

A Summary Report

On

Farm Animal Welfare Law in Canada

For the Farm Animal Council Network
Winter 2013



THIS ANIMAL WELFARE LAW SUMMARY illustrates how farm animal welfare enforcement is conducted throughout Canada. Legislative changes are on-going and are considered accurate at the time of writing. To verify the current status of legislation refer to the statutes listed in table 4.

Data collection and analysis of livestock welfare enforcement is limited, as most agencies do not separate their companion animal and livestock statistics. In addition, some enforcement agencies are not able to provide any enforcement statistics. Law enforcement agencies generally do not keep statistics specific to animal cruelty investigations, charges and convictions.

OVERVIEW

Since 2005 all provinces have strengthened their provincial Acts or have introduced legislative amendments regarding animal protection. The federal Criminal Code was strengthened in 2008. The Health of Animals Act (transportation provisions) was updated in 2010.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Federally, three pieces of legislation provide humane protection for farm animals (see Table 1). Charge and conviction rates are difficult to gather. Criminal Code convictions are not centrally compiled and statistics where they exist are generally totals for all animal types.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) publicly releases information on specific court prosecutions under the Meat Inspection and Health of Animals Acts, but compiled annual statistics are not available. Anyone convicted of not following federal regulations may be forced to fulfill an educational requirement or fined anywhere between \$2,000 and \$250,000 depending on the severity of the offence. CFIA enforcement also allows for Administrative Monetary Penalties (AMP's): a ticketing procedure with fixed penalties. From January to June 2012, the CFIA issued 167 violations which included either monetary penalties or written warnings with a total value of fines being \$360,800. Fines of up to \$10,000 for a first offence can be served. Penalties can be increased by 50 per cent of the original fine based upon the gravity of the violation and the compliance history of the offender, up to a maximum of \$15,000.

Table 1 – Federal Legislation

FEDERAL		
Act	Enforcement	Scope
Criminal Code (Section 446 – Cruelty to Animals)	Police Officers Some SPCA inspectors	Prohibits cruelty to animals that is willful or without lawful excuse.
Health of Animals Act	CFIA inspectors Some SPCA inspectors trained and appointed by CFIA Police Officers B.C. Minister of Transport	Measures to protect animals from undue suffering during transport and loading.
Meat Inspection Act	CFIA inspectors Police officers	Measures to protect food animals during handling and slaughter in federally registered slaughter facilities.

USE OF CRIMINAL CODE

Criminal Code use for animal cruelty cases is limited, particularly in provinces with strong provincial welfare legislation. For various reasons, there is a strong preference amongst enforcement agencies to use their respective provincial Acts when filing animal cruelty charges.

Provincial Act prosecutions are preferred because these are regulatory prosecutions not criminal prosecutions and as such there is a lower burden-of-proof requirement for laying charges and obtaining convictions. Under provincial Acts, offenders need only be found non-compliant with regulations or negligent as a result of not taking all reasonable care to prevent harm from occurring. Under the Criminal Code intent must be proven.

Some agencies responsible for enforcing provincial animal welfare legislation are not appointed to lay charges under the Criminal Code. If Criminal Code charges are warranted, those agencies may be required to request assistance from law enforcement such as the RCMP or municipal police to lay charges.

“Given the nature of the Criminal Code, which can only prohibit and penalize but not regulate conduct due to constitutional concerns, a gap remains in Canadian [animal welfare] law in all provinces without dedicated legislation.”

Prof. Elaine Hughes, University of Alberta Faculty of Law

PROVINCIAL ANIMAL WELFARE ACTS

Northwest Territories and Nunavut have animal protection legislation but do not have significant livestock industries.

Quebec’s Act is used for companion animal cases, but it is not clear how the Act is used for livestock welfare concerns. Enforcement is divided between a government appointed agency which enforces the provincial Act, SPCA’s which lay charges under the Criminal Code and municipal by-law officers.

