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CANADA FUR WATCH:

ABORIGINAL LIVELIHOOD AT RISK



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STANDING COMMITTEE ON ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS
LARRY SCHNEIDER M.P. CHAIRMAN

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P AAA J103 H7 34-3 A182 A1
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Le 15 mai 1993

Document 103-3

Chairman of the Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs

Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development / Le ministre des Affaires autochtones et du Développement du Nord Canada

Aboriginal Affairs

Affaires autochtones

**CANADA FUR WATCH:
ABORIGINAL LIVELIHOOD AT RISK**

**FIFTH REPORT
OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS**

LARRY SCHNEIDER M.P., Chairman

May 1993

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HOUSE OF COMMONS

Issue No. 43

Thursday, May 6, 1993

Chairperson: Larry Schneider

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

Fascicule n° 43

Le jeudi 6 mai 1993

Président: Larry Schneider

Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of the Standing Committee on

Procès-verbaux et témoignages du Comité permanent des

Aboriginal Affairs

Affaires autochtones

RESPECTING:

Pursuant to Standing Order 108(2), consideration of international fur trade issues

The Fifth Report on International Fur Trade

CONCERNANT :

Conformément à l'article 108(2) du Règlement, étude des questions touchant le commerce international des fourrures

Le cinquième rapport sur le commerce international des fourrures

Third Session of the Thirty-fourth Parliament,
1991-92-93

Troisième session de la trente-quatrième législature,
1991-1992-1993

Members of the Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs

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VICE-CHAIRMEN : Jack Anawak
Alan Redway

Ethel Blondin-Andrew
Suzanne Duplessis
Ross Reid

Robert E. Skelly
Marcel Tremblay

SPECIAL PARTICIPATION

John MacDougall

FROM THE COMMITTEES DIRECTORATE

Martine Bresson, Clerk of the Committee

FROM THE RESEARCH BRANCH OF THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

Jane Allain
Sonya Dakers

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Larry Schneider
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Chairman



Jack Anawak
Nunatsiag
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Alan Redway
Don Valley-Est
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Western Arctic



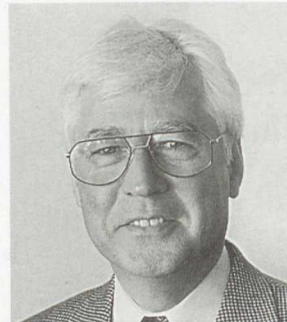
Suzanne Duplessis
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Comox—Alberni



Marcel R. Tremblay
Québec-Est

The Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs

has the honour to present its

FIFTH REPORT

In accordance with its mandate under Standing Order 108(2) and an Order of the Committee dated 9 February 1993, the Committee has inquired into the federal government commitment to accelerate funding for trap research, standards development, trapper education and trap replacement in order to ensure that Canadian wild fur products will continue to have access to the EC market despite European Community plans to impose in 1995 a restriction on the import of twelve Canadian wild fur species.

Your Committee has listened to the evidence and reports its findings and recommendations.

This report serves as a follow-up to a study of the effects of animal rights campaigns on aboriginal trappers, entitled: *The Fur Issue: Cultural Continuity, Economic Opportunity*, conducted by the Standing Committee in 1986.

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FOREWORD

This country of ours was built on the fur trade, which forged a link between the newcomers to Canada and its indigenous inhabitants. We tend to overlook the fact that the wealth it generated helped to develop the infrastructure of today's urban Canada. Yet the fur trade is now being attacked by some of these same urban elements, which, unless curbed, could relegate fur garments to the status of historical artifacts.

This assault is coming particularly from Europe. Canada is especially vulnerable to international campaigns against trapping because her aboriginal peoples are so dependent on its export market. It is ironic that this country, where wildlife conservation measures have protected species from extinction, should be under attack from European nations who have depleted their own precious furbearer resources.

In fact, Canada has an excellent record of wildlife management, to which trappers themselves contribute by controlling animal populations. Their understanding of the habits and life cycles of these populations supplies the firsthand information needed to preserve the health of our wildlife resources as well as ensure their own livelihood. I hope that this report will show Europeans that Canada and her aboriginal peoples are leaders in wildlife conservation, setting an example for others to follow.

To aboriginal people, trapping is more than an occupation. It stands for a cultural tradition, a way of life, and an economic freedom that, once lost, is irretrievable. As Canadians, we should do everything within our power to retain the aboriginal people's traditional lifestyle whose existence makes this country unique in the developed world. It is important that the federal government, through financial and other support, take the lead in recognizing the importance of Canada's first industry to our remote regions.

This is the second time that the Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs has tried, through examining conditions in this country and abroad, to do its part in protecting the trapping livelihood of aboriginals in Canada. It is an ongoing struggle that requires us to remain ever vigilant.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank my Committee for their dedicated interest and hard work and to commend the staff of the Committee, Martine Bresson, the Clerk, and Jane Allain and Sonya Dakers, Research Analysts from the Library of Parliament for their efforts, commitment and good judgment. They worked very well as a team.

I hope the Committee's efforts will encourage government and the fur industry to adopt a holistic approach that will ensure the survival of the fur industry into the 21st century.

LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION 1

The Committee recommends that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Environment Canada, and External Affairs and International Trade Canada take all the steps needed to satisfy the EC requirements in relation to humane trapping. (p. 12)

RECOMMENDATION 2

The Committee recommends that External Affairs and International Trade Canada continue to monitor the status of the EC Regulation and its implementation and intercede on Canada's behalf to ensure that the measure is fairly administered. (p. 13)

RECOMMENDATION 3

The Committee recommends that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development work with appropriate government agencies and aboriginal people in developing courses and apprenticeships to enhance aboriginal fur product development and fashion design capabilities. (p. 19)

RECOMMENDATION 4

The Committee recommends that wild fur be designated and promoted as an *environmentally friendly* product under Environment Canada's Environmental Choice EcoLogo Program. (p. 20)

RECOMMENDATION 5

The Committee recommends that External Affairs and International Trade Canada and Environment Canada champion the appointment of aboriginal representatives to the U.N. Commission on Sustainable Development and other

relevant organizations, to ensure that their traditional perspective on renewable resource management forms an integral part of any sustainable development initiative. (p. 20)

RECOMMENDATION 6

The Committee recommends that the federal government encourage the segments of the fur industry to work actively together on strategies to promote fur as *environmentally friendly* and to advertise other advantages of wearing fur. (p. 21)

RECOMMENDATION 7

The Committee recommends that External Affairs and International Trade Canada actively foster export market development of fur. (p. 21)

RECOMMENDATION 8

The Committee recommends that External Affairs and International Trade Canada work with the fur industry in exploring new markets and diversifying fur products in existing markets. (p. 22)

RECOMMENDATION 9

The Committee recommends that the federal government continue to recognize the importance of Canada's first industry to remote regions by financially and otherwise assisting the industry to develop its fur advocacy role. (p. 24)

RECOMMENDATION 10

The Committee recommends that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development support its claim that the aboriginal people of Canada are the best fur advocates by providing core funding to aboriginal organizations (such as Indigenous Survival International and Inuit Tapirisat of Canada) that speak out domestically and internationally on animal rights, conservation and the trapping industry. (p. 26)

RECOMMENDATION 11

The Committee recommends that External Affairs and International Trade Canada allocate funding to allow the Fur Institute of Canada to pursue its international communications mandate. (p. 27)

RECOMMENDATION 12

The Committee recommends that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development fund aboriginal fur organizations so that they can inform aboriginal trappers about markets and the importance of efficient humane trapping and trap replacement for the economic survival of the fur industry. (p. 29)

RECOMMENDATION 13

The Committee recommends that Environment Canada, in consultation with the provinces, allocate funds for training trappers in the new humane trapping techniques and their market importance. (p. 30)

RECOMMENDATION 14

The Committee recommends that Environment Canada, in consultation with the provinces, assign a priority to funding programs whereby trappers can replace their present traps with humane trapping devices that meet EC humane requirements. (p. 30)

RECOMMENDATION 15

The Committee recommends that an aboriginal pilot project, jointly funded by industry and government, be established to manufacture in Canada, on an economically viable basis, humane traps meeting the EC humane requirements. In this endeavour, the Committee urges the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Environment Canada to call upon the marketing expertise and other resources of Industry, Science and Technology Canada. (p. 31)

RECOMMENDATION 16

The Committee recommends that top priority be given to research on and testing of humane trapping devices for the six outstanding furbearer species (otter, wolf, bobcat, muskrat, badger and ermine) named in the EC wild fur import Regulation. (p. 33)

RECOMMENDATION 17

The Committee recommends that adequate resources be made available to allow national humane standards for trapping to be uniformly and expeditiously implemented by all the provinces and territories across Canada. (p. 34)

RECOMMENDATION 18

The Committee recommends that Environment Canada take steps to ensure that Canada remains in the forefront of the international standard-setting process for humane trapping. (p. 35)

