITES permit requirements for most personal and household effects, authority for prosecution based on claims made on labels, and administrative matters to assist in enforcement of the Act.

Much dedication and hard work goes into the implementation of WAPPRIITA and the Wild Plant and Animal Regulations. I wish to acknowledge the contributions of my federal, provincial, and territorial colleagues and their officials, Environment Canada employees across the country, the interested public, and representatives of non-governmental organizations, industry and trade associations, and hobbyist organizations. I look forward to continuing to work with all of these partners in our efforts to protect wild animals and plants from the risks posed by illegal trade.

Hon. David Anderson

## INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, humankind has depended on wild plants and animals for food, apparel, shelter, and commodities for trade. Trade in wildlife and wildlife products can be beneficial, providing jobs and income while posing little risk to source populations, as long as it is managed well and maintained at sustainable levels. On the other hand, wildlife trade has the potential to reduce world populations of some species, contribute to the loss of biodiversity throughout the world, and introduce exotic species into native ecosystems where they may do harm. To address these problems, in 1975 the world community adopted the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna* (CITES), an agreement that regulates international trade in certain animals and plants, their parts, and products made from them. Canada was one of the original Parties to the Convention, which had been adopted by 143 sovereign states by the end of 1997.

CITES identifies species that have been or may be threatened with over-exploitation as a result of trade pressures, and sets trade controls on the basis of the protection needed by each species. Species are listed by the Parties in one of three appendices to the Convention according to the level of control considered necessary. More than 4000 animal species and 30 000 plant species are listed in this way.

Species listed in **Appendix I** are recognized as threatened with extinction. Trade in specimens and products made from these species are subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to further endanger their survival. Trade for primarily commercial purposes is prohibited. The limited trade that is allowed (e.g., for scientific or breeding purposes) requires both an export permit from the exporting country and an import permit from the receiving country. Canadian birds listed in Appendix I include the Peregrine Falcon, Whooping Crane, Bald Eagle, Eskimo Curlew, and Aleutian Canada Goose. Canadian mammals found in this list include the black-footed ferret and all of the large whales (e.g., blue, bowhead, fin, humpback, sperm).

**Appendix II** lists species that are not currently threatened with extinction but may become so unless trade is strictly regulated to avoid over-exploitation. Examples of Canadian species in Appendix II include the bobcat; western cougar; Canada lynx; wolf; wood bison; all bears, owls, and sturgeons; American ginseng; and several species of orchid and cacti. Species may also be listed in Appendix II because they are difficult to distinguish from other species listed in Appendix I or II. The black bear is an example of a Canadian species listed for such "look-alike" reasons. Trade in Appendix II species requires a CITES export permit from the exporting country.

A two-thirds majority of votes cast at a Conference of the Parties is required to list, de-list, or change the listing of any species in Appendix I or Appendix II. The wood bison, for example, was "down-listed" from Appendix I to II at the 1997 Conference.

Individual Parties may list species found within their borders in **Appendix III** in order to manage international trade in those species. A CITES export permit from the listing nation is required for trade in these species. The walrus is the only example of a Canadian species listed in Appendix III.

To more effectively implement its obligations as a Party to CITES and to offer greater protection to all wildlife, whether of Canadian or foreign origin, in 1996 Canada adopted new legislation to govern trade in wildlife. The *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act* (WAPPRITA) received royal assent on 17 December 1992. The Act could not be proclaimed until regulations addressing implementation were in place. The Act was brought into force on 14 May 1996 when the Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations took effect.

The purpose of WAPPRITA is to protect Canadian and foreign species of animals and plants that may be at risk of over-exploitation because of poaching or illegal trade, and to safeguard Canadian ecosystems from the introduction of species designated as harmful. It accomplishes these objectives by controlling the international trade and interprovincial transport of wild animals and plants, as well as their parts and derivatives, and by making it an offence to transport illegally obtained wildlife between provinces or between Canada and other countries. The Act is the legislative vehicle by which Canada meets its obligations under CITES and, as such, replaces regulations for this purpose (now repealed) under the *Export and Import Permits Act* (EIPA). It also replaces the *Game Export Act* (now rescinded), which applied only to nonliving specimens, and designates harmful species formerly listed in the *Customs Tariff* or in EIPA regulations. (Harmful species, including mongooses, raccoon dogs, and starlings, pose a risk to Canadian ecosystems because of their potential to displace native species, damage habitat, or introduce disease).