All other provinces have provincial animal protection laws and regulations that apply to companion and livestock animals.

Various provincial agriculture and food Acts also have provisions for humane protection for farm animals.

Table 2 – Comparative analysis of Provincial Animal Welfare Legislation: 2012
X – Indicates the legislation applies

ITEM:	AB	BC	MB	NL	NB	NS	ON	PEI	QC	SK	YK
OFFENCE: Cause or permit an animal to be or to continue to be in distress (or variation of)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
EXEMPTION: for generally accepted practices of animal husbandry, management, slaughter etc. (variation)	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
COURT ORDER: provisions to apply to the court for an interim custody (of seized animals) order, pending the outcome of charges or appeal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	
INSPECTION: right of inspection where animals are kept for sale, hire or exhibition (variation)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
STANDARD OF CARE that includes provisions for Duty of Care requirements for the keeping of farmed animals (var.)	X		X	X		X	X	X		X	

HOW ANIMAL PROTECTION IS ENFORCED

In most provinces, the provincial Society for the Protection of Animals (SPCA) enforces animal protection legislation regarding livestock (British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, New Brunswick). Additional enforcement personnel can be appointed by the Minister in most of these provinces.

Enforcement of provincial anti-cruelty laws in Quebec is conducted by Anima Québec, a non-profit group set up by the province. Certain Quebec SPCA’s are empowered to lay charges under the Criminal Code. In Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland/Labrador provincially appointed Department veterinarians and/or staff fill the enforcement role. In Nova Scotia the Department of Agriculture handles agriculture-related cruelty complaints under their provincial Act. In all provinces and territories police officers are empowered to enforce provincial Acts as well as the Criminal Code. Police officers work with authorized enforcement personnel when warranted (e.g., where the accused may be dangerous) or required (Newfoundland/Labrador).

The RCMP or municipal police officers are solely responsible for animal welfare law enforcement in the North West Territories and Nunavut. In the Yukon the RCMP generally enforce the law for farm animals. Veterinarians may accompany the police as expert witnesses.

SPCA agencies in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and Nova Scotia have strategies in place for sharing enforcement information with the livestock industry. However, statistics are generally totals for all animal types.

In the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia farm industry organizations have a formalized system for providing peer counselling on animal care to fellow producers. Serious cases of neglect or abuse are reported to the appropriate authorities when required. These can include the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, provincial ministries of agriculture or the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

FUNDING OF ENFORCEMENT

Funding for animal protection law enforcement is variable. Most provincial SPCA's receive some government funding, but it is usually far less than the cost of enforcement. SPCA's responsible for enforcement often rely on fundraising efforts to cover their costs. In Alberta the provincial government provides the provincial SPCA an annual grant to offset the cost of livestock protection services. In Manitoba, Nova Scotia, P.E.I and Newfoundland/Labrador enforcement for farm animals is conducted and funded by government departments.

“The main difficulties with vigorous enforcement of animal welfare provisions in Canada stem from understaffing and associated under funding”
Prof. Elaine Hughes, University of Alberta Faculty of Law.

ENFORCEMENT STATS

In certain provinces, the enforcement activities of SPCA agencies are limited to responding only when a complaint is received rather than conducting inspections for compliance. Enforcement statistics are summarized below for provinces where this information was available. Unless otherwise stated, these figures are for all types of animals.

In 2011 the BC SPCA conducted 7,013 cruelty investigations, executed 103 warrants under the Criminal Code of Canada, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and the Offence act, submitted 49 charges of animal cruelty and neglect to crown counsel, and removed 948 animals from dangerous or neglectful situations. *BC SPCA annual report*

In 2011 the Alberta SPCA completed 2,315 investigations. These investigations resulted in 24 convictions (3 cattle, 15 horse, 1 sheep, 5 dog). Eleven new prohibition orders were also added in 2011. *ASPCA Investigation reports*