RECOMMENDATION 19

The Committee recommends that Environment Canada complete the development of traps and standards to enable this country to meet the deadlines for the 1995 EC wild fur import Regulation and to continue as a leader in setting world standards. (p. 35)

RECOMMENDATION 20

The Committee recommends that Revenue Canada ensure that any organization that obtains charitable status under the *Income Tax Act* operates within the Department's guidelines on political activity. (p. 38)

RECOMMENDATION 21

The Committee recommends that the Departments of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Environment, and External Affairs and International Trade Canada, in consultation with trapping representatives, set up a *Fur Watch* program to monitor and report to Ministers regularly on threats to the fur market and other developments. (p. 39)

RECOMMENDATION 22

The Committee recommends that the Fur Institute, in cooperation with interested parties, organize annual *Fur Awareness Days* on Parliament Hill to advertise the importance of fur to Canada, parliamentarians, and the general public. (p. 39)

RECOMMENDATION 23

The Committee recommends that the Departments of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Environment, and External Affairs and International Trade Canada jointly devise an innovative strategy specifically designed to meet present and future threats to the fur market. (p. 40)

OMISI KAKITHOTAKIK

1. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKITHOTAKIK ANIKI KAMPANITHOCHIK ININEWA OTEHNAN-NIWA EKO KEEWATINOK E-THOTHAMHOWKAWIN, ASKIWIN KANATA, EKO PE-TOSCHTAH KA-MPANITHOCHIK EKO MISSIWA-ITHA ATHAWANIKAWIN KANATA [DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT CANADA, EKO EXTERNAL AFFAIRS EKO INTERNATIONAL TRADE CANADA] KA-OTINAKIK KAKINEW KAKON KAISHI MINANITHAKONIKAT ETHA AKAMASKIK KA-ETHICHIK, E.C. E-THANITHAMHOWIN OCHI KAWAUSK WANIKAWIN. [OMISI E-THAWAK E.C. KAWAUSK WANIKAWIN MACHI KA ANA PISISKEW PUNTHA KAKAWTHAKITAT OMA KAISHI KACHITINIT.]
2. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKITHOTAKIK ANIKI PE-THOSCHTAH KA-MPANITHOCHIK EKO MISSIWA-ITHA ATHAWANIKAWIN KANATA [EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE CANADA] SOOSCOTS PISIK KAKINHOWPATAHKIK ANIMA E-THASTAK E.C. WANISWANIWAN EKO ISHI APACHITHACHIK EKO KA-MWAMOHCHIK OCHI KANATA ANIMA KAMPANITHOCHIK KAWAUSK KAISPANIK.
3. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKITHOTAKIK ANIKI KAMPANITHOCHIK ININEWA OTEHNAN-NIWA EKO KEEWATINOK-ETHOTHAMHOWKAWIN, [DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT] KA-ATOSCHKACHIK WINAHAW ASCHI OKIMAKAWIN OSSICHIKA-INA EKO KICHANSINEWA KA-ITHOTHAMAKACHIK KISKANITHAMHOWININA EKO ETHOTHAMOHOWININA KA ATI MINOUSITHANHOWAK, KICHANSINEWAK OCHI AHTAYWAK OSSICHIKANA-APAHCHITIENA EKO AYANSA KA ATI OSSITANNIWAKI KASKITANIWAKI.
4. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK PAKAWCHAK OCHI AHTAYWAK KAKITICHIK EKO KAKICHIMITICHIK ASA TASHOSCH AMANACHITACHIK KAKAY ASI WIKINANIWAK EKO ASI AHPINIKAYAK KANATA OCHI E-TINAK "ECOLOGO" KA ISSIAPINIKAWIN.
5. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKITHOTAK KITCHI OKIMAHOW KASIKIMAT AHTHET ANIKI AHTAYWAK OSSICHIKAN KATOSCKACHIK MAMAWHI KHATI MAMTHOANITHAKIK KA ATITHOTHAKIK KAOPUEWAMACHIKACHIK AHTAYWAK TASHOSCH MANCHITACHOISIT [SEE 4] EKO TIPAHYKANIWIN-KA-ACHIMOCHIK PITOSCH KAKWUAK KAMINHOWPANIK SASIN AYANSA EKOTA OCHI AKISKAMANI.
6. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKITHOTAKIK ANIKI PE-TOSCHTAH KA-MPANITHOCHIK EKO MISSIWA-ITHA ATHAWINIKAWIN KANATA KATOSCHKATAK KAWAUSK ATHAKAWANIWIN OCHI AHTAYAK.
7. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKITHOTAKIK ANIKI PE-TOSCHTAH KA-MPANITHOCHIK EKO MISSIWA-ITHA ATHAWINIKAWIN KAMAMOHWICHIKAKIK ASCHI ANIMA ATOSHKIANIWAK KAKAWAHPATAKIK OSKI ATAWAKANIWINA EKO PE-TOSCHTHOWAK AYTAYA OSSICHIKANA EKOTA ASA ESTAKI ATAWAKANIWINA.
8. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKITHOTAK ANA KITCHI OKIMAHOW PAKON KATHOTHAK KAWAPATHAK KANATA NISTAM ATOSHKIAN AKITHATHEW KAWAUSK [AYTAYAK] PAWKACHAK ITHAYAK OMISI TAPHWA SOONIYAWA EKO KAWICHIWAT EKOTA KANIKIPANIK AHTAYA KAMINOKAPOHINIT.

9. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKITHOTAKIK ANA KAMPNAITHOCHIK ININEWA OTEHNAN-NIWA EKO KEEWATINOK E-THOTHAMHOWKAWIN KAKIWICHIWACHIK ITHA KA E-THONIWAK KITCHANSINIWAK MOHTASE AHTAYA KAKISTANIMACHIK KAMINACHIK EKONIKOK KAMACHIAPNIKACHIK ANIKI ININIWAK MAMOHITHONAMIN. (TASCHOSE INDIGENOUS SURVIVAL INTERNATIONAL, EKO INUIT TAPIRISAT KANATA) EKONI KAPEAKISKACHIK OTHA KITHA ASKINIAK EKO MISSA-ITHA ASKIK EKONO OCHI PISISKIOK KAMINHOPANIKOCHIK, MANACIHTANAWIN EKO WANIKEWIN [ATOSKIAN].

10. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKITHOTAKIK PETOSCHTAY KAMPANITHOCHIK EKO MISSIWA-ITHA ATHAWANIKAWIN KA-ASTAMOHOHCHIK SOONIYAWA KA PAKITINICHIK AYTAYA WASKIKAMICHOSE KANATA KA MITSAHAK KA WISIPAYTAHKOSIT MISSIWA ITHA KA-ISIWANASOWATSUT KA KI KAUSKOWAT.

11. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKITHOTAKIK ANA KAMPANITHOCHIK ININIWA OTEHNAN-NIWA EKO KEEWATINOK E-THOTHAMHOWKAWIN KICHANSINWAK AYTAYAK MAMOHITOHNANIWANAK EKO OTEH OCHI KA PIMIWITHAMOHOHCHIK KICHANSINIWA KAWONIKACHIK ANIKI ITHA KAKIATHAWAKANIWAK EKO ANIKAN AKOHTAKOK KAWUASK KA ISHI WANIKIAN EKO NOCIHCIKE PE-TOSCH EKOTA KAPACHITANIWAK SOOSCOTS KA KAMATCHISOCHIK ANIKI AYTAYA ATOSKIAN.

12. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKITHOTAKIK "ENVIRONMENT CANADA" KAWITHAMOHACHIK PROVINCES, KAMINACHIK SOONIYASA, KWICHIACHIK ONOCIHCIKEWA OSKIWANIKAIN EKO KA-ATITAWAKIAN EKOTA OCHI.

13. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKITHOTAKIK 'ENVIRONMENT CANADA' M KAWITHAMOHACHIK PROVINCES, KAMINAT EKONI NISTAM ATIK SOOYNIAS MAKIWIN EKOTA OCHI ONOCIHCIKEWA KA-ATHASTACHIK O-WANIKANIWA OSIMA AMINOPANIKI WANIKANA APATSCHICHINSA KASPOWTANIMOHCHIK E.C.KA-SINTHANITAKIK.

14. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKITHOTAKIK KICHANSINIWAK KAMATCHIAPINAKIK KAKON, KA-NISO KAMATHOCHIK ATOSKIANA EKO OKIMAWAYIN, OTHA KA-OSSICHIKATAK KANATA, KAWAUSK KA-MPANIK, KA-ISIKAPOHIT ASCHI. KASPOWTANIMOHCHIK E.C. KA-SINTHANITAKIK. **KA-WITIESPANIK, ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK SIKIMAYWAK KA-MPANITHOCHIK-OTEHNAN-NIWA EKO KEEWATINOK ETHOTHAMAHOWKIAN EKO ENVIRONMENT KANATA KATHAPHOTHACHIK OSSICHIKANA KISKANICHIKAN EKO PE-TOSCH KAYACHIK, ATOSKIAN, PAKO-KISKAI-ECHIKAN EKO OSSICHIKANIWAN KANATA.**

15. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMOSI KAKITHOTAKIK KA-NISTAM YAHPANIKIK KAWAUSK KANANA-KACHITHANHOWAK EKO PAPI-ATHAK KAMACI API-CIHTHONIWAKI OSKI-IWANIKANA OCHI NIKOTAWCIK AHTAY PISISKIYAK EKONI ANIKI(NIKIK, MOHIKAN, PISHEW, WACHUASK, MISSIWINASK EKO KAKINHOW, SIKOSA) KAKIWITHAKIK EKOTA E.C. PAKAWCHA-AYTAYWA AMKAMASKI WANASOWANIWAN.

16. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKI-ITHAISPANIK EKONIKOK SOONIYAS OCHIPANIK KAKON EKOTA KA-ASTAK OMA KA WITHOTHAMAK, KITASKINANHOW EKOTA KA-KIASTAK KAMIT-SAMAK OCHI WANIKAWIN KAKIMATCIAPINAKIK KAKINKHOW 'PROVINCES' EKO TIPANICIKHANA.

17. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKITHOTAKIK ASKIWIN KANATA, KAKACIHNHOWOCHIK KANATA KA NISTAMIKAPOHIT MISSIAWA-ITHA OCHI KAHTI-ISPANIK KAWAUSK WANIKAIN.

18. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKITHOTAKIK ASKIWIN KANATA, KAHTI OSSITHEC NOCIHCIKEWA EKO KA ISI OSSICIKAHAKI EKOTA OCHI KANATA KAKISO-SITHAK 1995 E.C. PAWKACHAK AYTAYA WANASOWAYIN EKO KA ATI NIKANISKAK MISSIWA ASKIK WANASOWAYIN.

19. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI KAKITHOTAKIK , KAMPANITHOCHIK ININEWA OTENHNAN-NIWA , ASKIAN KANATA, EKO PETOSCHTAH KA-MPANITHOCHIK EKO MISSIWA-ITHA ATHAWANIKIAN KA-OSSITACHIK, KAKACHIMOKAMACHIK WANIKIAN OCHI ANSINEWA, AHTAY WAPATANIKA O-PANITONIKAN, KAKINHOPATAK EKO KA-ATHOTAK ANIMA OKIMAKANA TAPITHEW OMA NANTHOW KA E-THEC AYTAY ATAWAKAYIN EKO KAHTI ISI APINIKACHIK.

20. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK ANA MOTCI-SOONYASA-AWIKAMIK KANATA KA KAHTCINHOWHUOT ANA ESICHIKANA KAKACHITINAKI TASCHOSE AMAKIT POKO OMA KAWAHPAMIKUOT 'INCOME TAX ACT', KAOCHIPICHIKAT OKIMAKIAN OTOHTAHMOHIAN, EKOTA OSSICHIKIAN KA-MPANITHOCHIK ANIKI KASIWANISUWATSUCHIK EKO KAMITSIKAHTAK OMA KAMINHOKASKIMOHIAN KAMPANIK.

21. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK OMISI ANIKI PETOSCHTAH KAMPANITHOCHIK EKO MISSIWA-ITHA ATHAWANIKAWIN KANATA EKO ASKIAN KANATA KA-NISTAMYIPINACHIK KICHANSINIWA OPIKISKAWA ITHA KAYAT MISSIWA KA MAMOHICHIK KAMASINA-IKASOCHIK ESKO KA KIOSSICHIKATANIWAN MOHKAPISKANITANIWAN KAKON ASCHI, OSSICHIKAN PAKON KA ISTHAKAMIKISCHIK: MAMTHONANICHIKAN KACI THOTHAMAK KAKIKA, EKO KOTAKA ESICHIKANAWA, KA SITONIKAT EKONI KAKIPASIMATSINIT [KICHANSINIWA] KASIWAPATAMINIT EKONI KITHOM EKOTA KA ASTANIK MINOKAKON KAISIWASKI-IT KAHTI ATI ISPANIK POKO EKOSI ITHA KAMATCIAPANIKIK OSSICHIKANA WINA-AH.

22. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK ANA AHTAYWA KISKINHOWMAKAMIK, KAWICHI-ITOHCHIK KAKINHOW KANHOW THASKANITHAKIK , ESICHIKACHIK PAKOM ASKIK AYATAY KISKANITHAMOKAN KISIKANA EKOTA MINHOKACHIMITHOWIN ESPATINAK KAWETHAMAKACHIK AMINOSIT AYATAYA KINANHOW OCHI KANATA, MINHOKACHIMITOWINKAMIK EKO KANHOW ANSINEWAK. [MISTAHI AYAMIHOK OKI]

23. ANIKI KAMAMOHICHIK E-THEWAK ANIKI KA-MPANITHOCHIK, KICHANSINIWA OTENAN-NIWA, ASKIAN EKO PETOSCHTAY KA-MPANITHOCHIK EKO MISSIWA-ITHA ATHAWANIKAWIN KANATA KAMAMIKAPOHICHIK KA OSSICHIKACHIK PI-TOSHTWA KAKON EKO ANIMA OCHI KAKI APATSCITANIWAK SASIN MAKOTS EKO KAWIPAISANIK KAWISTACHIKAKOWAKOK ANIKI OCHI AHTAY ATAHWAKAIN.

Aaqiksimaninget Atulliqyauyut

1. Katimayeralat aatulliqtauquyivut taakua Inuliriyituqqakut, Avatiliriyeoyut Kanatami, ammalu Sillatanituliriyeoyut Kanatami, ammalu Silaquyumi Tauqsiqataotitiliriyyit Kanatami naokutuinaq namasaliqtittiyunnaquluget Aavatiliriyeoyunnut atuqtaoyarialiknik kiyaqatiniqmi.
2. Katimayeralat aatulliqtauquyivut taakua Sillatanituliriyeoyut Kanatami, ammalu Silaquyumi Tauqsiqataotitiliriyyit Kanatami aolainaquluget qanuiliganinget avatiliriyeoyut maligagnit ammalu aqisuqataniriyaget ammalu kayusitipataget kanata pilugu aolataotiaquluget piliriaguyut.
3. Katimayeralat aatulliqtauquyivut taakua Inuliriyituqqakut sanaqatiqaqulluget gavamanik sanayingetnik ammalu nunaqaqasimayut pivaliatittiyunnaqniaqmata eliniaqniuyunnaqtunik ammalu iqanaiyaqlutit eliniaqniuyunnaqtunik akausivalirunaqullugu nunaqaqasimayut amiqqutingita pivalianiget ammalu anuraliaqruyunnaqnimut.
4. Katimayeralat aatulliqtauquyivut taakua niqyutit amminget nalunnaiqtauquluget ammalu saqiyaluqtiluget quvariarutiksaget aaniqnagettummut nunaom avataanut titiratausimaliqlutik avatiliriyyiuyunnit kanatami avatinut atuqtauyunnaqningit.
5. Katimayeralat aatulliqtauquyivut taakua Kanatami Gavamakut tilioqrilutit takunniga aviktuqsimayunnik ammiliriyiuyunnik immiknut sanaqatigettialirunnakuqluget qanuiligayuttauyunnaqtunik quvvariarunnaqulluget amiit avatimut anniqnagettuyariakaqningetnik ammalu niurutautinnasuaqluget namaktukut.
6. Katimayeralat aatulliqtauquyivut taakua Sillatanituliriyeoyut Kanatami, ammalu Silaquyumi Taoqsiqataotitiliriyyit Kanatami atuttaiqlutik tunniqutigeyunnaquluget nuutittiqataqnikut amiqnik.
7. Katimayeralat aatulliqtauquyivut taakua Sillatanituliriyeoyut Kanatami, ammalu Silaquyumi Taoqsiqataotitiliriyyit Kanatami sanaqatiqaquluget ammiliriyiuyunnik takunnaqlutik nutaanik niuqutiqaviuyunnaqtunik ammalu agikligiaqtiluget sanayayunnaqninget ayigegettuluget amiqnik niuviqaktunnut.
8. Katimayeralat aatulliqtauquyivut taakua Kanatau Gavamakuget illisaqsisimainnaquluget pivikyuaqunniganut kanatau ammiliriniga nunaliralaguyunni kiinauyannut ammalu naukutuinaq ikayuqluget nuutilugu ammiliriniq.

