



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

FIRST SESSION

FORTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE

Bill 128

**An Act to promote the protection of
persons by establishing a framework
with regard to dogs**

Introduction

**Introduced by
Mr. Martin Coiteux
Minister of Public Security**

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The purpose of this bill is to promote the protection of persons by establishing a framework to govern dogs.

Under the bill, veterinary surgeons and physicians are required to report dog-inflicted injuries and related information to the local municipality concerned without delay.

The bill also grants local municipalities the power, where circumstances so warrant, to make certain orders with regard to a dog or its owner or custodian.

Under a process provided for in the bill, a local municipality may have a dog examined by the veterinary surgeon of its choice to evaluate the dog's condition and dangerousness. After considering the veterinary surgeon's report, the local municipality may declare the dog potentially dangerous if of the opinion that the dog constitutes a risk for public health or safety. It may also declare potentially dangerous any dog that inflicts injury on a person or domestic animal by biting or attacking. Where the person suffers serious injuries or dies, the local municipality may order the dog to be euthanized.

The bill lists the types of dog deemed potentially dangerous and allows the Government to amend the list.

The Government is granted the power to prohibit any dog deemed potentially dangerous, and all persons are barred from owning, acquiring, keeping or breeding a prohibited dog, with certain exceptions. For example, a person who is already the owner or custodian of a prohibited dog on the date the prohibition is made by order in council may keep the dog, unless the person has previously been found guilty of certain offences.

The bill exempts certain dogs from the application of the Act.

It also allows the Government to establish dog supervision and ownership standards and determine the ones with regard to which non-compliance will constitute an offence, as well as the amounts of the related fines.

Local municipalities are given responsibility for enforcing the Act and the regulations in their territory. To that end, they may, by agreement, authorize any person to exercise the powers conferred by the Act or the regulations, except the power to declare a dog potentially dangerous or to make an order.

The bill does not prevent local municipalities from adopting stricter standards than those prescribed by the Act or the regulations, provided the former are not inconsistent with the latter. Local municipalities may also institute any penal proceedings for offences under the Act or the regulations. Such proceedings are instituted before any municipal court having jurisdiction in the territory in which the offence was committed.

The bill contains provisions with regard to inspection, seizure and investigation, as well as penal provisions.

The bill does not apply to the Native territories it determines, but it does allow a Native community, the Kativik Regional Government and the Cree Nation Government to apply to the Minister of Public Security to have all or some of the provisions of the Act or the regulations made applicable in a territory in which they are situated.

Lastly, the bill repeals the Agricultural Abuses Act because it has become outdated and to eliminate any risk of conflict between its provisions regarding dogs and the provisions of this bill.

LEGISLATION REPEALED BY THIS BILL:

- Agricultural Abuses Act (chapter A-2).

Bill 128

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS BY ESTABLISHING A FRAMEWORK WITH REGARD TO DOGS

THE PARLIAMENT OF QUÉBEC ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

DIVISION I

PURPOSE, INTERPRETATION AND SCOPE

1. The purpose of this Act is to promote the protection of persons by establishing a framework with regard to dogs.

2. The provisions of the Animal Welfare and Safety Act (chapter B-3.1) may not be interpreted as preventing the application of this Act and the regulations.

3. Subject to section 4, this Act does not apply in any of the following territories:

(1) the territory of an Indian settlement or reserve;

(2) the territory of a northern village, constituted as a municipality under the Act respecting Northern villages and the Kativik Regional Government (chapter V-6.1), and the lands where the Kativik Regional Government acts as a municipality under section 244 of that Act;

(3) the territory of a Cree village or that of a Naskapi village, constituted as municipalities under the Cree Villages and the Naskapi Village Act (chapter V-5.1), and the lands where a Cree or Naskapi band exercises a regulatory power under the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act (Statutes of Canada, 1984, chapter 18); and

(4) lands where the Cree Nation Government has affirmed its jurisdiction under sections 6.1 and 6.2 of the Act respecting the Cree Nation Government (chapter G-1.031) with respect to a field of jurisdiction in which municipalities act with regard to dogs.

4. A Native community may apply to have all or some of the provisions of this Act or the regulations made applicable in a territory referred to in section 3 in which the community is situated by sending the Minister of Public Security a resolution to that effect passed by its band council or by the northern, Cree or Naskapi village council, as applicable. The Kativik Regional Government and the Cree Nation Government may also file such an application.