In Saskatchewan, 666 cases were investigated in 2011/2012. Approximately 152 (23%) of cases were classified unfounded in 2011/2012, meaning that the APO did not find a significant problem, and another 27% were inconclusive. 14 search warrants were executed, 24 cases involved the seizure of animals, and 31 cases had animals surrendered. Nine new prosecutions were started in 2011/2012; 5 of those were the result of 2010/2011 files. Three 2010 cases concluded with convictions during this fiscal year. *SSPCA Animal Protection Services Report*

The Ontario SPCA investigated 15,842 complaints in 2011. A total of 248 charges were laid under the Criminal Code and the provincial Act; 2,146 orders were issued and 3,191 animals were removed as a result of an investigation. *OSPCA Investigations Statistics*

The Nova Scotia SPCA investigated 1,608 complaints in 2011, of which 638 were ‘unfounded’, and there were 7 animal cruelty convictions. *Nova Scotia SPCA Statistics*.

PROVINCIAL ANIMAL PROTECTION LEGISLATION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The BC SPCA is responsible for enforcement of the province's Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. BC SPCA constables must be appointed under the Police Act in order to enforce the Act and Section 446 (Cruelty to Animals) of the Criminal Code. A person responsible for an animal (owner or has custody or control of) can be charged with an offence under the Act. The Criminal Code must be used in instances where non-owners are charged with an offence. These appointed constables may conduct search and seizures with a warrant and have authority to inspect a premises (other than a residence) where animals are kept for sale, hire or exhibition. Warning letters may be issued in cases where charges are not warranted, but improvements are needed. There are 26 full time Special Provincial Constables who investigate complaints of animal cruelty and neglect. In areas without a special constable the law is enforced by police officers. Provincial government funding to the SPCA is not provided for enforcement activities.

Bill 24-2012 enacted a review and appeal process empowering the Farm Industry Review Board. to hear appeals from certain decisions of the BC SPCA under the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (PCAA)*.

BCFIRB will hear appeals about BC SPCA decisions to take custody of an animal, or to destroy, sell or otherwise dispose of an animal. These appeals can only be heard by BCFIRB after an internal review process by the BC SPCA itself. BCFIRB will also hear appeals about the amount of costs for which an owner is liable or must pay to the BC SPCA where an animal is taken into custody or humanely euthanized.

ALBERTA

Personnel from Alberta SPCA and Calgary & Edmonton Humane Societies are appointed Peace Officers by the Solicitor General of Alberta and the Minister of Public Security to enforce the Animal Protection Act and parts of other provincial statutes that deal with animal welfare. This includes parts of the Livestock Identification and Commerce Act, the Veterinary Profession Act, and the Traffic Safety Act. As peace officers they have the powers of search and seizure when exercising their authority under the Animal Protection Act including preemptive seizure of animals deemed to be at risk of harm. The Act applies to any person harming an animal or who fails to prevent an animal from being in distress. Education is a key component of the Alberta SPCA strategy. The subject of a complaint is always notified that a complaint has been made.

Alberta SPCA Peace Officers are employed to complete investigations and inspections. They are empowered to inspect any non-residential premises where animals are kept for sale, hire or exhibition and any vehicle used to transport animals. Alberta SPCA Peace Officers are not appointed under the Criminal Code. Cases covered by the Criminal Code are usually investigated by community police or the RCMP, often in consultation with the appropriate SPCA or humane society. The crown prosecutor handling a file may recommend and arrange to have Criminal Code charges laid where there may be an advantage to doing so. The Criminal Code is used rarely.

Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development (AAFRD) has an agreement with the Alberta SPCA to provide animal protection services and enforce the Animal Protection Act. The Alberta SPCA is a partner in the Alberta Livestock Protection Network (ALPN), along with AAFRD, CFIA, RCMP and Alberta Farm Animal Care. The mandate of ALPN is the responsible and humane care of livestock. This is achieved through four program areas.