The penalty regime of WAPPRITA reflects the seriousness with which Parliament views wildlife crime. On summary conviction an individual may be fined up to \$25 000, imprisoned for up to six months, or both. Conviction on more serious offences, such as organized poaching and trafficking, may result in fines up to \$150 000, imprisonment for up to five years, or both. Fines for corporations are higher: up to \$50 000 on summary conviction and up to \$300 000 for indictable offences.

Fines can be increased for offences involving more than one specimen or product and for continuing or subsequent offences, and an additional fine equal to the profits gained by illegal activity may also be levied. As well, the court may make orders to prohibit certain activities; require remedial action or compensation; or direct the offender to publish details of the offence, perform community service, report on activities, post a bond, or comply with any other conditions the court imposes. Minor offences may be dealt with by issuing tickets under the Contraventions Act once agreements to this effect have been made with the provinces.

Section 28 of the Act requires annual reporting of the administration of WAPPRITA, which follows.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT

### **B-1 Management and Scientific Authorities**

Environment Canada administers **WAPPRIITA** through its national office, where the national **CITES** management and scientific authorities are located. CITES management and scientific authorities are also located in the Department of **Fisheries and Oceans** (DFO) for fish and marine mammals, and in each province or territory (except Alberta) for provincially managed species. The **Canadian Food Inspection Agency** (CFIA) assists Environment Canada by processing CITES documentation for the export of artificially propagated plants as an attachment to documents required under the *Plant Protection Act*, which it administers.

The management and scientific authorities have specific roles in approving applications to import and export wildlife or wildlife products listed by CITES. The management authority ensures that specimens were legally acquired and, in the case of Appendix I species, are not being traded for primarily commercial purposes. The scientific authority ensures that the movement of a specimen will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and, in the case of live imports, that the specimen will be given proper housing and care. A permit is issued only if both authorities are satisfied that all conditions have been met.

Enforcement of WAPPRIITA is overseen by the **Office of Enforcement in Environment Canada** and carried out by five **regional offices** (Pacific and Yukon, Prairie and Northern, Ontario, Quebec, and Atlantic) in cooperation with other federal agencies, including **Revenue Canada**, the **Royal Canadian Mounted Police** (RCMP) and **Department of Fisheries and Oceans** (DFO), as well as with **provincial and territorial wildlife agencies**.

### **B-2 Agreements with the Provinces and Territories**

The provinces and territories play an important role in the administration of CITES. All provinces and territories, except Alberta, issue CITES export permits for provincially managed species.

Under Section 5 of WAPPRIITA, agreements may be made with the provinces and territories "to provide for the cooperative management and administration of this Act and to avoid conflict between, and duplication in, federal and provincial regulatory activity."

Five such agreements, or Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), have been reached. Two, with the Province of Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory, were signed in 1997. Three, with the provinces of Manitoba and Alberta and the Northwest Territories, were drafted in 1997 and completed in 1998.

Alberta formally withdrew from the administration of CITES permits in January 1995 for reasons related to resources and jurisdiction. Environment Canada now carries out in Alberta all functions with respect to CITES that are carried out elsewhere by provincial and territorial authorities. The MOU with Alberta confirms these administrative arrangements and provides for cooperation on enforcement activities.

The MOUs outline the roles and responsibilities of each party for the issuance of CITES permits and provision of scientific advice and for enforcement. The MOUs also provide guidelines for conflict resolution, consultation, public awareness, information sharing, financial considerations, supplemental agreements, administration, and annual review and reporting. Under the MOUs, the provinces and territories lead enforcement activities related to the export and interprovincial transport of all species listed in their respective wildlife acts.

MOUs are currently being negotiated with most of the remaining jurisdictions to encourage cooperation and to set out the respective administrative and enforcement roles with respect to WAPPRIITA.

In 1997 an agreement was signed with Prince Edward Island to permit ticketing for WAPPRIITA offences under the *Contraventions Act*. A similar agreement with Manitoba was completed in 1998. Ticketing agreements with other provinces are being negotiated by the Department of Justice.

### **B-3 Permits**

WAPPRIITA is used mainly to implement CITES. Currently all permits issued under the Act are for CITES-listed specimens. There were no applications in 1997 to import controlled species listed in Schedule 2 of the Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations as harmful to Canadian species and ecosystems.