When granting an application, the Minister publishes an order in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* specifying the provisions being made applicable in the territory, the date from which they are to apply and the territory concerned. In such a case, the powers and responsibilities granted or assigned to local municipalities by this Act and the regulations are exercised, in the territory concerned, by the band council, the village council, the Kativik Regional Government or the Cree Nation Government, as applicable.

5. This Act does not apply to any of the following dogs:

(1) a dog that is needed by a person to assist the person and that is the subject of a valid certificate attesting that the dog has been trained for that purpose by a professional service animal training organization;

(2) a dog in a police force dog team;

(3) a dog used in the course of the activities of the holder of a licence issued under the Private Security Act (chapter S-3.5); and

(4) a dog used in the course of a wildlife protection officer's activities.

The Government may, by regulation and in the cases and on the conditions it determines, exempt any other dog from all or part of this Act.

DIVISION II

REPORTING INJURIES INFLICTED BY A DOG

6. In cases where a dog has inflicted injury on a person or domestic animal, veterinary surgeons are required to report the fact to the local municipality concerned without delay and communicate, if known,

(1) the name and address of the dog's owner or custodian;

(2) any information, including the breed or type, allowing the dog to be identified;

(3) the victim's name and contact information and a description of the injury inflicted; and

(4) the name and contact information of the owner or custodian of the injured domestic animal and a description of the injury inflicted.

Veterinary surgeons are also required to report, to the municipality concerned, any dog that they have reasonable cause to believe constitutes a risk for public health or safety. They must communicate the information required under subparagraphs 1 and 2 of the first paragraph to the municipality.

In addition, the Government may, by regulation, prescribe other information that must be communicated to the local municipality concerned.

7. In cases where a dog has inflicted injury on a person, physicians are required to report the fact to the local municipality concerned without delay, and communicate the seriousness of the injury and, if known, the breed or type of dog that inflicted it.

8. For the purposes of sections 6 and 7, the local municipality concerned is the one in which the owner or custodian of the dog that inflicted the injuries resides or, if that information is not known, the one in which the incident took place.

9. The reporting obligations under sections 6 and 7 even apply with regard to information protected by professional secrecy and despite any other provision regarding physicians' and veterinary surgeons' duty to maintain confidentiality.

No judicial proceedings may be instituted against a physician or veterinary surgeon who, in good faith, fulfills a reporting obligation.

DIVISION III

MEASURES WITH REGARD TO DOGS

§1. — General provisions

10. The Government may, by regulation,

(1) prescribe standards for dog supervision and ownership; and

(2) determine the standards, from among those prescribed under paragraph 1, with regard to which non-compliance constitutes an offence, and determine the amounts of the related fines.

11. If the circumstances so warrant, the local municipality may order the owner or custodian of a dog to submit the dog to one or more of the following measures:

(1) one or more of the standards prescribed by a regulation made under section 10;

(2) any other measure to reduce the risk the dog constitutes for public health or safety; and

(3) euthanasia.

The local municipality may also order the dog's owner or custodian to get rid of the dog or any other dog, or may prohibit him or her from owning,

acquiring, keeping or breeding a dog deemed potentially dangerous for the period it determines.

The order must be proportional to the risk the dog constitutes for public health or safety.

§2. — *Dogs declared potentially dangerous*

12. A local municipality that has reasonable cause to believe that a dog constitutes a risk for public health or safety may require that it undergo an examination by a veterinary surgeon of the municipality's choice for evaluation of its condition and dangerousness.

13. If the dog's owner or custodian is known, the local municipality must inform him or her of the date, time and place of the examination, as well as the examination fees he or she will be required to pay.

If the owner or custodian fails to appear for the examination with the dog, the municipality may seize it in order to have it undergo the examination as soon as possible. The dog must be returned to its owner or custodian as soon as the examination has been carried out.

The animal care expenses, within the meaning of the second paragraph of section 33, for the examination are borne by the dog's owner or custodian.

14. The veterinary surgeon must send his or her report to the local municipality as soon as possible. The report must contain the veterinary surgeon's opinion as to the risk the dog constitutes for public health or safety.

It may also contain recommendations on the measures to be taken with regard to the dog.

15. After considering the veterinary surgeon's report, the local municipality may declare the dog potentially dangerous if of the opinion that the dog constitutes a risk for public health or safety.