SASKATCHEWAN

The Saskatchewan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SSPCA) is responsible for enforcing the Animal Protection Act. Animal Protection Officers (APO's) are employed both full time and part-time with the SSPCA. APO's hired by the SSPCA have a farming background. Local humane societies and SPCA's in urban centres mainly handle companion animal concerns. No person (including the person responsible for an animal) shall cause an animal to be in distress. Charges can be laid under the Criminal Code or the province's Animal Protection Act. APO's may enter a premises without a warrant, except a

private dwelling, where animals are kept for hire, sale or exhibition; or to enforce the Act and the regulations. Saskatchewan SPCA APO's are not appointed under the Criminal Code, so must request assistance from the RCMP for cases requiring such charges.

The provincial government provides funding to the Saskatchewan SPCA for livestock welfare enforcement activities. Livestock industry funds (i.e., beef check-off and Horned Cattle Trust Fund) supplement the Saskatchewan SPCA's enforcement budget, along with public fundraising. Education is the emphasis, with the Codes of Practice providing a baseline for the minimum level of care for farmed animals.

MANITOBA

The Office of the Chief Veterinarian (CVO) of Manitoba Agriculture and Food enforces Manitoba's Animal Care Act in rural areas. The Animal Care Act applies to individuals and officers and directors of corporations. Animal Protection Officers (APO's) report to the VSB director and have both inspection and investigation authority. APO's are authorized to enter and inspect any premises, other than a dwelling place, or stop and inspect any vehicle to enforce provisions under the Act. APO's investigate alleged offences of animal abuse, neglect or cruelty when complaints are received. APO's with reasonable grounds may enter any land or premises or vehicle without a warrant. APO's, through their director, may issue orders. The VSB does not use the Criminal Code to lay charges. There may be occasional charges laid under the Criminal Code by police. The Codes of Practice provide a baseline for the minimum level of care for farmed animals. The Winnipeg Humane Society APO's are appointed by the Province of Manitoba and can only operate within the City of Winnipeg unless they are requested by the Province to act in other jurisdictions.

ONTARIO

The Ontario SPCA is the only enforcement agency appointed under the OSPCA Act. Under the act every inspector of the Society has and may exercise the powers of a police officer for the purposes of the enforcement of this or any other act or law in force in Ontario pertaining to the welfare of or the prevention of cruelty to animals. This allows OSPCA inspectors to lay charges under all of Ontario's legislation that affects the welfare of animals as well as the Criminal Code. The OSPCA Act applies to owners and non-owners, individuals and corporations.

The OSPCA Act provides inspectors with the powers of inspection of animals kept for exhibition, entertainment, boarding, sale, or hire. As police officers they have the power of search and seizure of animals and evidence. Where cruelty charges are not warranted, inspectors are empowered to issue written orders which require the owner or caretaker of an animal to meet an acceptable standard of care or face penalties including seizure of the animal. Inspectors may enter private property if they witness an animal in distress, to ensure compliance with an order, or if a warrant is issued (which requires an oath from an inspector or agent of the Ontario SPCA stating on reasonable grounds that an animal is in distress). Inspectors receive livestock and livestock transportation training.

The OSPCA works with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAF) and Ontario Farm Animal Council (OFAC) to enhance livestock care. The OSPCA refers less serious cases to OFAC's peer-assistance program when appropriate. Most OSPCA's inspectors have taken the CFIA transportation course and work with the CFIA on transportation issues. The Ontario SPCA receives limited funding from government for enforcement-related activities, most funding comes from fundraising activities.

QUEBEC

Bill 51 (2012 Chapter 18) an Act to amend the Animal Health Protection Act mainly in regard to animal safety and welfare was passed on June 15, 2012.

