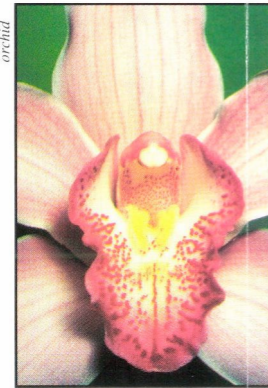


Where do I obtain CITES permits and certificates?

Foreign permits:

If you purchase a CITES listed species or product in another country, you must obtain the proper CITES export permit or certificate from that country's government. Remember that if the species is listed under Appendix I, you will also require a CITES import permit from Canada *in advance*.



Import permits, temporary trade & scientific certificates:

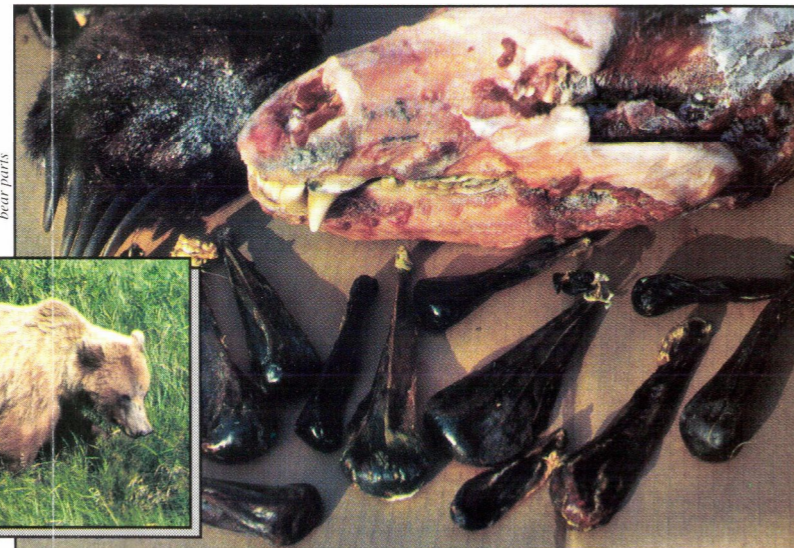
CITES import permits for all Appendix I listed species, temporary trade and scientific certificates are issued by the Canadian Wildlife Service headquarters.

Canadian export permits:

Export permits for animals and wild-collected plants are available from the wildlife service of the province or territory in which they originate. Export permits for artificially propagated plants may be obtained from Agriculture Canada, and in Quebec from the ministère de l'Environnement. Permits for marine mammals are available from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Are there other permits I might require?

Yes. Agriculture Canada health of animals and plants regulations apply to some importations. Contact your local Agriculture Canada office for information.



Remember:

If an animal or plant is listed by CITES, then that includes not only live specimens, but *any* part or product derived from the species.

Before you purchase an animal, plant or product, be sure you know what rules and regulations apply.

The retailer selling the species or product may be very eager to make the sale, and may not provide accurate information about the item. Exercise caution when making your purchases.

Obtain all necessary permits *before* importing or exporting the species or product.

Help conservation by refusing to purchase endangered species and their products. Removing the market is the most effective way to stop the illegal trade in endangered species.

If you import endangered species without the necessary permits you risk losing your purchase, and may be subject to prosecution.

When in doubt don't buy it!

For more information, contact Environment Canada offices at:

Pacific & Yukon Region

Canadian Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 340
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3Y3
Telephone: (604) 946-8643; fax: (604) 946-8359

Western & Northern Region

Canadian Wildlife Service
115 Perimeter Road
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0X4
Telephone: (306) 975-4290; fax: (306) 975-4089

Ontario Region

Canadian Wildlife Service
70 Fountain St. E.
Guelph, Ontario
N1H 3N6
Telephone: (519) 766-1661; fax: (519) 766-1750

Quebec Region

Canadian Wildlife Service
C.P. 10100
Ste-Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5
Telephone: (418) 649-6122; fax: (418) 649-6475

Atlantic Region

Canadian Wildlife Service
63 East Main Street
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Telephone: (506) 364-5044; fax: (506) 364-5062

Headquarters

Canadian Wildlife Service
CITES Administrator
351 St-Joseph Blvd.
3rd Floor
Place Vincent Massey
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0H3
Telephone: (819) 953-1411; fax: (819) 994-4065

*This brochure was produced by the Canadian Wildlife Service,
Pacific and Yukon Region*

all photos by Ernest Cooper

*cover photos:
top: Siberian tiger
bottom left: chattering lory
bottom right: tomato frog*



Environment
Canada

Environnement
Canada

Canada

Endangered Species and the Traveller



Going abroad?

