



UNIVERSITY ANIMAL CARE COMMITTEE

Policy on Wildlife Permits

The University Animal Care Committee (UACC) is responsible for reviewing and approving all studies that are conducted by Principal Investigators belonging to Queen's University, regardless of whether that project will be conducted within Queen's jurisdiction or in the jurisdiction of another animal care committee.

According to the Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC) Guidelines on the Care and Use of Wildlife (2003), all projects involving the use of wildlife for research, teaching and/or testing should be described within an animal use protocol (AUP). AUPs must be approved by wildlife, and to hold in captivity or release appropriate provincial, territorial or regional agency when planning a project involving wildlife. It is the investigator's responsibility to ensure that all licenses, permits and approvals are in place before proceeding with any wildlife project. Investigators should contact the appropriate authority for the most up-to-date permit requirements, as regulations may change over time. Investigators must ensure their use of live animals is in accordance with permit terms, conditions and guidelines.

The UACC requires that all wildlife investigators submitting an AUP reference the relevant licenses or permits within the wildlife section of their protocol. In some cases, approval of a license or permit depends on the UACC approval of the AUP. In these circumstances, PIs can amend their protocols with the permit information as it becomes available or provide the UACC Coordinator with this information for administrative assistance with updating (uacc@queensu.ca

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References:

FEDERAL - Regulatory & Relevant Legislation in Canada

[Environment and Climate Change Canada \(ECCC\)](#) promotes the conservation of Canadian and

habitat, and by providing leadership on other issues, such as recovery of endangered species. The ECCC oversees the following Acts and Regulations:

Canada Wildlife Act

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/w-9/>

Wildlife Area Regulations https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._1609/

Migratory Birds Convention Act
<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/m-7.01/>

Migratory Birds Regulations
<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2022-105/index.html>

Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations
https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/c.r.c.,_c._1036/index.html

Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Inter-provincial Trade Act (WAPPRIITA)
<https://lois-laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/W-8.5/index.html>

Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations
<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/m-7.01/>

Species at Risk Act
<https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-15.3/>

[Fisheries and Oceans Canada](#) bears responsibility for marine reptiles and mammals. The Marine Mammal Regulations <http://lawslois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR9356/index.html> are listed under the Fisheries Act <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-14/>.

The Canada National Parks Act <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/N-14.01/> provides for

purposes, and the destruction or removal of dangerous or superabundant fauna. WAPPRIITA is the enabling legislation for CITES in Canada. WAPPRIITA also provides the authority to protect Canadian ecosystems from the introduction of listed harmful invasive species by requiring permits and makes

from a province or territory without the required provincial or territorial permits.

The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) <https://cosewic.ca/index.php/en-ca/> develops and maintains a national listing of Canadian species

wildlife departments of all 13 Canadian provincial and territorial governments; federal departments and corporations concerned with wildlife, including the Canadian Wildlife Service (which provides the secretariat), Parks Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the Canadian Museum of Nature; and three non-governmental conservation organizations. It is the responsibility of the respective provincial and territorial jurisdictions where the species occurs to take whatever actions are appropriate to address the threats and limiting factors placing a species at risk.

Many birds migrate across international borders, and hence their research use and consequent migratory birds and also requires that special permits be obtained for the collection, banding and/or

to carry out activities such as wildlife sanctuaries.

are required for the movement of cervids in order to prevent the spread of brucellosis, these diseases, rabies, anthrax or foreign contacted. Additionally, the Public Health transmissible to humans are suspected.

The Polar Bear Protection Act <https://web2.gov.mb.ca/bills/37-3/b043e.php>

New Brunswick

Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development

<https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/erd.html>

Fish and Wildlife Act [http://laws.gnb.ca/en/Sh7 \(\)0.a tt](http://laws.gnb.ca/en/Sh7 ()0.a tt)

Department of Environment, Energy and Climate Action

<https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/topic/environment-energy-and-climate-action>

Wildlife Conservation Act