The Animal Health Protection Act (Division IV.1.1) is enforced by the government appointed non-profit association ANIMA-Quebec (National association for intervention in the wellbeing of animals). Certain Societies for the Protection of Animals (SPA's), SPCA's and police departments enforce the Criminal Code, but primarily deal with companion animal issues. Municipalities also have powers to enforce animal welfare within their boundaries. ANIMA-Quebec receives limited core funding from government. Remaining organizations supplement their limited funding from the province and/or municipalities with fundraising. Enforcement statistics for the Regulation Respecting Food are not available. As in other

provinces, animal welfare enforcement at processing plants is handled by the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ) inspectors and veterinarians or by CFIA inspectors.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The New Brunswick SPCA is the primary enforcer of New Brunswick's SPCA Act. SPCA animal protection officers (APO's) are appointed by the Minister of Local Government and must meet the requirements laid out in the regulations. APO's are part-time and on-call. They have powers of a Peace Officer and have authority for investigations (complaint driven) and inspection of licenced pet establishments. The NB SPCA does not have authority under the Criminal Code so Criminal Code enforcement of animal abuse cases is negligible. The RCMP and police officers aid and assist animal protection officers in the enforcement of the Act and have the powers of animal protection officers.

APO's may enter a premises without a warrant, except a private dwelling, if an animal requires immediate attention. The Act applies to persons who have ownership, possession or the care and control of an animal including employers. Each offence outlined in the NB SPCA Act is categorized under the Provincial Offences Procedure Act and is therefore variable. While the NB SPCA is appointed under the SPCA Act, they are not appointed under the Provincial Offences Procedure Act. Therefore, the SPCA must serve summons to accused offenders to appear in court under a judge. A government managed Animal Protection Account, funded by pet and pet establishment licence fees, is available to the SPCA.

NOVA SCOTIA

The Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture enforces the provincial Animal Protection Act for farm animals. The Act applies to the owner of an animal or person in charge of an animal.

For the purpose of enforcing this Act and the regulations, the Department may carry on such activities and exercise such powers as are necessary or conducive to preventing, ending or remediating distress to farm animals. Authority includes: investigating cases of farm animals in distress; inspection and monitoring on an ongoing basis, facilities where farm animals are housed or handled including stables, kennels, agricultural shows, research laboratories, farms, fur ranches, abattoirs and other agricultural operations; promote the humane treatment of farm animals; seek any necessary aid of, and co-operate with, municipal police forces, the RCMP, agricultural representatives, veterinarians and other experts; formulate and co-ordinate the establishment of industry customs and codes of practice supporting the humane treatment of farm animals.

Complaints that the SPCA receives regarding registered farms are investigated through the Department of Agriculture. Complaints regarding agriculture are filed as an occurrence report with the Department of Agriculture. If the property is a registered farm the Agricultural Resource Coordinator for that area will investigate and provide a final report to the SPCA. All unregistered farm complaints are investigated by the Nova Scotia SPCA. If the farm is not registered the Department of Agriculture will assist the SPCA in the investigation of the complaint.

Nova Scotia SPCA Constables are appointed under the Nova Scotia Police Act. They can lay animal cruelty charges under the Criminal Code and provincial Animal Protection Act. The Nova Scotia SPCA has a working relationship with the RCMP and local police forces. Communication with the livestock industry regarding welfare issues occurs on a case-by-case basis.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Inspectors are employed by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry to enforce the legislation. Appointed licensed veterinarians, PEI SPCA inspectors, and police officers may enforce the animal welfare section of the Animal Health and Protection Act. Under this section of the Act, inspections are not conducted. Investigations are based on a complaint-received basis. Powers include seizing animals in distress and issuing written orders. Inspectors have the authority of a peace officer and may enter a premises or vehicle, other than a dwelling place, without a warrant to determine if an animal is in distress. Veterinarians in private practice can also be called upon for assistance. The Criminal Code and RCMP have not been employed for animal welfare investigations.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

In 2012, the following acts were repealed - Animal Protection Act; Dog Act; Heritage Animals Act; Livestock Act; and Livestock Health Act- when the new Animal Health and Protection Act came into force on May 2, 2012.