...avoid contributing to the trade in endangered species.

Many species of animals and plants are in danger of extinction because of excessive hunting and commercial exploitation.

If you are travelling out of Canada, you may be tempted to purchase wildlife products or even live animals. Be careful not to purchase items that you cannot legally bring back to Canada.

CITES

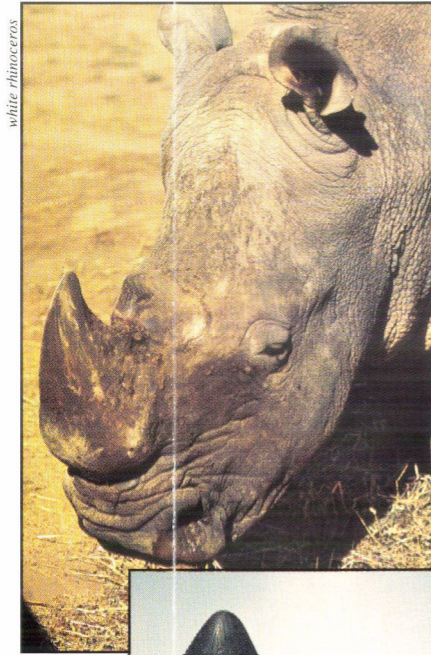
The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement that protects endangered and threatened species of animals and plants from over-exploitation by regulating their international trade.

Since 1973, more than 118 countries, including Canada, have signed the CITES agreement. These countries are working together to protect thousands of the world's most endangered and threatened species.

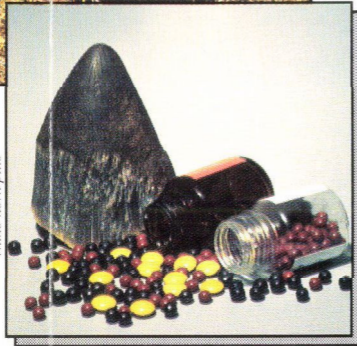
In Canada, CITES is administered by the Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada and enforced by Canada Customs and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

How does CITES work?

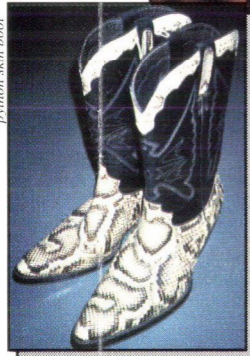
CITES operates through an import/export permit system that is stricter for more endangered species. Animals and plants that require protection are classified into one of three appendices:



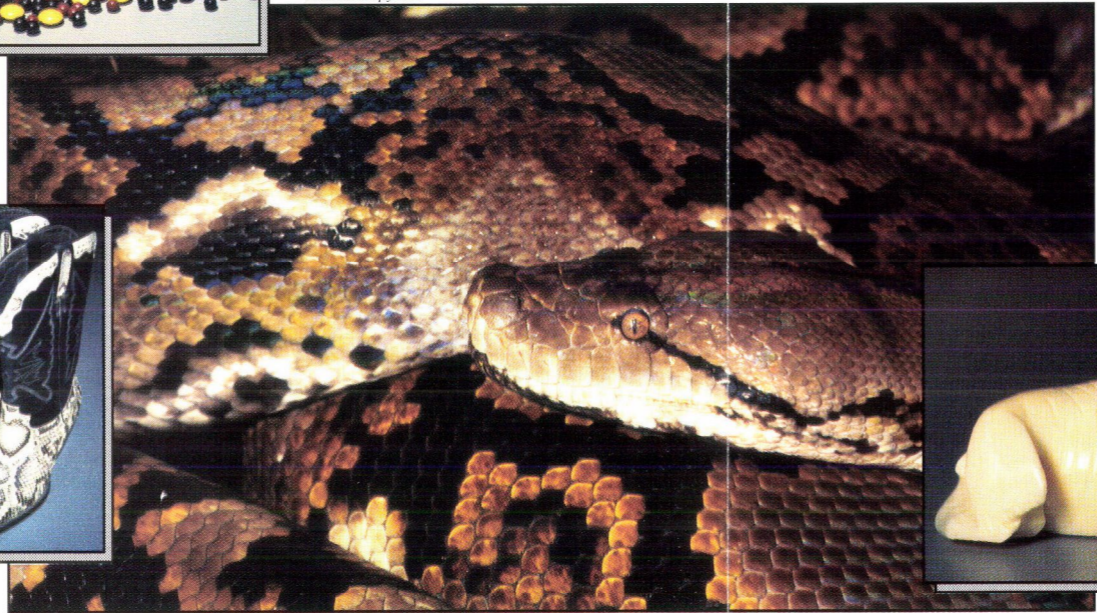
white rhinoceros



rhino horn pills



python skin boot



reticulated python



walrus ivory carving

Appendix I

Appendix I species are endangered and could become extinct if their trade is not severely restricted. Before you may import or export an Appendix I species or product, you must have **both** a CITES export permit from the country the item is coming from, **and** a CITES import permit from Canada. Trade for primarily commercial purposes is prohibited; CITES import permits are issued only under special circumstances.