All CITES import permits are issued by Environment Canada. DFO issues CITES export permits for fish and marine mammals. The provinces and territories issue CITES export permits for items leaving their jurisdictions, with the exceptions noted in the preceding section for Alberta.

Until early in 1996, **Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada** (AAFC) issued CITES permits for artificially propagated plants along with their own phytosanitary certificates. When the Greenhouse Certification Program was introduced, a phytosanitary certificate was no longer required to transport plants from certified greenhouses between Canada and the United States. With the burden of issuing phytosanitary certificates lightened, AAFC ceased issuing CITES permits. Environment Canada has assumed this responsibility and issues CITES export permits valid for multiple shipments by certified nurseries of artificially propagated plants. This arrangement is possible because the certification program, now the responsibility of the **Canadian Food Inspection Agency** (CFIA), requires that no wild plants be introduced into the propagation facilities. For uncertified greenhouses, Environment Canada accepts a phytosanitary certificate issued by CFIA, along with a completed CITES inventory attachment document, as a CITES certificate of artificial propagation.

The relatively large number of export permits (see table) derives largely from the export of black bear trophies, which are being taken back to their home country by nonresident hunters. Although wildlife management agencies in Canada agree that black bear populations in Canada are healthy, the black bear is listed in CITES Appendix II for "look-alike reasons" (i.e., black bear parts look like the parts of endangered bears that require a higher level of protection; thus they are subject to trade controls not normally applied to species with healthy populations).

<b>CITES Permits Issued in Canada in 1996 and 1997</b>								
Jurisdiction	Import		Export		Temporary Export/Import		Scientific	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Canada	174	160	6 812	9 315	250	210	38	36
N.W.T.			92	92				
Yukon			162	92				
British Columbia			2 221	2 262				
Saskatchewan			1 288	492				
Manitoba			1 722	2 116				

Ontario			4 526	5 446				
Quebec			1 990	1 782				
New Brunswick			1 154	1 165				
Nova Scotia			52	59				
P.E.I.			3	0				
Newfoundland			119	129				
TOTAL	174	160	20 141	23 033	250	210	38	36
Appendix I species included on permit	174	141	154	183	137	N/A	0	N/A
Notes: Alberta does not issue CITES permits. Saskatchewan ceased issuing CITES export permits for black bear in 1997								

Import permits are most commonly issued to

- institutions such as zoos to import live Appendix I species for the purpose of breeding;
- landed immigrants who wish to bring personal effects (e.g., furniture or decorative items, garments, live pets) into the country;
- hunters who wish to bring back trophies of animals legally hunted abroad.

In 1997 the total number of import permits issued was down 8% from 1996 figures, and the number of export permits rose by 12% (mainly because of a 20% increase in the number of export permits issued by Ontario, the province that issues the most export permits each year). The number of temporary export/import certificates issued dropped by 16% and the number of scientific permits dropped by 5%.

No permits were issued in 1997 to authorize the importation of species identified under the Act as potentially harmful to Canadian ecosystems.

## REGULATION, COMPLIANCE, AND ENFORCEMENT

### C-1 Regulatory Development

The development of regulations under the Act is complex, requiring extensive consultation with the provinces and territories, stakeholders, and the public. As a result, it will proceed by steps over several years. The first step, The **Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations** (1996), essentially "rolled over" the regulatory provisions that **WAPPRIITA** replaced. They designate the species protected by the Act and detail the Act's requirements with respect to import, export, and possession of wild species.

Consultations began in 1997 on a number of proposed regulatory initiatives to reduce administrative burden on government and the public and improve enforcement capacity for WAPPRIITA. These initiatives include:

- an exemption from **CITES** permit requirements for personal and household effects;
- authority to prosecute based on claims made on labels, marks or accompanying documents as to package contents;
- content of removal orders.



Future regulations will address matters such as permit fees and other cost recovery measures, and administrative matters, such as record keeping and designating ports of entry.

## **C-2 Compliance**

### *Promotion*

Environment Canada has maintained its efforts to promote compliance with WAPPRIITA by focussing on public awareness. It has done so through several means, including

- Newspaper articles, press releases, advertisements, and media interviews.

*For example:*

- The Quebec Region mounted a successful campaign in which CITES brochures and videos were sent to various media offices, inviting them to seek further information and give media time to CITES information for the traveller; several radio and television spots resulted.

- Posters, brochures, and a video on CITES in several languages.