The welfare provisions included in the *Animal Health and Protection Act* will address issues related to level of fines for those who commit crimes against animals, enforcement, and the definition of distress, and follow extensive consultations and a review of animal welfare laws across the country. The new act provides for stiffer penalties for those individuals convicted under the act, including fines up to \$50,000 and imprisonment of up to six months, or both, and a lifetime ban on animal ownership if sufficient to warrant it.

The RCMP and RNC (Royal Newfoundland Constabulary) have the ability to investigate any complaints that may arise, and can lay charges as appropriate. Under the new act, the Minister of Natural Resources has the authority to designate inspectors to support enforcement of the new regulations, and to respond to reports of animal neglect or cruelty. A program to support enforcement and training of inspectors is under development by the Department of Natural Resources Forestry and Agrifoods Agency.

Under the new act the SPCA does not have the power to seize animals, this can only be done by the RCMP or RNC. The SPCA has been granted \$50,000 to support development of an education and awareness campaign to promote proper care and treatment of animals and to provide information to encourage greater protection of animals.

YUKON

The RCMP is responsible for investigations regarding livestock. They have the option of using either the Animal Protection Act or the Criminal Code. They may enter a premises or vehicle, other than a dwelling place, without a warrant if a warrant is not readily obtainable. By regulation they may inspect any premises where animals are kept for sale, hire or exhibition. Principle protections apply to most animals. The Act applies to any person who owns or harbours an animal. The Yukon does not have a significant livestock industry.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES & NUNAVUT

Both the NWT & Nunavut have a Herd and Fencing Act which is largely directed at the control of animals from roaming as well as with respect to animal health/disease spread. ‘Officers’ are the RCMP and others as appointed by the minister. Contravention of Section 11 of the Act carries the largest fine of \$500 and/or 6 months imprisonment. This section requires that all Equine have had the “Coggins Test” for Equine Infectious Anemia. Animals that are deemed to be too sick or injured to be treated can be euthanized by an officer.

Table 3 - Penalties

Penalties	Maximum Fines		Imprisonment (maximums)	Ownership Prohibitions	Other
Criminal Code	\$10,000	And/or	Indictable offence: 5 years Summary conviction: 18 months	Unlimited Five year minimum for second or subsequent offences	
British Columbia	\$75,000	And/or	Two years	Unlimited	As determined by the court
Alberta	\$20,000			Unlimited	As determined by the court
Saskatchewan	\$25,000	And/or	Two years	Unlimited	
Manitoba	\$10,000- 1st offence \$20,000- 2nd offence	And/or	12 months for second or subsequent offences	Unlimited	
Ontario	\$60,000	And/or	Two years	Unlimited	As determined by the court
Quebec	\$600-\$36,000*-- for animal owners \$2,000-\$75,000*-- for animals kept for sale or breeding *repeat offenders			Unlimited	
New Brunswick	\$500-\$100,000 (variable)	And/or	18 months	Unlimited	As determined by the court
Nova Scotia	\$10,000—1st offence \$25,000- 2nd offence \$50,000- subsequent offences	And/or	Six months	Unlimited	As determined by the court
Prince Edward Island	\$100-\$2,000 each day the offence continues.				
Newfoundland/ Labrador	\$50,000	And/or	Six months	Up to a lifetime ban	
Northwest Territories Relates to health and housing	\$500	And/or	Six months		

<p>Nunavut Relates to health and housing</p>	<p>\$500</p>	<p>And/or</p>	<p>Six months</p>		
<p>Yukon</p>	<p>\$200-\$500 –1st offence \$500-\$1500 –2nd offence \$1000-\$5000 subsequent offences</p>	<p>And/or</p>	<p>Six months</p>	<p>Unlimited</p>	

**Table 4 – Provincial Act Enforcement Scope
Alberta**

Act/Regulations	Scope	Enforced By
- <i>Animal Protection Act</i> - <i>Animal Protection Regulation 298/96</i>	Applies to all animals during any activity, excluding generally accepted practices of animal management, husbandry and slaughter.	Police Officers, SPCA, Appointed Peace Officers, RCMP.
- <i>Meat Inspection Act</i> and <i>Meat Inspection Regulation</i>	Applies to farm animals whose meat is intended for human consumption.	Police officers and inspectors designated by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- <i>Livestock Industry Diversification Act</i> and <i>Livestock Industry Diversification (Ministerial Regulation)</i>	Provides the standards of care and slaughter for game animals and the standards for velvet antler removal.	Inspectors designated by the Ministry of Agriculture.