16. The local municipality may also declare a dog that has bitten or attacked a person or domestic animal and inflicted injury potentially dangerous.

§3. — *Dogs deemed potentially dangerous*

17. A dog belonging to a breed, type or crossbreed listed in Schedule I is deemed potentially dangerous.

The Government may amend Schedule I.

§4.—*Dangerous dogs*

18. In the case of a dog that has bitten or attacked a person and caused death or serious injury, the local municipality must order the dog's owner or custodian to have the dog euthanized.

The municipality must have such a dog euthanized if its owner or custodian is unknown or cannot be found.

For the purposes of this section, any physical injury that could lead to death or that results in serious physical consequences constitutes a serious injury.

§5.—*Prohibited dogs*

19. The Government may prohibit any dog deemed potentially dangerous under section 17.

20. No person may own, acquire, keep or breed a prohibited dog.

Despite the first paragraph,

(1) a veterinary establishment and an animal shelter, animal service, pound or any person or organization dedicated to the protection of animals and holding a permit referred to in section 19 of the Animal Welfare and Safety Act may temporarily take custody of a prohibited dog that has been seized or dispose of it; and

(2) an educational institution or an institution that carries on research activities may acquire, own or keep a prohibited dog for teaching, study or research purposes.

§6.—*Procedures*

21. Before declaring a dog potentially dangerous or making an order under section 11 or 18, the local municipality must inform the dog's owner or custodian of its intention and the grounds on which it is based, and specify the time within which he or she may submit observations and, if applicable, produce documents to complete the file.

22. The declaration or order must be in writing, include reasons and mention any document or information the local municipality took into consideration.

The declaration or order must be notified to the dog's owner or custodian and specify the time granted to comply with it. Before the expiry of that time, the dog's owner or custodian must, at the municipality's request, demonstrate compliance with the order to the municipality. Failing such demonstration, non-compliance is presumed.

23. If the owner or custodian of a dog for which an order has been issued fails to demonstrate compliance, the local municipality issues a formal notice directing him or her to comply within a given time and specifying the consequences for failing to do so.

On the expiry of that time, the municipality may seize the dog for the purpose of enforcing the order as soon as possible. The dog is returned to its owner or custodian as soon as the order has been enforced, unless it was seized to be euthanized in accordance with subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph of section 11 or with section 18.

The animal care expenses, within the meaning of the second paragraph of section 33, incurred to enforce the order are borne by the dog's owner or custodian.

DIVISION IV

INSPECTION, SEIZURE AND INQUIRY

§1. — *Inspection*

24. An officer or employee designated by a local municipality in accordance with section 44 may act as an inspector in the municipality's territory for the purpose of enforcing this Act and the regulations.

25. An inspector who has reasonable cause to believe that a dog is on premises or in a vehicle may, in the performance of inspection duties,

- (1) enter and inspect the premises at any reasonable time;
- (2) inspect the vehicle or order it to be stopped for inspection;
- (3) examine the dog;
- (4) take photographs and make recordings;
- (5) require anyone to produce any books, accounts, registers, records or other documents for examination or for the purpose of making copies or obtaining extracts, if the inspector has reasonable cause to believe that they contain information relating to the application of this Act or the regulations; and
- (6) require anyone to provide any information or explanation relating to the application of this Act or the regulations.

If the premises or vehicle are unoccupied, the inspector must leave a notice stating his or her name, the inspection time and the reasons for the inspection.

26. An inspector who has reasonable cause to believe that a dog subject to this Act or the regulations is in a dwelling house may require the owner or occupant of the premises to show the dog to him or her. The owner or occupant must comply immediately.

The inspector may enter the dwelling house only with the occupant's authorization or, failing that, with a search warrant obtained in accordance with the Code of Penal Procedure (chapter C-25.1).

On the basis of a sworn statement by the inspector asserting that he or she has reasonable cause to believe that a dog constituting a risk for public health or safety is in the dwelling house, a judge may issue a warrant, on the conditions the judge indicates, authorizing the inspector to enter the dwelling house, seize the dog and dispose of it in accordance with this division.

27. The owner, custodian or person responsible for a vehicle or premises being inspected, as well as any person in the vehicle or on the premises, is required to assist the inspector in the performance of inspection duties.