9. Katimayeralat aatulliqtauquyivut taakua Inuliriyituqqakut kayusiquluget ikayuqsiyunnaluquluget oqasimagamik nunaqaqasimayut kanatami ammilirikauniqpaagunnigetnut ikayuqrunnaquluget Kinauyaiqsuyunnaliqnimut nunaqaqasimayut aulasiyinetnik, (suqlu nunaqaqasimayut Sapummiyigetnut nunaqyuami ammalu Inuit Tapirisatkut Kanatami) taakua oqalaqataqsimakmata niqyuttilirinikmut piyunnautinik amiliriniqmiklu ammalu sapummiyainiqmik niqyuttinik attuinauyunniklu.

10. Katimayeralat aatulliqtauquyivut taakua Sillatanituliriyeoyut Kanatami, ammalu Silaqyuami Taoqsiqataotitiliriyyit Kanatami saniqvailutik kinauyannik timinguttitausimayuqalirunaqniaqmat amiqnut kanatami kayusiyunnaqniamat nunaqyuami tusaumaqatigetniqmi turariniaqlugu.

11. Katimayeralat aatulliqtauquyivut taakua Inuliriyituqqakut kinauyaliqsilutik nunaqaqasimayut amiqutigetnut aulasiyuiyunnit taimaipat tusaumatittiniaqmata nunaqaqasimayut kiyaaqativaktut niuviqtitivigeyunnaqtagetni ammalu pivikyuangunniget niqyutit kiyaaqatinniq ammalu kiyaaqqatainniq atuqtaulirunnaqmat kinauyatigut makitanasuarutini aulatiyunnaqniaganut ammiliriniuyuummi.

12. Katimayeralat aatulliqtauquyivut taakua Avatiliriyeyoyut Kanatami oqaqatiqaluttik kanatami nunagetni, illiniaqtiktiyuttauniaqtunik Kiyaaqatiyiuunut nutaanik kiyaaqatiniuyunnik atuqtauyarialiknik ammalu niuviqtiyuyunnik pivikyuangunnikgetnut.

13. Katimayeralat aatulliqtauquyivut taakua Avatiliriyeyoyut Kanatami oqaqatiqaluttik kanatami nunagetni tilisiyunnaqlutik suvuliuyayariakakniganik kinauyaliqtaulutik atuinauyut taaimaimat Kiyaaqatiyyit nutaagutniqsanik pititaulutik kiyaaqataknik tuqutikautigiyunnaqtunik atuqtauyariaqatitayunnik Avatiliriyiyuunnit.

14. Katimayeralat aatulliqtauquyivut taakua nunaqaqasimayut turatittiyuttaulayqtut katutyaulutik kinauyaliqtausimalutik nakminiqatut ammalu Gavamakunnit, saqitaulutik sanaviqaqniaqmata Kanatami, kiinauyamut makitanasuaqniq pilugu, tuqutikautigiyunnaqtut kiyaaqatat aktuutisimalutik Avatiliriyuyiyut Kanatami atugagetnut. Takvani, Katimayeralat tiliurivut Inuliriyituqqakutnik ammalu Avatiliriyeyoyunik Kanatami tilisiquluget ayungettunnik ammalu atuinauyunnik nakminiqatunnik silattuqsautinut atuutauyunnut Kanatami Qauyusaqtiyuakut.

15. Katimayeralat aatulliqtaoquyivut taakua sivulijauqulugu qauyesaqniq tuquutikautigettagtunnut kiyaaqataknut okunuga (natsiq, bobcat, ammaruq, kiivaluk, tiriaguyaq) taakua atiliqsimayunni niqyuttit Avatiliriyikkut Kanatami maligaralaqetniitut.

16. Katimayeralat aatulliqtaoquyevut taakua atuinauyut pitaqaliqlutik atuttiaqlutiklu atuquyauyunnik kiyaaqatiniqmut naukutuinaq Kanatami aviktuqsimayunni ammalu Nunatsiaqmi.

17. Katimayeralat aatulliqtaoquyevut taakua Avatiliriyiuyut Kanatami nalunaittiaqsimalutik Kanata sivvuliqpaaminginaqulugu nunaqujami aqisimaninget tuquutikautigeyunnaqtuni kiyaaqatiiniqmik.

18. Katimayeralat aatulliqtaoquyevut taakua Avatiliriyiuyut Kanatami piyarisikuluget pivalianigetnik kiyaaqataknut ammalu aturiakaktagetni Kanatami 1995-gulaunginigani Avatiliriyikut niqyuttit ammiginik nuutairagataniq maaligaget ammalu kayusilutik agayuqqaguinaqnmik aqisuiniuvaliyuqni nunaqujami atuqtauniaqtuni.

19. Katimayeralat aatulliqtaoquyevut taakua Inuliriyituqqakut, Avatiliriyeyut Kanatami, ammalu Sillatanituliriyeyut Kanatami, ammalu Silaqujami Tauqsiqataotitiliriyit Kanatami aqisiquluget oqaqatiqaaqatlutik piliriyiuyunnik kiyaaqatiiniuyunnut, **Ammiqnik Takunnaqniq** nuitausimayuq qauyisaiqulugu oqaqataqlunilu minisitanut tamainik kapianaqiyunnik amiliriniuyummi niuviqataqniqmik ammalu pivaliatiktiniuyunnik.

20. Katimayeralat aatulliqtaoquyivut taakua Kanatami Kinauyaliriyiyuakut nalunaiqataquluget aulasijilimaat kinauyaliquyunnunautiqaaqatlutik incometaxsikulu maaligaqjuagetigut aulaluttik Gavamakut iqanaiyaqtiqetne atugagetne ammalu Gavamaliriniqmi.

21. Katimayeralat aatulliqtaoquyivut taakua Inuliriyituqqakut, Avatiliriyeyut Kanatami, ammalu Sillatanituliriyiuyut Kanatami, ammalu Silaqujami Tauqsiqataotitiliriyit Kanatami ikayuqsiquluget tikuaqtausimaliquluget nunaqaqasimayut kamisakunginit, ammalu asingunut aulasiyuyunnut, nalunnaigsimaniaqmata piqusituqauyunnik omayulliriniqmik tautunget aulasiriqmut titiraqtimut ilagiyauniaqmata pivaliyunni.

22. Katimayeralat aatulliqtauquyivut taakua ammiliriyuyut, ilaqalutik piyumayuttuinanik aqiksiquluget aragutamat oluqaqataliqluni ammiqnut kanatami maligaliuqtiuyunnut nalunnaigtausimalunni pivikjuanguniganik amig kanatami, kanatami maligaliuqtiuyunut ammalu kikulimaanut.

23. Katimayeralat aatulliqtauquyivut taakua Inuliriyituqqakut, Avatiliriyeyut Kanatami, ammalu Sillatanituliriyeyut Kanatami, ammalu Silaquyumi Tauqsigataotitiliriyit Kanatami katujilutik tusaqtitilutik ammalu pigiaqtitilutik atuqtaujunatunik turagayunnik aktuinaqtunut maanauyummik ammalu sivunniksami kapianaqtuluaqiyunnik ammiliriniqmi.

CHAPTER ONE

FROM SEALING TO TRAPPING

Aboriginal people have always bartered for needed items, first among themselves, and then with the European newcomers. In exchange for European manufactured goods, the indigenous residents supplied Europeans with products of whale, seal and furbearers, and later also with arts and cultural artifacts. Each of these trading periods has been marked by considerable upheaval for aboriginal suppliers as they adjust their way of life to suit shifting consumer demand. It is ironic that, though aboriginal people have been so flexible and accommodating, their oldest and most important market for wild fur should now be threatened.

In January 1995, unless Canada can meet the European Community's humane trapping requirements, the EC will impose an import restriction on the pelts and products of twelve furbearer species trapped in our country.

This would be the second time that Canada had come under economic constraints as a result of EC legislation. In February 1983, a similar legal prohibition on whitecoat seals effectively destroyed the entire seal market.

Canada is making every effort to meet the EC requirements; nevertheless, as the deadline draws closer, having seen the impact of the seal pelt ban, trappers and others in the fur industry, are growing apprehensive about its survival.

Although the restriction would not be directed specifically at them, aboriginal trappers and trappers in remote communities have the most to lose if this country proves unable to meet the international humane trapping standards.

Changing consumer demand puts the supplier in a very vulnerable position. In the early 1980s, the international protest ended the commercial seal hunt off Canada's east coast. Although the EC ban that followed did not apply to adult seals, it still affected that market and consequently had a devastating impact on northern aboriginal communities, which earned up to 60% of their income from seal hunting. A decade after the whitecoat seal ban, we are seeing its results in northern communities. The impact on cash income was severe enough; a witness from the Northwest Territories reported that the combined income of seal hunters there fell from \$900,000 in 1981 to \$17,000 in 1989. Hunting and trapping are not, however, just jobs for aboriginal people. Harvesting is a way of life for families in remote communities, serving as a cultural link with the land and its resources. Living in harmony with the land offers a lifestyle that encompasses income, food and cultural identity. The loss of this subsistence economy attacks the very heart of aboriginal traditions; we see the result in the suicides and evidence of severe social problems in Davis Inlet and other remote centres.