*For example:*

- The Pacific and Yukon Region has developed a national brochure, **Endangered Species and the Traveller**, available in seven languages, and a corresponding video, available in eight languages; they have also produced two posters featuring various endangered species;
- The Ontario Region has produced two brochures: the first, *Canada's New Wildlife Law – How it Applies to Animals and Plants in Medicine*, was a joint effort with World Wildlife Canada to raise awareness in the Asian medicine community; the second, *Rules and Regulations for Endangered Species, Import/Export and Transport*, targets commercial transport companies;
- Information on WAPPRIITA and CITES was included in a brochure, **Bon Voyage, But...**, which was issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade to all recipients of new passports in 1997 and was widely circulated in airports and Canada's missions abroad.
- Regular mailings to user groups (e.g., traditional medicine importers, orchid societies).

- CITES displays in airports, zoos, and other public buildings.

*For example:*

- The Pacific and Yukon Region has installed interactive kiosks at the Vancouver International Airport and placed displays in the Vancouver Passport Office and the United Terminal;

- The Prairie and Northern Region has placed multi-panel displays in all five international airports in the region;
  - The Ontario Region is working with **World Wildlife Fund Canada** to mount two permanent CITES exhibits at the Pearson International Airport, Toronto; they have also placed permanent travel awareness posters in all passport office in Ontario;
  - The Atlantic Region has permanent CITES displays at Magnetic Hill Zoo (Moncton, N.B.), Cherrybrook Zoo (Saint John, N.B.), and Oakland Farm Zoo (Nova Scotia).
- Information sessions for the public (e.g., international travellers and school groups) and user groups, such as travel agencies, hunting clubs, and commercial importers (e.g., traditional medicine importers, pet trade industry, plant growers).

*For example*

- The Prairie and Northern Region presented 16 public school talks, reaching 450 students;
  - The Atlantic Region made 30 educational and awareness presentations to nongovernmental organizations, schools, community colleges, and hunting clubs, and gave special training to a Nova Scotia Provincial Court judge.
- Attendance at trade shows, conferences, and special events.

*For example:*

- The Ontario Region exhibited at numerous pet shows, including the **Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council (PIJAC)** Annual Trade Show, where an MOU was signed between Environment Canada and PIJAC to promote cooperation in the enforcement of Canada's wildlife legislation (e.g., a bilingual training package has been prepared for pet store employees); they also participated in major travel and orchid shows and took the portable *CITES Endangered Species and the Traveller* exhibit to numerous public events (e.g., celebrations for March break, Earth Day, and National Wildlife Week) and venues (e.g., the Toronto Zoo, CN Tower's EcoDek, Ontario Science Centre, and Royal Ontario Museum);
- The Atlantic Region set up displays at outdoor, sports, and RV shows; international customs days; the Nova Scotia Museum; the Nova Scotia International Air Show; Customs Information Day; and the Association of Canadian Travel Agents Annual Conference (Halifax, N.S.).

The provinces and territories promote public awareness of WAPPRIITA and their own wildlife trade regulations through media releases, provision of information about permit requirements to clients (e.g., outfitters, taxidermists, fur dealers), notes in hunting/trapping regulation brochures, and school presentations.

### *Verification*

It is generally considered that voluntary compliance with legislation governing international trade in wildlife has improved in recent years, mainly as a result of increased public and business awareness of permit requirements (e.g., many federal and provincial agencies report an increased number of inquiries for information). However, such voluntary compliance is likely demonstrated by those already disposed to obeying the law. Overall compliance is difficult to measure, but intelligence gathering and analysis and prosecutions suggest that illegal trade by organized operators is sizeable and possibly growing in Canada, as it is elsewhere in the world, and that activities to promote compliance have not significantly altered the behaviour of this group.

### *Monitoring*

Monitoring activities include the following:

- monitoring **CITES** permits and other export/import permits;
- inspections at international ports;
- sharing information with Revenue Canada and with other national/international agencies;
- spot-checks or routine inspection of wildlife businesses (e.g., taxidermists, outfitters, guides);
- monitoring hunting;
- cultivating sources of information and intelligence gathering;
- following up reports from the public (e.g., through Crime Stoppers).

All **regional offices of Environment Canada** have maintained their previous levels of monitoring. Following a pilot project with Revenue Canada (Customs), the level of monitoring has been increased at many ports of entry. DFO reports that its monitoring levels are being maintained.