British Columbia

Act/Regulations	Scope	Enforced By
- <i>Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act</i>	Protects all animals, excluding wild animals, from distress during any activity excluding generally accepted practices of animal management.	British Columbia SPCA, Police Officers.
- <i>Milk Industry Act/Milk Industry Standards Regulation</i>	Protects dairy cattle during handling and milking.	Inspectors designated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.
- <i>Agricultural Produce Grading Act/Hatchery Regulations</i>	Ensures adequate housing of poultry.	Inspectors designated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.
- <i>Food Safety Act</i> - <i>Meat Inspection Regulations</i>	Allow cattle, horse, sheep, swine, goat, domestic rabbit, poultry, deer, reindeer, moose, elk and bison to be humanely slaughtered.	Ministry of Health at the food processing level, and the Ministry of Agriculture at the farm level.

Manitoba

Act/Regulations	Scope	Enforced By
- <i>Animal Care Act</i> - <i>Animal Care Regulation</i>	Applies to most farm animals during all activities including transport, excluding generally accepted practices.	Office of the Chief Veterinarian, Appointed Animal Protection Officers, Uniformed Police.

New Brunswick

Act/Regulations	Scope	Enforced By
- <i>Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act</i> - <i>Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation</i>	Protect any farm animal during any activity including general care, during medical treatment and slaughter.	SPCA Animal Protection Officers, Police Officers.
- <i>Poultry Health Protection Act</i> - <i>Hatchery Licensing and Flock Policy Regulation</i>	Provides protection for chicks during housing.	Inspectors designated by the Minister of Agriculture.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Act/Regulations	Scope	Enforced By
- <i>Animal Protection Standards Regulations</i> under the <i>Animal Health and Protection Act</i>	Protects all domestic animals, adopts codes of practice and allows for increased monetary penalties.	Chief Veterinary Officer, police officers & inspectors appointed by the Minister, which may include provincial & municipal employees as
- <i>Meat Inspection Act</i>	Protects domestic animals, including birds, that are intended for human consumption during holding, transfer and slaughter.	Department of Government Services

Nova Scotia

Act/Regulations	Scope	Enforced By
- <i>Animal Health and Protection Act</i>	Addresses destroying diseased animals, quarantine, vaccination, and testing.	Inspectors designated by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- <i>Animal Protection Act</i>	Protect all animals during any activity excluding generally accepted practices of animal management husbandry or slaughter.	Nova Scotia SPCA, Department of Agriculture, Police Officers.
- <i>Meat Inspection Act/Regulations Respecting Slaughter</i>	Protects any domestic animal for which its meat is intended for human consumption during slaughter.	Inspectors designated by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- <i>Baby Chick Protection Act</i>	Prohibits the display or sale of artificially coloured living chickens.	Department of Agriculture.

Northwest Territories

Act/Regulations	Scope	Enforced By
- <i>Herd and Fencing Act</i>	Protects most farm animals (horses, cattle, sheep, swine and goats) during housing (fencing).	Officers appointed by the Commissioner and RCMP.

Nunavut

Act/Regulations	Scope	Enforced By
- <i>Herd and Fencing Act</i>	Protects most farm animals (horses, cattle, sheep, swine and goats) during housing (fencing).	Officers appointed by the Commissioner and RCMP.