Similar threats to the livelihood of trappers led the House of Commons Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development in 1986 to study the fur issue; the aim was to counter the impacts of animal rights campaigns on the aboriginal trapping sector and to draw attention to the aboriginal people's dependence on trapping. In December 1986, the Committee tabled its report *The Fur Issue: Cultural Continuity, Economic Opportunity*. It contained 36 recommendations directed at protecting the trapping sector from the anti-fur threat.

This threat materialized much sooner at the political level than even the Standing Committee could have predicted. Lobbying by aboriginal groups to help Europeans and their Parliament understand the importance of trapping to aboriginal lifestyle and culture was not enough to offset the strong anti-fur protests to which the European parliamentarians were also exposed. Canadian lobbying managed to have the wild fur import regulation delayed but not rejected.

The Committee has to ask itself: if trapping goes the way of sealing, what will be left of the traditional economy in another decade? Trappers may continue to trap for food but how will they pay for their equipment? Without new income options, how will the aboriginal communities survive? In the section on the market environment, the Committee offers some suggestions for encouraging aboriginal trappers to become more involved in the value-added aspects of the fur trade. Success will, of course, depend on Canada's ability to develop new markets.

In order to inform itself about the present situation and listen to concerns, the Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs held hearings in early 1993. The Committee is indebted to the witnesses for their input into its deliberations. In the report that follows, the Committee examines the preparedness of the federal government and the fur industry for meeting the EC requirements, given the two-year countdown to the coming into force of the regulation. The Committee also wants to know how both parties are planning to meet the challenges of the year 2000, and its particular market requirements.

CHAPTER TWO

FOLLOW-UP TO THE FUR INDUSTRY DEFENCE PROGRAM

The release of the Standing Committee's report in 1986 prompted an evolution in federal government policy towards providing the type of financial and logistical support that would allow aboriginal peoples and other segments of the fur industry to have an effective voice in demonstrating its legitimacy.

The new approach was exemplified in the title of the Fur Industry Defence Program (FIDP), which the Government of Canada introduced in March 1987 to implement its fur initiatives. The existing three-year \$3.7-million Humane Trapping Program was expanded to become the five-year \$8.1-million FIDP.¹ The FIDP's mandate was to protect and develop Canada's fur trade and markets and to enhance aboriginal involvement in the fur trade. Program delivery remained the responsibility of the departments of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND), Environment (DOE) and External Affairs and International Trade Canada (EAITC).

DIAND received \$2.5 million over three years to fund trapper training, economic development and communication for aboriginal people and residents of the northern territories. The department had to find internal funding for the remaining two years of the FIDP, and this added another \$560,000 to its fur programs.

The largest portion of the FIDP funding went to DOE, which committed most of its \$3.8 million to trap research and the development of humane trapping systems. Some DOE funds went to trapper education, trap

¹ Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Evaluation Directorate, *Evaluation Report of the Fur Defence Program*, Ottawa, November 1991, p. i.

standards and trap replacement for non-aboriginals. As well, the department took the lead after 1987 in developing international humane trapping standards.

EAITC contributed \$1.8 million of FIDP money to an international communications program in support of the industry. This program was carried out by means of an agreement with the Fur Institute of Canada (FIC), as was DOE's trap research program. The Fur Institute, composed of fur trade representatives, aboriginal groups and government, was an organization established in 1983 to reinstate humane trapping research suspended in 1981.

FIDP extended a range of activities designed to assist the fur industry to become more pro-active in defending itself against anti-fur activists who were attempting to destroy the consumer market for fur. Until that time, the animal rights advocates in Canada and abroad had been able to state their views with impunity, often making false allegations about trapping which trappers living in remote communities, with little access to the media, had no way of challenging.

The Committee has been most impressed by how FIDP funding enabled aboriginal groups to tell their story successfully to European decision-makers on at least three separate occasions: the withdrawal of the British fur-labelling proposal, the "Living Arctic" aboriginal lifestyles exhibition, and the postponement to 1995 of the 1992 EC wild fur import regulation. FIDP funding also made possible the establishment of a Canadian listening post at the European Bureau of Conservation and Development in Brussels through the Fur Institute's international fur communications program. This permanent lobbying office was also effective in reaching EC officials.

Even though not all FIDP activities were equally successful, the 1991 Evaluation of the effectiveness of the Fur Industry Defence Program (a requirement in the original Treasury Board Submission for DIAND's funding) concluded that there was a continuing need for a fur defence program that would be more market-oriented, and more effective against anti-fur group campaigns.

That is why, when the FIDP ended in March 1992, it seemed reasonable to expect that a re-oriented FIDP would be put in place to continue the work started in 1987. Consequently, DIAND and DOE went to Cabinet in June 1992 with proposals to accelerate activities over the next five years to ensure that wild fur producers would continue to be eligible to sell wild fur in their most important market, Europe. DIAND was seeking \$8.4 million to continue aboriginal trapper education, trap replacement and public advocacy. DOE needed about the same level of funding as it had had under the FIDP

(\$3.8 million) in order to complete its trap research and testing program, standards development and training of non-aboriginal trappers. External Affairs did not seek any new funding, on the grounds that any EAITC assistance could be covered within existing programming.

While Cabinet agreed in principle with funding fur defence activities, it directed departments to find money from within their existing budgets.

DIAND received Treasury Board spending authority in December 1992 for a new fur program from its internal budget. The department allocated \$900,000 for the first fiscal year of the five-year \$8.4-million program for aboriginal training, consultation and advocacy. The program is specifically designed to prepare aboriginal trappers to meet the requirements of the EC's wild fur import Regulation.

In April 1993, DOE announced that it had found the resources needed to extend its trap research, and trap standards and certification programs to 31 March 1997. Between 1992 and 1997, it would spend \$500,000 a year on trap research and \$200,000 a year on trap standards and certification. The International Fur Trade Federation would contribute \$200,000 annually to the trap research program. Of the total \$3.5 million to be spent over the five-year period, no money was allotted for trapping training or trap replacement for non-aboriginal trappers.

In retrospect, one sees that FIDP began as a general support program to protect the fur industry from the anti-fur threats on the horizon. After 1989, priorities had to shift as industry and government tried to respond to the impending EC Regulation. This would suggest that follow-up programs to FIDP must be able to factor in unforeseen market exigencies.

The next section of the report looks at the provisions of the EC wild fur import restriction, its implications and implementation.

CHAPTER THREE

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY REGULATION GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF WILD FUR

THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE REGULATION

The Council of European Communities adopted Regulation No. 3254/91 on 4 November 1991 (see Appendix B). The stated purpose of the Regulation is twofold: to prohibit the use of leghold traps in the European Community and to ban the importation of pelts and goods of certain animal species from countries that condone the use of leghold traps or other trapping methods considered inhumane.

The EC Regulation is not the first anti-trapping legislative measure introduced abroad with the potential to have a devastating impact on our fur industry. Anti-fur lobby groups have repeatedly called for an international ban on the use of steel-jawed leghold traps. At various times, legislators have paid heed to their call. In February 1988, the British government proposed enacting Fur Coat Tag Legislation, whose main objective was to label furs caught in the leghold trap. The British legislation would have affected species that form a substantial portion of our northern trappers' harvest and would have greatly harmed the wild fur industry in Canada. Lobbying efforts by Canadian organizations and authorities persuaded the British government to abandon the proposed legislation.

Unfortunately, this success was very shortlived. A few weeks after Britain decided to abandon its labelling proposal, the issue re-emerged on the European front. In July 1988, a precursor to the current Regulation was introduced in the EC Parliament. It was at one time contemplated that the Regulation would take effect in 1992. In February 1990, five members of the

European Parliament (MEPs) were invited to Canada, under the auspices of Indigenous Survival International (ISI), to gain insight into the trapping profession and native concerns. Their itinerary included a visit to the Humane Trap Research facility in Vegreville, Alberta and a trapline in Manitoba. As a result of this initiative, by ISI and provincial and federal governments, the original breadth of the EC Regulation was somewhat reduced. Upon their return, the MEPs submitted a report to their Environment Committee which was instrumental in delaying the implementation of the Regulation by several years.

It was also initially proposed that the thirteen species listed in the EC Regulation banning leg-hold traps would be automatically incorporated into Annex A of the EC CITES (the Convention on Trade and Endangered Species) Regulation which refers to endangered species. Such a classification would have imposed an additional permit requirement on exporting fur trading countries. While this restrictive classification was not adopted, it has come to the attention of the Committee that the matter is once again under review. There is speculation that the thirteen species will be listed instead in Annex D of the EC CITES Regulation. Exporting countries would then need to make a declaration regarding the contents shipped. This is the latest proposal being considered by the EC, but there is no guarantee that the more restrictive classification proposed earlier will not be raised again.