### *Inspections*

Environment Canada conducted more than 5700 inspections related to wildlife trafficking in 1997. These inspections and subsequent investigations resulted in the seizure of more than 170 000 items that had been exported, imported, or transported in contravention of WAPPRIITA.

Typical inspection activities include the following:

- border inspections of goods arriving in or leaving Canada in personal baggage or commercial shipments (e.g., at Revenue Canada's border crossings at the Canada–U.S. border, international mail centres, and at international airports and marine ports);
- inspections of permits and certificates to verify authenticity and prevent fraud;
- inland inspections related to the movement and care of CITES-controlled species (e.g., inspections of exporters, pet stores, CITES-registered captive breeding facilities, and care facilities for live Appendix I specimens);
- inland inspections related to the sale of protected species.

### **C-3 Enforcement**

### *Implementation Procedures and Officer Training*

In 1997, all 168 provincial conservation officers in Saskatchewan were appointed as officers under WAPPRIITA. Twelve were trained to be training officers for the Act.

Countrywide training of Environment Canada enforcement officers has been completed, including a specialized course on health and safety issues for inspectors. Training is aimed at equipping officers to do their own work and to train other officers. A basic Wildlife Trade Identification course was given to many Revenue Canada Customs officers in all regions.

In 1997, regional enforcement officers conducted training programs on WAPPRIITA for regional personnel in other federal agencies, including **Revenue Canada**, the **Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)**, **Parks Canada**, the **Canadian Food Inspection Agency**, the Department of **Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)**, **provincial/territorial wildlife agencies**, and the **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**. For example, in 1997

- the Pacific and Yukon Region trained more than 400 Customs personnel, including training to prepare for the North American Indigenous Games in Victoria, B.C. They also trained university and college students in wildlife forensics.
- the Prairie and Northern Region trained 245 personnel from nine different agencies on CITES and WAPPRIITA.

### *Cooperation with Other Federal Agencies*

In 1996 Environment Canada cooperated with Revenue Canada to run a Joint Service Initiative pilot project. The objectives of the project were to

- increase the level of compliance verification of commercial imports of CITES-controlled wildlife;
- enhance service to importers;
- improve decision making by customs officers regarding referrals to Environment Canada;
- identify areas requiring attention when considering national implementation of the program.

Results of the program have now been analyzed, and the program is being progressively extended to other parts of the country.

### *Investigations*

In 1997 Environment Canada conducted more than 300 investigations under provisions of applicable federal, provincial/territorial, or foreign legislation into poaching or trafficking incidents involving international or interprovincial movement of wildlife.

### *Prosecutions*

The following are examples of cases that led to prosecution in 1997.

- In September 1997, a B.C. resident was convicted in a Yukon court under WAPPRIITA subsection 7(2) and two sections of the *Yukon Wildlife Act*. The offender had illegally killed a moose in the Yukon and had subsequently transported it to B.C. Once in B.C., the offender was beyond Yukon's jurisdiction, and it was the interprovincial transport

- In September 1997, a Canadian resident was found guilty under WAPPRIITA subsection 6(2) of illegally importing bear gall bladders from South Korea. This was the first time in Canada that charges were brought for this type of importation. The court imposed a fine of \$1600 or, in default of payment, 26 days in jail (Lead agency: Environment Canada).
- In March 1997, at the request of Guyanan authorities, a resident of that country was intercepted in Toronto with a shipment containing caimans, crocodiles, and the skins of jaguar, margay, and puma. A joint investigation by Revenue Canada (Customs) and Environment Canada resulted in an arrest, and the accused was fined \$9000 (Lead agency: Environment Canada).
- An Alberta man was convicted of two counts under subsection 6(1) of WAPPRIITA for illegally importing dozens of animal trophies, including elephant, zebra, leopard, baboon, and other African wildlife that were transported in contravention of the law of a foreign state. The investigation started in late 1996, continued through 1997, and concluded in early 1998. The man was fined \$6000 for WAPPRIITA violations and forfeited most of the trophies.

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### D-1 Conference of the Parties

Canada participated in the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10), held in Zimbabwe in June 1997. In preparation for the conference, Environment Canada contacted about 200 government and nongovernment organizations, inviting proposals for changes to CITES listings. One month before COP10, a public meeting was held to discuss these proposals.