§2. — *Seizure*

28. An inspector may, in the performance of inspection duties, seize a dog if he or she has reasonable cause to believe that an offence under the first paragraph of section 20 or under a by-law governing dog ownership has been committed.

An inspector may also seize a dog for the purpose of having it examined by a veterinary surgeon chosen by the local municipality, provided the inspector has reasonable cause to believe that the dog constitutes a risk for public health or safety.

29. The inspector has custody of the seized dog and may keep it or entrust it to the custody of a person in a veterinary establishment, animal shelter, animal service or pound or on premises kept by a person or organization dedicated to the protection of animals and holding a permit referred to in section 19 of the Animal Welfare and Safety Act.

Custody of the seized dog is maintained until the dog has been disposed of in accordance with this division or, if proceedings are instituted, until a judge otherwise disposes of it.

No judicial proceedings may be instituted by the person from whom a dog was seized against the person to whom the seized dog has been entrusted under this section for acts done in good faith within the scope of the latter person's mandate.

30. The seized dog must be returned to its owner or custodian if

(1) 90 days have elapsed since the date of seizure and no penal proceedings have been instituted or the dog has not been declared potentially dangerous; or

(2) before the expiry of that time, the inspector is informed that no proceedings will be instituted with regard to the dog, that there is no cause to declare the dog potentially dangerous, or that the dog has been declared potentially dangerous.

On an application by the inspector, a judge may order that the detention period be extended for up to 90 days.

31. Despite section 30, if unlawful possession prevents the return of the seized dog to its owner or custodian or to another person claiming entitlement to it, the judge must, on the application of the seizer or the prosecuting party, order the dog's confiscation; if unlawful possession is not proved, the judge must designate the person to whom the dog may be returned.

Prior notice of the application must be served on the owner or custodian and on the other person entitled to make such an application, except where they are in the presence of the judge. Such prior notice may, where applicable, be given in the statement of offence and specify that the application for confiscation is to be made at the time of the judgment.

The local municipality may, as applicable, have the confiscated dog euthanized, sell it, or give or entrust it to an animal shelter, animal service, pound or any person or organization dedicated to the protection of animals and holding a permit referred to in section 19 of the Animal Welfare and Safety Act.

32. On the service of a statement of offence, the inspector must, unless an agreement has been made with the dog's owner or custodian, apply to a judge for permission to dispose of the dog.

At least three clear days' prior notice of the application must be served on the dog's owner or custodian, who may contest the application.

The judge rules on the application taking into consideration the risk the dog constitutes for public health or safety and, if applicable, the costs incurred by the detention under seizure. The judge may order that the dog be returned to its owner or custodian, that it be kept under seizure until a final judgment is made, or that it be given away, sold or euthanized.

If the judge orders that the dog be returned, it may be returned only on payment of the animal care expenses incurred as a result of the seizure.

If the judge orders that the dog be sold, the proceeds of the sale are remitted to the dog's owner or custodian, after deduction of the animal care expenses incurred.

If the judge orders that the dog be kept under seizure until a final judgment is made, the judge orders the owner or custodian to pay an advance on future animal care expenses to the inspector in accordance with specified terms and in addition to the animal care expenses already incurred as a result of the seizure. The judge may order the confiscation of the dog if the owner or custodian fails to comply with the terms of payment of the advance, in which case the dog is disposed of in accordance with the third paragraph of section 31.

33. Animal care expenses incurred as a result of a seizure are borne by the dog's owner or custodian, except where no proceedings are instituted or the dog has not been declared potentially dangerous. They bear interest at the rate set by regulation under the first paragraph of section 28 of the Tax Administration Act (chapter A-6.002).

Animal care expenses incurred to seize the dog include, in particular, those for veterinary care, treatment, surgical procedures or medication required during the seizure, and for transporting, euthanizing or disposing of the dog.

§3. — *Investigation*

34. An officer or employee designated by a local municipality in accordance with section 44 may conduct any investigation if he or she has reasonable cause to believe that this Act or the regulations have been contravened.

§4. — *Miscellaneous provisions*

35. On request, inspectors and investigators must provide identification and produce a certificate of authority.

No legal proceedings may be instituted against them for acts done in good faith in the performance of their duties.

36. Any judge of the Court of Québec or of a municipal court or any presiding justice of the peace has jurisdiction to exercise the powers conferred on a judge by this division.