Examples: all lemurs, apes and many monkeys, most whales, most bears, most cats, all elephants and rhinoceroses, many hawks and eagles, many pheasants, many parrots, many turtles and tortoises, all seaturtles, most crocodiles ...and many more.

Appendix II

Species listed under Appendix II are not considered endangered, but they may become so if their trade is not regulated. Many of these species are under intense pressure from hunters and collectors. Before you may import or export an Appendix II species or product, you must have a CITES export permit from the country of export.

Examples: all flamingos, all hummingbirds, all chameleons, all tegu lizards, and all monkeys, whales, dolphins, bears, cats (except domestic), wolves, hawks, eagles, owls, parrots, tortoises, crocodiles, pythons, iguana and monitor lizards, bird-wing butterflies, cacti and orchids that are not **already listed under Appendix I** ...and many, many more.

Appendix III

Appendix III species are also not considered endangered, but are under special management in certain specific countries. A CITES export permit is required to export an Appendix III species or product from the listed country and a CITES certificate of origin is required for re-export.

Examples: water buffalo (Nepal), kinkajou (Honduras), hippopotamus (Ghana), rock dove (Ghana), Russell's viper (India), walrus (Canada).

What if I already own a specimen or a product from a species listed by CITES?

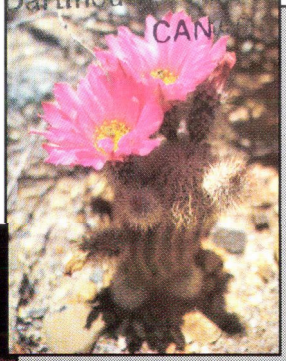
CITES temporary trade certificates:

If you own a plant, animal or product that is listed by CITES, and want to take it into or out of Canada temporarily, you require a CITES temporary trade certificate when entering or leaving the country.

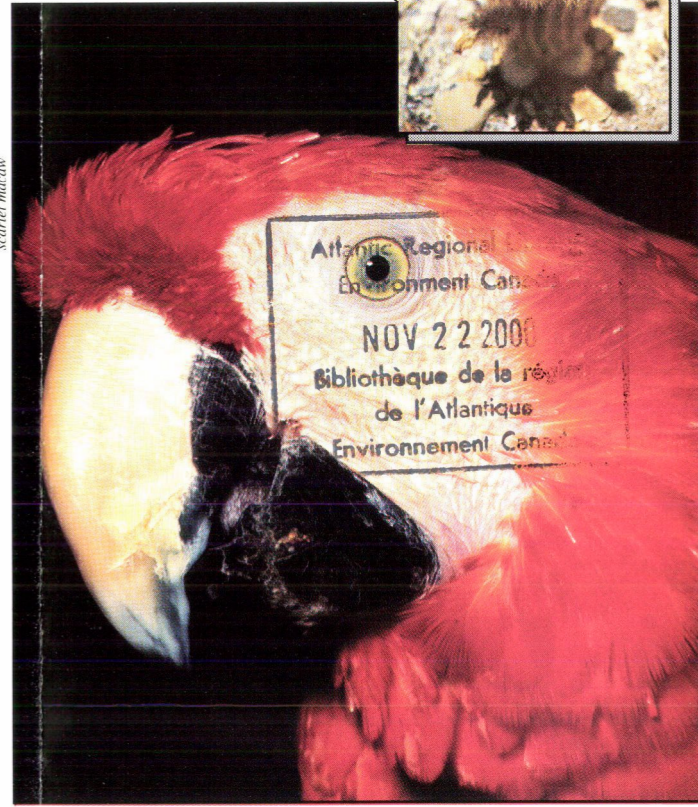
Scientific certificates:

Research and educational organizations may acquire a scientific certificate which allows them to lend, donate or exchange museum catalogued specimens of plants or animals listed by CITES.

ENVIRONMENT CANADA LIBRARY
15th Floor, Queen Square
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, N.S. B2Y 2N1



cactus



scarlet macaw