The Canadian delegation to COP10 included representatives of Environment Canada, Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Fisheries and Oceans, Natural Resources Canada (Canadian Forest Service), and the provinces of British Columbia and Newfoundland. The delegation met daily with Canadian nongovernmental organizations attending as observers.

Decisions made at the conference affected several Canadian species. The wood bison was transferred from **Appendix I to Appendix II**, thus permitting a controlled export of ranched wood bison. All sturgeons were listed on Appendix II, meaning that export from Canada will require a **CITES** export permit from DFO for three additional sturgeon species. Several artificially propagated species of cacti and cyclamen were removed from CITES appendices, substantially reducing the number of CITES export permits required by Canadian greenhouses. A native plant, Tweedy's Bitterroot, was deleted from Appendix II, and another, Goldenseal, was added to this list.

The most contentious proposals were to down-list the populations of African elephant from Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia from Appendix I to Appendix II to permit a controlled trade in live animals and sports-hunted trophies, as well as to permit the sale of a quota of registered stockpiles of tusks to Japan. These proposals were approved, subject to stringent conditions.

Schedule 1 of Canada's **Wild Animal and Plant Regulations** was amended in February 1998 to reflect these changes to the CITES Appendix listings.

Environment Canada has distributed the new CITES control list to all enforcement agencies, as well as to other interested parties. Information on the new listings is also available on Environment Canada's CITES web site.

## **D-2 Enforcement**

Through the **North American Wildlife Enforcement Working Group**, Canada (Environment Canada) works with the United States (**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**) and Mexico (**Procuraduría Federal de Protección del Ambiente**) to promote wildlife enforcement, including controlling the trade of species protected under national legislation. This group had been in place for a number of years, but was formally established in 1996 in support of the **North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation** and the work of the **Trilateral Committee for Conservation and Management of Wildlife and Ecosystems**. The group promotes the exchange of information related to wildlife enforcement (including policy, regulation, initiatives, and responses), joint training of officers, exchange of training expertise, and cooperation and consultation with other groups with an interest in wildlife enforcement. In 1997 Canadian enforcement officers from Environment Canada and Revenue Canada participated in two training seminars sponsored by the Working Group.

Environment Canada also works with Interpol (the wildlife subgroup), the World Customs Organization (CITES Working Group), and the North American Wildlife Enforcement Working Group on international wildlife enforcement activities.

**Environment Canada's Office of Enforcement, Wildlife Division** is also leading an international project to prepare identification guides for species protected under CITES. These guides will be used by nonspecialist officers who enforce CITES at the international level to identify CITES-controlled specimens more accurately. Identification guides for birds and crocodilians have already been published (in 1994 and 1995, respectively), and preparation of four additional guides is in progress. Work is under way to produce a guide on sturgeons and one on mammals. These guides are being prepared in partnership with Canadian and foreign contributors. The CITES Secretariat and the Customs Cooperation Council have assured their support in the promotion and distribution of these publications.

## **SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION**

### **E-1 Government of Canada**

#### *Environment Canada's Green Lane*

**Environment Canada** has established an environmental information network on the Internet to help Canadians make informed decisions and take action on environmental issues and sustainable development. Anyone with access to the Internet may log onto the Green Lane and get up-to-date information on Environment Canada's activities, including those related to WAPPRIITA. Information on the Act and regulations, as well as on the CITES Convention, appendix listings, and specific permit and other requirements for taking CITES-listed species into and out of Canada can be found on the Green Lane. Publications lists and ordering information are also available on the Green Lane.

#### **Administration**

*Environment Canada*

CITES Administrator  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
Environment Canada

*Department of Fisheries and  
Oceans*

Director  
Fisheries Research Branch

3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Place Vincent Massey  
351 St. Joseph Blvd.  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0H3  
Fax: 819-953-6283

Biological Sciences Directorate  
Fisheries and Oceans Canada  
12<sup>th</sup> Floor, 200 Kent Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6  
Fax: 613-954-0807

## **Enforcement**

### *National Office*

Chief  
Enforcement Branch, Wildlife Division  
Environmental Protection Service  
Environment Canada  
17<sup>th</sup> Floor, Place Vincent Massey  
351 St. Joseph Blvd.  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0H3  
Fax: 819-953-3459  
E-mail:

[wildlifeenforcement@ec.gc.ca](mailto:wildlifeenforcement@ec.gc.ca)