Ontario

Act/Regulations	Scope	Enforced By
- <i>Animals for Research Act and Regulations</i>	Protects animals used in research, teaching, testing, animals at supply facilities for research, and regulates municipal pounds.	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.
- <i>Food Safety and Quality Act, 2001</i> - <i>Disposal of deadstock regulation</i> - <i>Meat Inspection Regulation</i>	Requires the humane destruction of fallen animals. Prohibits the movement of fallen animals. Applies to all livestock including poultry. Protects domestic animals, including poultry, that are destined for human consumption during slaughter.	Inspectors as appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.
- <i>Livestock Community Sales Act</i> - <i>Livestock Community Sales Regulation</i>	Protects cattle, goats, horses, sheep and swine health and safety during sale. Provides for the euthanasia of compromised animals at auction.	Inspectors as appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.
- <i>Racing Commission Act</i> - <i>Rules of Racing (use of whip, drugs, cruelty to race horses)</i>	Governs the horse racing industry including the treatment of the animals involved.	Racing Commission Investigators.
- <i>Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act</i>	Protects animals, including domestic fowl, from distress during any activity. Establishes standards of care for animals.	Ontario SPCA, Police Officers.

Prince Edward Island

Act/Regulations	Scope	Enforced By
- <i>Animal Health and Protection Act</i> - <i>Animal Protection Regulations</i>	Protects all animals from distress during any activity, excluding generally accepted practices of animal management, husbandry or slaughter	Inspectors appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- <i>Dairy Industry Act/Dairy Industry Regulations</i>	Protects dairy cattle during care and handling.	Inspectors appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

Quebec

Act/Regulations	Scope	Enforced By
- <i>Animal Health Protection Act</i> (the section on animal safety and welfare is not in force for farm animals) <i>Animal Health Protection Act</i> (R.S.Q., chapter P-42).	Protects all animals designated by the Regulation, other than those covered by the <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> . Agriculture, teaching and research are permitted, as long as generally accepted agricultural practices are followed.	Inspectors and veterinarians appointed by the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ).
- <i>Food Products Act</i> - <i>Regulation respecting food</i>	Provides standards relating to the transport, holding and slaughter of animals as well as facility sanitation.	Inspectors and veterinarians appointed by the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ).
- <i>Animal Health Protection Act</i> - <i>Regulation respecting the sale of livestock by auction</i>	Protects farm animals subject to auction.	Inspectors and veterinarians appointed by the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ).
- <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> - <i>Regulation respecting animals in captivity</i>	Protects all animals (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians) kept in captivity that reproduce in the wild in Quebec or elsewhere.	Wildlife protection officers of the Quebec Department of Natural Resources and Wildlife (MRNF).

Saskatchewan

Act/Regulations	Scope	Enforced By
- <i>Animal Protection Act</i>	Protects all animals from being in distress. States that an animal is not considered to be in distress if it is handled in a manner consistent with generally accepted practices of animal management or standard or code of practice.	Police Officers, Saskatchewan SPCA.
- <i>Animal Products Act</i> - <i>Livestock Dealer Regulations</i>	Protects any farm animal, including fertilized ova, fish and bees during production, manufacture, sale, purchase and transport. Outlines the licensing and conduct of persons dealing in livestock, and respecting the methods of reporting and payment for livestock. Provides protection to vendors of livestock when selling livestock to a licensed dealer.	Minister of Agriculture appointed inspectors.
- <i>Animal Products Act</i> - <i>Livestock Inspection and Transportation Regulations</i>	Protects livestock during transfer and transportation. Outlines criteria for transporting livestock.	Minister of Agriculture appointed inspectors.
- <i>Animal Products Act</i> - <i>Saskatchewan Poultry Regulations</i>	Protects poultry during handling and transportation.	Minister of Agriculture appointed inspectors.

Yukon

Act/Regulations	Scope	Enforced By
- <i>Animal Protection Act</i>	Protects all animals from distress and cruelty during any activity.	RCMP

Source: CFIA, 2012