The Regulation in its present format is rather brief; it contains only six articles. Yet, many witnesses who appeared before the Committee stated that they found the Regulation to be obscure and vague, noting that several components need further clarification. They emphasized that the humane trapping standards referred to in article 3, a key element of the Regulation, have yet to be established. Article 3 states that wild fur pelts and goods can be introduced into the Community only if the Commission has determined that the exporting country has in place:

(i) adequate administrative or legislative provisions to prohibit the use of the leghold trap;

or

(ii) trapping methods that meet internationally agreed upon humane trapping standards.

The initial drafts of the Regulation would have required exporting countries to comply with both conditions. The preposition "or" was substituted for the preposition "and," an important modification which somewhat lessened the burden to be discharged. The Regulation does not, however, clearly enunciate what a country must do to ensure that it fully complies with the Regulation. Although the term "leghold trap" is defined,

the other requirement, "internationally agreed humane trapping standards," is not. Furthermore, it seems that the two terms are not mutually exclusive. A leghold trap is defined under the Regulation as "a device designed to restrain or capture an animal by means of jaws which close tightly upon one or more of the animal's limbs, thereby preventing withdrawal of the limb or limbs from the trap." The thrust of the Regulation is to ban the leghold trap while promoting humane trapping methods; however, the latter do not necessarily exclude the former. In other words, the use of a leghold trap can in certain circumstances be considered humane. During the course of this study, it was revealed that certain holding devices used to drown semi-aquatic species may well satisfy the requirements of the Regulation. The question remains whether the EC would accept such an interpretation.

Although the EC Regulation is silent with regard to humane trapping standards, guidance in the matter may be gleaned elsewhere. Efforts to define acceptable humane trapping standards are currently underway at the international level. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has set up Working Groups to develop practical, scientifically based standards for killing traps, restraining traps and traps used in submersion. ISO did not undertake this research task in response to the proposed EC regulatory scheme. Rather, at Canada's urging, ISO had already established Technical Committee 191 in response to the tide of animal rights activism that swept across Europe in the early 1980s. Canada had anticipated that animal welfare and trapping issues would best be resolved if ISO set up internationally acceptable standards. The entire process has been described as very complex and emotional, but great strides have been made. The ISO TC 191 aims to develop a practical framework for evaluating trapping systems for individual species and by late 1994 expects to have completed its work on trap standards. An additional two years may elapse, however, before a certification program can be implemented to approve the various trapping systems. The extra time is needed so that traps may be tested during the trapping season.

In implementing its Regulation, the EC has undertaken to consider the work being carried out by ISO on humane trapping standards.

The EC prohibition on wild fur imports is scheduled to take effect on 1 January 1995. The Regulation provides that full implementation of the import restriction may be suspended for an additional year if the Commission is satisfied that a country has made sufficient progress in developing humane trapping methods within its territory. The Commission will make its assessment before 1 July 1994, based on a review undertaken with the proper authorities of the countries concerned. A CITES Committee has been identified to assist the Commission in its task but its administrative role remains unclear.

If Canada were to receive a reprieve, it would need to satisfy the terms of the Regulation only by 1 January 1996. Given that Canada continues to play a leading role in the development of standards at ISO, there is a strong possibility that such an extension will be granted.

RECOMMENDATION 1

The Committee recommends that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Environment Canada, and External Affairs and International Trade Canada take all the steps needed to satisfy the EC requirements in relation to humane trapping.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE REGULATION

Annex I of the Regulation lists 13 species that will need to be harvested in compliance with the Regulation in order to gain access to the European market. Twelve of the species are trapped in Canada: beaver, otter, coyote, wolf, lynx, bobcat, raccoon, muskrat, fisher, badger, marten and ermine. Annex II of the Regulation enumerates goods incorporating pelts of the protected species that must also comply with the newly established requirements. It should be noted that neither mink nor fox appears on the lists. Witnesses who appeared before the Committee claimed that the omission of those two species was not fortuitous but rather the result of governmental pressure exercised by Denmark and other European countries to protect their own fur farmers.

Representatives of ISI drew a contrast for the Standing Committee between the intervention of these European governments and what they perceived as the reluctance of the Canadian government to do the same type of strong lobbying. They pointed to the fact that if aboriginal fur products do not have access to the European Community market, which they say currently represents roughly 75% of our wild fur exports, aboriginal trappers will suffer significant losses in terms of employment, traditional activities, and cultural and societal values. Loss of the trapping sector would also mean additional government costs incurred in meeting increased demands for social services such as welfare. Management of the resulting overabundance of predators would be another potential expense for provincial and municipal authorities.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATION

In Canada, trapping is regulated by the various provinces and territories. As a result, twelve different jurisdictions, as well as band councils, will need to take appropriate action to meet the terms of the EC Regulation. The

Regulation, on the other hand, is directed solely at "countries." This raises some serious questions regarding the full implementation of the ban. What will the repercussions be if some, but not all, jurisdictions in Canada comply with the Regulation? Will fur pelts and products from a complying province still be denied access to the EC market because another province has failed to comply? These concerns have not yet been addressed by the EC in any official capacity.

The United States has 50 state legislatures with the authority to regulate trapping. It was revealed in the course of this study that many of our fur garments incorporate pelts trapped in the United States. Again, the Committee wonders whether such Canadian products would be banned from the EC in the event that some states in America did not have humane trapping standards in place in time.

Many witnesses feared that the EC Regulation might be applied arbitrarily to obstruct legitimate trade. The Commission has undertaken to publish in its Official Journal a list of countries that meet the requirements of the Regulation. A country that exports or re-exports fur products to the Community after 1 January 1995 will need to certify that the shipped pelts come from a duly accredited country. Witnesses have emphasized that there are at present no tariffs imposed on raw fur, which can move freely from one country to another. Some were apprehensive that the EC Regulation might greatly interrupt the chain of distribution of fur products.

It seems also that many European countries use leghold traps for pest control. Many witnesses wondered whether the EC will create exemptions for such countries, which do not harvest the animals caught in these traps. If so, the Regulation could hardly be viewed as an endeavour to promote animal welfare. How could the use of the leghold trap be considered acceptable for pest control yet unacceptable for fur harvesting? It would be illogical and unjust, in the Committee's opinion, to draw such a distinction.

Despite the Standing Committee's attempts to find out how the new law will operate, it is still not clear how countries will demonstrate that they have indeed met EC import requirements. It is important that countries like Canada, which are so vulnerable to market controls on fur, should have a say in the implementation phase of the law.

RECOMMENDATION 2

The Committee recommends that External Affairs and International Trade Canada continue to monitor the status of the EC Regulation and its implementation and intercede on Canada's behalf to ensure that the measure is fairly administered.

The Committee has been informed that the Government of Canada is currently reviewing the proposed amendments to the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) and the Environmental Assessment Act (EAA). The amendments are intended to strengthen the regulatory framework for environmental protection and to improve the efficiency of the assessment process. The Committee is pleased to see the Government's commitment to addressing these issues and to enhancing the effectiveness of the environmental protection system.

The Committee has also been informed that the Government is currently reviewing the proposed amendments to the Access to Information Act (AIA) and the Privacy Act (PA). The amendments are intended to improve the transparency of government operations and to protect the privacy of individuals. The Committee is pleased to see the Government's commitment to addressing these issues and to enhancing the effectiveness of the access to information and privacy protection system.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends that the Government continue to monitor the status of the proposed amendments to the EPA and the EAA, and to ensure that they are implemented in a timely and effective manner. The Committee also recommends that the Government continue to monitor the status of the proposed amendments to the AIA and the PA, and to ensure that they are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE FUR SECTOR

THE FUR MARKET ENVIRONMENT

As Canada's first industry, the fur trade early on became central to Canada's economy. In this century, the fur trade has been characterized by alternate periods of sluggish and buoyant economic conditions. The 1980s were no exception, with the decade ending much as it had begun—following a spurt of growth in the mid-'80s—with declines in production. Today, Canada remains the largest fur producer in the world on a per capita basis, followed by the U.S. and the former U.S.S.R.

This does not mean, however, that Canada enjoys a strong control over global fur marketing. As the Fur Institute of Canada explained in its testimony before the Committee, black mink is considered the benchmark of the international fur marketplace. "Mink sets the tone. A woman will not buy a raccoon coat when she can buy a mink coat cheaper" (35:16, 11-3-93).^{*} Ranch mink dictates the price of all fur in the world. Canada's production of wild and ranch mink is less than 2 million, with most mink coming from the Scandinavian countries.

Between 1977 and 1987, world farmed mink production doubled to reach 35 million pelts, about the maximum the world can consume. Normally, there is a gradual rise and fall of prices over a 10-year period. In 1987,

* References given in parenthesis in the text are to the Issue Number, page and date of the Proceedings and Evidence of the Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs.

however, the price continued to remain strong so that world supply of ranch mink pelts continued to grow, attaining 42 million pelts by 1989. This mink glut caused prices to fall to half their 1987 levels. The value of Canadian fur exports fell from a high of \$457 million in 1987 to a low of \$223 million in 1989.