DIVISION V

PENAL PROVISIONS

37. Anyone who contravenes the second paragraph of section 13 or does not comply with an order made under section 11 or 18 is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000 in the case of a natural person and \$2,000 to \$20,000 in other cases.

38. Anyone who contravenes the first paragraph of section 20 is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of \$500 to \$5,000 in the case of a natural person and \$1,000 to \$10,000 in other cases.

39. Anyone who in any way hinders a person responsible for enforcing this Act in the performance of the person's duties, deceives the person by concealment or misrepresentation or refuses to provide information that the person is entitled to obtain under this Act is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of \$500 to \$5,000.

40. Anyone who, by an act or omission, helps or, by encouragement, advice, consent, authorization or order, induces another person to commit an offence under this Act or the regulations is guilty of an offence and liable to the same penalty as that prescribed for the offence the person helped or induced another person to commit.

41. In the case of a subsequent offence, the maximum and minimum amounts for a fine prescribed under this division are doubled.

42. A finding of guilty for an offence under the first paragraph of section 20 or under a by-law governing dog ownership entails confiscation of the seized dog.

43. In any proceedings instituted under this Act, a report relating to the analysis of the breed, type or crossbreed of a prohibited dog or of a dog deemed potentially dangerous is, if signed by a veterinary surgeon, accepted as proof, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, of the facts declared in the report and of the authority of the person who signed it, without further evidence of his or her appointment or signature. The cost of the report is to be included in the cost of the proceedings, and the amounts collected as such belong to the local municipality that requested the report and are remitted to it.

However, a defendant who contests that the dog is a prohibited dog or a dog deemed potentially dangerous must, at least 10 days before the date set for the beginning of the trial, give prior notice to the prosecuting party of an application to have the dog examined, unless that party waives the notice period. Article 172 of the Code of Penal Procedure applies to the application.

DIVISION VI

RESPONSIBILITIES AND POWERS OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

44. Each local municipality is responsible for enforcing this Act and the regulations in its territory. To that end, each may designate a municipal officer or employee to exercise the powers conferred by this Act and the regulations.

A municipality's powers to declare a dog potentially dangerous and to make an order under section 11 or 18 are to be exercised with regard to dogs whose owner or custodian resides in its territory.

45. Any local municipality may enter into an agreement with any person to authorize that person to enforce this Act and the regulations, except the power to make an order under section 11 or 18 or to declare a dog potentially dangerous

under section 15 or 16. To that end, the person under agreement with the municipality and that person's employees have the powers of a municipal officer or employee designated solely for the purpose of enforcing this Act and the regulations.

46. This Act does not prevent a local municipality from adopting stricter standards than those prescribed by this Act and the regulations, provided the former are not inconsistent with the latter.

Any municipal by-law containing a less strict standard than one prescribed by a regulation made under this Act is deemed to have been amended and the standard in the municipal by-law replaced by the one prescribed by the regulation made under this Act.

47. Each local municipality must make available, in the form and in accordance with the terms the Minister specifies, the information the Minister determines with regard to the application of this Act.

48. Local municipalities may institute penal proceedings for offences under this Act or the regulations committed in their territory.

Fines belong to the municipality if it instituted the proceedings.

Proceedings under the first paragraph are instituted before any municipal court having jurisdiction in the territory in which the offence was committed. The costs relating to proceedings instituted before a municipal court belong to the municipality under the jurisdiction of that court, except the part of the costs remitted by the collector to another prosecuting party under article 345.2 of the Code of Penal Procedure and the costs remitted to the defendant or imposed on the municipality under article 223 of that Code.

DIVISION VII

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

49. Despite the first paragraph of section 20,

(1) a person who, on the date of an order in council made under section 19, is the owner or custodian of a dog prohibited under that section may keep the dog;

(2) a person may acquire a puppy prohibited under section 19 that is born in Québec to a female kept on the same premises and is less than six months old on the date of an order in council made under that section, or acquire and keep a puppy prohibited under section 19 that is born to a female kept in Québec within three months after that date; and

(3) a veterinary establishment may board a dog referred to in subparagraph 1 or 2 or keep it for the purpose of providing it with care to ensure its welfare and safety.

For the purposes of this section, dogs referred to in the first paragraph are subject to the standards applicable to dogs deemed potentially dangerous.