### *Atlantic Region*

Wildlife Section  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
Atlantic Region  
Environment Canada  
P.O. Box 23005  
Moncton, New Brunswick  
E1A 6S8  
Fax: 506-851-6608

### *Quebec Region*

Environmental Protection Service  
Quebec Region  
Environment Canada  
105105 McGill Street, 4<sup>th</sup> floor  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2Y 2E7  
Fax: 514-283-4113

### *Ontario Region*

Head, Inspections CITES  
Wildlife Section  
Ontario Region  
Environment Canada  
70 Fountain Street East  
Guelph, Ontario  
N1H 3N6  
Fax: 519-826-2108

### *Prairie and Northern Region*

Regional Specialist Investigation  
Environmental Protection Service  
Prairie & Northern Region  
Environment Canada  
115 Perimeter Road  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
S7N 0X4  
Fax: 306-975-6061

### *Pacific and Yukon Region*

Wildlife Enforcement Section  
Environmental Protection Branch  
Pacific & Yukon Region  
Environment Canada  
5421 Robertson Road, P.O. Box  
340  
Delta, British Columbia  
V4K 3Y3  
Fax: 604-946-8359

## **E-2 Provinces and Territories**

For information on CITES export permits and provincial and territorial requirements with regard to wild animals and plants regulated by the provincial and territorial governments, please contact:

### *Newfoundland*

Director  
Wildlife Division  
Department of Natural Resources

### *Nova Scotia*

Director of Wildlife  
Wildlife Division  
Department of Natural Resources

Government of Newfoundland  
P.O. Box 8700  
Building 810, Pleasantville  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
A1B 4J6  
Fax: 709-729-4989

Government of Nova Scotia  
136 Exhibition Street  
Kentville, Nova Scotia  
B4N 4E5  
Fax: 902-679-6176

*Prince Edward Island*

*New Brunswick*

Director  
Fish and Wildlife Division  
Department of Environment  
Government of Prince Edward Island  
P.O. Box 2000  
3 Queen Street  
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island  
C1A 7N8  
Fax: 902-368-5830

Executive Director  
Fish and Wildlife Branch  
Department of Natural Resources  
and Energy  
Government of New Brunswick  
P.O. Box 6000  
Fredericton, New Brunswick  
E3B 5H1  
Fax: 506-453-6699

*Quebec*

*Ontario*

Wildlife and Parks Québec  
Direction des territoires fauniques,  
de la réglementation et des permis  
Gouvernement du Québec  
Édifce Marie-Guyart  
10e étage, boîte 91  
675, boul. René-Lévesque Est  
Québec (Québec)  
G1R 5V7  
Fax: 418-528-0834

Fish and Wildlife Operations  
Specialist  
Fish and Wildlife Branch  
Ministry of Natural Resources  
Government of Ontario  
70 Foster Drive, Suite 400  
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario  
P6A 6V5  
Fax: 705-945-6638

*Manitoba*

*Saskatchewan*

CITES/Wildlife Permits Clerk  
Administration Section  
Nongame and Endangered Species  
Management  
Wildlife Branch  
Department of Natural Resources  
Government of Manitoba  
Box 24 - 200 Saulteaux Crescent  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3J 3W3  
Fax: 204-948-2756

Legislation Administrator  
Wildlife Branch  
Department of Parks and Renewable  
Resources  
Government of Saskatchewan  
3211 Albert Street, Room 436  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4S 5W6  
Fax: 306-787-9544

*British Columbia*

*Yukon*

Deputy Director  
Wildlife Branch  
Ministry of Environment, Lands and  
Parks  
Government of British Columbia  
P.O. Box 9374

Director  
Field Services  
Fish and Wildlife Branch  
Department of Renewable Resources  
Yukon Territorial Government  
P.O. Box 2703, 10 Burns Road



Stn. PROV GOV  
Victoria, British Columbia  
V8W 9M4  
Fax: 250-356-9145

Whitehorse, Yukon  
Y1A 2C6  
Fax: 867-393-6206

*Northwest Territories*

*Nunavut*

Director  
Wildlife and Fisheries Division  
Resources, Wildlife and Economic  
Development  
Government of the Northwest  
Territories  
Suite 600, 5102 - 50th Avenue  
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories  
X1A 3S8  
Fax: 867-873-0293

Wildlife and Environmental Protection  
Government of Nunavut  
Box 1340  
Iqaluit, Nunavut Territory  
X0A 0H0  
Fax: 867-979-6026