As a representative of the fur auction sector pointed out to the committee, such price changes affect wild fur prices. Ranch mink represents the middle range of prices, with the highest prices being for marten, wild mink and lynx, and the lowest for muskrat, raccoon, beaver, and coyote. When the average price for a mink garment falls drastically, the species at the lower end become uncompetitive; if a mink coat, as the "Cadillac" of furs, can be obtained for a low price, it is usually favoured over other coats. Warm weather, fashion trends, and anti-fur activism have reinforced this trend away from wild furs.² Mink is evidently much more popular in Canada than it was five years ago.

World mink production is now reported to be around 20 million and the excess capacity has been absorbed. As mink prices recover, the price of wild fur also rises. Consequently, exports of fur pelts and garments reached \$245 million in 1991. Europe, at \$100 million, has traditionally accepted a high proportion of our wild fur exports. A more current dollar figure mentioned by witnesses at the hearings was \$50 million, but as fur travels freely back and forth between countries in its raw, semi-finished and garment state, true figures are difficult to calculate and tend to vary from source to source.

Despite the recent warm winters and the economic recession, both of which have affected demand, the fur industry is optimistic about the future. Prices for both ranch mink and wild fur are up from last year, mainly because of the development of new markets for North American products in Korea, China, and the Far East. Wild fur sales have also increased to Spain, Austria and Germany. The former eastern bloc countries are seen as potential future markets. This is fortunate, especially as Italy, which usually takes over 60% of the wild fur produced in North America, is experiencing very serious economic problems.

While, on the one hand, the market is recovering, on the other, new business trends are having an irreversible effect on the industry. Although this is changing, the structure of the industry, as we shall see, is not well positioned to respond to the widely fluctuating swings in consumer demand that have become the pattern.

² Goss, Gilroy and Associates Ltd. with Alan Herscovici, *Evaluation of the Fur Industry Defence Program, Module 2: Market and Environmental Analysis*, prepared for the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, October 1991, p. 32.

Representatives of the Fur Council of Canada told the Committee that there is a Canadian Fur Industry Adjustment Committee, which, with government assistance, is working to improve productivity and competitiveness. The work of this Committee could be essential if the secondary fur sector is to survive into the next century.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE FUR INDUSTRY

By the early 1990s, 100,000 people were reported to be in the fur industry.³ Of these, approximately 85,000 were trappers, of whom about 50% were aboriginal, 5,000 were on family fur farms, and 10,000 were in the fur processing sector of design, manufacturing or sales and service. All these sectors have been dwindling in the recent recession but it is the fur processing sector where there have been the most changes.

Traditionally, the fur sector was made up of small, independent businesses. Size and input costs have become important for the economic viability of manufacturers, faced with low-cost foreign competition and the need to meet the financial requirements of large-scale buying operations. The same constraints filter down to the retail level, where the number, style and variety of fur products also become crucial in an increasingly competitive environment.

As Tina Jagros, the Vice-President of Marketing for the North American Fur Auctions enterprise pointed out: "The day of the small mother and father operation has gone. Today's financing requirement makes size an imperative" (36:7, 9-3-93). Buyers are looking for one-stop shopping auction houses. As a result, small collections of fur are just not as interesting. Ms. Jagros explained that her auction house, a merger of seven companies, represented what was happening to the trade in terms of consolidation of activities.

In their 1991 Evaluation, the consultants Goss, Gilroy and Associates commented on the fragmentation of the supply side of the fur industry and its corresponding difficulties in responding to changing consumer needs and preferences.⁴

Some reorganizing is already happening naturally, with the recent prolonged downturn in the fur sector. Larger, better-capitalized manufacturers are evidently becoming more dominant. They have evolved

³ Fur Council of Canada, *A Canadian Success Story*, Information Brochure.

⁴ Goss, Gilroy and Associates Ltd. (1991), *Module 1: The FIDP and the Fur Industry*, p. 17.

ways of consolidating the system and clearing inventory by taking over retail outlets or selling direct through warehouse sales. Apart from the difficulties this presents for the smaller manufacturers and retailers, there is another implication. It has traditionally been the small and middle-sized manufacturers who produce 100% of their garments in Canada; the larger manufacturers are selling fewer and fewer Canadian-made garments. In 1991, as little as one quarter of their merchandise was reported Canadian-made, and now it is even less.⁵

Canadian manufacturers have unmatched expertise in wild furs and should aim at upper-end markets if low-cost imports steal the mass market in this country. Design and fashion innovation would then become paramount. Canadian manufacturers' interest in retaining this niche market, rather than bowing to mass market requirements, is also important. To a large extent, it appears this will depend on the ability of the industry to produce a new generation of furriers, trained not just as artisans of quality products but also as fashion designers. If all the skilled furriers are tempted to move offshore, Canada will be less and less able to compete or develop the expertise in the wild fur market to which it is best suited.

MEETING CONSUMER DEMAND

We have seen that the fur sector has little control over the fur market environment, although it has tried to restructure in order to optimize its returns. It is clear that the fur sector must repond to the needs of today's consumer.

To the extent that the fur trade can anticipate consumer preference or is able to respond flexibly to consumer demand, it remains in a good position to compete. Consumers today are looking for more fashionable and active wear. In the buoyant early '80s, people could afford to purchase fur garments at an earlier age than their parents had done. Even though economic conditions have deteriorated over the past few years, the need for innovative responses to fashion trends have not disappeared. The new generation of furriers will have more demanding consumers to satisfy.

The Standing Committee continues to believe that aboriginal trappers should be more involved in the value-added aspects of the fur trade. In the past, aboriginal peoples, especially in the north of Canada, were quite successful in cottage industries, manufacturing hide and fur-trimmed clothing and other products. The FIDP itself provided funds to Inuit Tapirisat

⁵ *Ibid.*, Module 2, p. 33.

of Canada for the development of fur and leather products. The Committee sees the need for a cooperative effort between government and the industry to encourage aboriginal people to move into more diverse economic opportunities. This phase of the Fur Industry Defence Program, said to be the weakest, was obviously not helped by a recent economic downturn that was not conducive to new enterprise. The Committee remains convinced that it is not in the best interests of all segments of the industry to have aboriginal talents confined to the trapping sector. In the isolated cases where aboriginal designers have made their mark, it has been much to the industry's benefit.

RECOMMENDATION 3

The Committee recommends that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development work with appropriate government agencies and aboriginal people in developing courses and apprenticeships to enhance aboriginal fur product development and fashion design capabilities.

The Fur Council of Canada told the Committee that in 1993, for the first time, it began television advertising, produced designer and ecological videos and held a series of special fashion events to promote the slogan *Fur, The Fabric of a Nation*. The fur trade is attempting to convey the message that it is a dynamic and environmentally responsible fashion leader.

Darline Richardson, chair of the Wild Fur Council of North America, also informed the Committee that her organization had devised a promotional label to convey a similar message. She described the project thus:

The Wild Fur Council has developed a label, *Northern Supreme*, and a booklet that will be attached to all top-quality fur garments. The label was designed by Mr. Art Thompson, an aboriginal artist from Vancouver Island. The design incorporates the sun and the moon and the two intertwined beaver tails to indicate the eternal cycle of renewal and the connection of all things in nature. The booklet that accompanies the label identifies the meaning of the label. A tradition of quality is quantified by telling the customers about the individual creation of each garment through a marriage of natural beauty of authentic North American wild fur and the skills and dedication of the world's most dedicated craftsmen. The booklet also tells the customer of the need for the fur harvesters to take part of what nature provides each year, helping to maintain stable and abundant wildlife populations. (40:4,5, 25-3-93)

These steps are very encouraging and in the Committee's view, long overdue. As will be elaborated, wild fur is renewable and the industry is environmentally friendly. This aspect of the fur trade has not traditionally been stressed, but is a valid rationale for its support.

Environment Canada has developed the EcoLogo to identify products that are *environmentally friendly*. In the Committee's view, fur is a product that would be able to meet the department's rigorous testing procedures.

RECOMMENDATION 4

The Committee recommends that wild fur be designated and promoted as an *environmentally friendly* product under Environment Canada's Environmental Choice EcoLogo Program.

There is no mention of fur in Canada's *Green Plan*, even though it is a perfect example of a sustainable renewable resource industry. Since government is the regulator, government should be delivering the message that trapping can go along with responsible conservation and environmental acceptability. When well regulated, and when animals are harvested on an optimal yield basis, trapping can be defended as responsible animal use. It is ironic that European countries, which have significantly depleted their own mammals, birds and fish, should attempt to control the countries of North America, whose extinction rates are well below 10%. The fact that trapping is used by many countries for pest control supports the practice, as long as it is done on a humane basis.