The first paragraph does not apply to a person who, in the five years preceding the date of an order in council made under section 19, was found guilty of an offence under this Act or an offence listed in Schedule II, unless the person has obtained a pardon. Furthermore, this paragraph ceases to apply when a person is found guilty of such an offence.

The Government may amend Schedule II.

50. Any member of a police force may enforce the provisions of this Act and the regulations whose violation constitutes an offence in any territory in which that member provides police services.

51. The Agricultural Abuses Act (chapter A-2) is repealed.

52. The Minister of Public Security is responsible for the administration of this Act.

53. This Act comes into force on the date of coming into force of the first regulation made under section 10.

SCHEDULE I
(Section 17)

DOGS DEEMED POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS

- (1) pit bulls, including American pit bull terriers, American Staffordshire terriers and Staffordshire bull terriers;
- (2) Rottweilers;
- (3) a crossbreed of a dog listed in paragraph 1 or 2 and another dog;
- (4) hybrid dogs that are a cross between a dog and a canid other than a dog; and
- (5) dogs trained to protect, guard, fight or attack.

SCHEDULE II
(Section 49)

OFFENCES

Act	Sections	Summary Description of Offence
Criminal Code (R.S.C. 1985, c. C-46)	76, 77 and 78.1	Offences against air or maritime safety
	80 and 81	Inappropriate use of explosives
	83.01 to 83.231	Terrorism-related offences
	85 to 87	Firearm-related offences
	88	Possession of a weapon for a dangerous purpose
	98.1	Robbery to steal a firearm
	151 to 173	Sexual offences, including against children
	182	Offences relating to a dead body or human remains
	215	Failing to provide the necessaries of life
	218	Abandoning a child
	220 and 221	Causing death or bodily harm by criminal negligence
	235	First or second degree murder
	236	Manslaughter
	237	Infanticide
	238	Killing an unborn child in the act of birth
	239	Attempt to commit murder
	240	Acting as an accessory after the fact to murder
241	Counselling or helping someone to commit suicide	
242	Neglecting to obtain assistance in childbirth	
243	Disposing of the dead body of a child	
244	Discharging a firearm with intent	

Act	Sections	Summary Description of Offence
	244.1	Discharging an air or compressed gas gun or pistol with intent
	244.2	Discharging a firearm recklessly
	245	Administering a noxious thing to endanger life
	246	Overcoming resistance so as to commit an offence
	247	Set, place or leave in place a trap, device or other thing that is likely to cause death or bodily harm
	248	Interfering with transportation facilities
	264	Criminal harassment
	264.1	Uttering threats
	267	Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm
	268	Aggravated assault
	269	Unlawfully causing bodily harm
	269.1	Torture by or at the instigation of an official
	270 to 270.1	Offences against a peace officer or public officer
	271 to 273	Sexual assault
	273.3	Illegal removal of a child from Canada
	279	Kidnapping or confinement
	279.01 to 279.03	Trafficking in persons
	279.1	Hostage taking
	280 to 283	Abduction of a minor
	318	Advocating or promoting genocide
	319	Publicly inciting hatred
	343 and 344	Robbery

Act	Sections	Summary Description of Offence
	346	Extortion
	423 and 423.1	Intimidation
	424 and 424.1	Threats to commit an offence against an internationally protected person or against United Nations personnel or their associated personnel
	431 and 431.1	Attack against an internationally protected person or against United Nations personnel or their associated personnel
	433 to 436	Arson-related offences
	444 to 446	Offences relating to killing or injuring an animal or causing an animal unnecessary suffering
	465	Conspiracy
	467.11 to 467.13	Participation in the activities of or recruitment for, or offences committed for the benefit of, a criminal organization
Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (S.C. 1996, c. 19)	5	Trafficking in illegal substances and possession for the purpose of trafficking
	6	Import and export of prohibited substances and possession for the purpose of exporting
	7	Production of prohibited substances
Animal Welfare and Safety Act (c. B-3.1)	5	Compromising the welfare or safety of an animal
	6	Causing an animal to be in distress
	8	Failing to provide adequate stimulation, socialization and environmental enrichment

Act	Sections	Summary Description of Offence
	9	Offences relating to animal fighting
	10	Allowing the loading or transport of an animal that would cause it undue suffering
	11	Unloading a suffering animal or accepting such an animal at an auction or animal assembling station
	12	Non-compliant slaughter or euthanasia of an animal
	58	Failing to comply with an order