Sustainable development has become a key focus of government policy since the Rio Earth Summit of June, 1992. The strategy of the federal government calls upon all segments of our society to join forces to work towards this common cause. The unique contribution that indigenous people can bring to such discussions, whether in the national or international field stems from their knowledge and appreciation of the interdependence of living species. Indigenous people, who live in harmony with the environment and its diverse life forms, know how best to manage the renewable resources within their communities. It is inconceivable that they would deplete the fur resource on which they base their livelihood.

Aboriginal people should play an integral part in any process pertaining to sustainable development. It would be imprudent not to capitalize on their inherited wisdom. The Committee feels that the most effective way for aboriginal voices to be heard is to secure the presence of aboriginal people as delegates on relevant panels, boards or commissions.

RECOMMENDATION 5

The Committee recommends that External Affairs and International Trade Canada and Environment Canada champion the appointment of aboriginal representatives to the U.N. Commission on Sustainable Development, and other relevant organizations, to ensure that their traditional perspective on renewable resource management forms an integral part of any sustainable development initiative.

When the Committee last reported to Parliament on the fur issue, in 1986, one of its arguments was that fragmentation within the industry would inhibit the counter protest against a determined animal rights effort to eliminate the consumer market for fur. Since then fragmentation has become even more evident. For instance, the Fur Council of Canada has withdrawn its membership from the Fur Institute of Canada, while the Wild Fur Council of North America has been formed because wild fur producers do not feel that the Fur Council truly represents their interests. With all its present economic and other stresses, it behooves the fur industry to work in concert.

RECOMMENDATION 6

The Committee recommends that the federal government encourage segments of the fur industry to work actively together on strategies to promote fur as *environmentally friendly* and to advertise the other advantages of wearing fur.

When EAITC came before the Committee, the department emphasized that fur received the same trade promotion as any other market products. This includes assistance from the trade commissioners in all posts abroad who supply marketing information, establish contacts and arrange visit schedules.

It also includes access to the Program for Export Market Development. Officials indicated that \$152,000 had been spent since 1986 in shared cost support to the fur industry for export market development. This funding includes 1993 amounts of \$25,000 for fur workshops in Spain and \$10,000

towards the Montreal Fur Fair. To the Committee, \$152,000 over seven years is not a very encouraging figure, especially in the light of the emphasis placed by the 1991 Evaluation on market-oriented programming.⁶

EAITC has indicated that it intends to handle fur within existing programs; it is therefore important that these function to maximum advantage for the sector.

RECOMMENDATION 7

The Committee recommends that External Affairs and International Trade Canada actively foster export market development of fur.

In the event that Canada's traditional fur markets decline, it is important that steps be taken to explore other market possibilities. The Committee sees an important role for EAITC in this endeavour.

RECOMMENDATION 8

The Committee recommends that External Affairs and International Trade Canada work with the fur industry in exploring new markets and diversifying fur products in existing markets.

The following sections explore the actions being taken by the federal government to make certain that Canada's fur exports will not be harmed by European political activities. Where there are oversights, the Committee makes recommendations on how to proceed. The survival of the fur industry cannot be guaranteed by either government or the private sector alone. Cooperation has worked in the past and is needed even more to meet the EC 1995 deadline.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Module 1, p. iv.

CHAPTER FIVE

HUMANE STEPS TO 1995

FUR ADVOCACY

One of the goals of the Fur Industry Defence Program was to help those most affected by the anti-fur movement to speak for themselves. Most small businesses in Canada jealously guard their independence from government intervention, and the fur trade is no exception. It seems, however, that this sector is up against odds not faced by most other businesses. Unless the fur trade presents its side of the issue, it will have no chance of survival against the relentless arguments of the animal activists to discredit it.

In this period of economic transition, the fur industry is not well placed to go it alone on effective public education programs; yet without an effective response, the influence of the anti-fur campaigns will increase.

The experience of the anti-sealing campaign has shown that it is absolutely essential to inform the general public, at home and abroad, about the economic, social, cultural and historic importance of the Canadian fur industry.⁷

Surveys reveal that nearly one-third of Canadians not only accept the sustainable use of wildlife, but personally participate in hunting, fishing or trapping. Most people in key fur markets like North America and Europe accept the use of animals as long as species are not endangered, suffering is minimized and the use is not trivial.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 48.

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that protest campaigns can have a great influence on public opinion about which uses of animals are acceptable. Retailers report that anti-fur campaigns have encouraged some consumers to choose farmed furs, a trend that may be offset somewhat today by environmental preferences for wild fur as a "green" and renewable resource.

Unfortunately, the fact that the fur trade can be defended in terms of its responsible and well-regulated use of animals is not enough to ensure its survival. This fact has to be widely known and believed if it is successfully to counter the impact of the animal rights campaigns.

Wild fur is a renewable resource that has been harvested from time immemorial by the world's aboriginal people, who traditionally recognize the importance of environmental stewardship. Because their livelihood depends on maintaining the wildlife resources in a healthy state, trappers are often the first to recognize problems. Moreover, for aboriginal people, trapping is not just a livelihood; it is a way of life. Aboriginal trappers believe that it is their human right to be able to make a living in the way they see fit. A witness from the Northwest Territories, Jim Bourque, stated this very eloquently:

Here we have individuals who have a right to freedom of speech—I have no question about that—imposing on me their morality, their way of life, their way of looking at the world. . . If I were the premier of a province or the Prime Minister, I would be tremendously embarrassed that the EEC or CITES are making regulations to help us manage our wildlife. What they're telling us is that we don't have the wisdom, the knowledge or the courage to manage wildlife in Canada wisely, and this is a direct insult to me and my people. (38:8, 11-3-93)

The evidence shows that where aboriginal people have had a chance to speak up for their culture they have almost always been successful in protecting it. In the most recent case, in February 1993, the Church of England bishops modified their position on the endorsement of an anti-trapping publication. Aboriginal representatives were able to demonstrate successfully to the Bishop of London their dependence on the fur trade. As the most credible proponents of this sector and the ones with the most to lose, it is important that aboriginal organizations have the means to continue lobbying. There is no reason to believe that anti-fur activists will stop at the EC import restriction on wild fur.

RECOMMENDATION 9

The Committee recommends that the federal government continue to recognize the importance of Canada's first industry to Canadians to remote regions by financially and otherwise assisting the industry to develop its fur advocacy role.

The FIPD provided core funding to enable aboriginal organizations to establish their public visibility. Such funding permitted the development of an organizational structure to respond to the anti-trapping campaigns. According to the 1991 Evaluation, however, the money had been intended only to permit aboriginal groups to develop their own sources of funding. Core funds were only expected to be provided over a three-year period.⁸

To promote public understanding within Canada, DIAND provided core funding to Aboriginal Trappers Federation of Canada (ATFC) for public relations activities. These included displays and video presentations, fundraising strategies, and the visit of European MPs to see, among other things, a northern trapping community. That promotional visit convinced them of the aboriginal dependency on the fur trade and the unfairness of the EC ban on wild fur.

Despite these efforts, the 1991 Evaluation reported that more must be done to educate the public in Canada and abroad. When ATFC was unable to secure non-DIAND sources of funding as stipulated after three years, ATFC lost its core funding, and its ability to deliver the domestic pro-fur message.

Core funding also went from DIAND to Indigenous Survival International as the leading aboriginal agency in international activities for countering the anti-harvesting threat, in the following amounts: 1987 - 88: \$200,000; 1988 - 89: \$240,000; 1989 - 90: \$180,000; 1990 - 91: \$150,000; and 1991 - 92: \$120,000.

DIAND stated that, while it was sympathetic to ISI's need for an extended period of core funding, the gradual reductions in funding were explainable in the light of the department's own severely reduced budget in the last two years of the FIDP. DIAND's current fur program no longer includes Treasury Board spending authority to provide core funding. DIAND has been funding individual projects since December 1992, when the authority came through. For instance, ISI received \$15,000 for its February European visit. DIAND expects to allot about \$300,000 in 1993-94 for advocacy initiatives.

According to aboriginal representatives' testimony before the Committee, the project-by-project approach currently advocated as a replacement for core funding has prevented the continuity of personnel and activity required to develop aboriginal pro-fur lobbying. The group is required to spend time and attention on securing funding, rather than on pursuing its true mandate. As Cindy Gilday, Special Advisor to ISI put it:

If you want to kill an organization the best way to do it is to provide them with a project-by-project basis of funding. You might as well just say no, rather than do that, simply because as an international organization, as an

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 49.

organization with a pretty good record, if you don't have any core funding you won't be able to hire people with the background to be able to do this job. What you'll have is somebody who has consistently approached applying project by project. You take away that very essence of resource of the people by engaging them in this heavy applications process, fulfilling the obligations of the application and not doing the work that needs to be done. (38:23, 11-3-93)

The Committee understands that DIAND is examining options other than project funding and would like to encourage a more long-term approach.

RECOMMENDATION 10

The Committee recommends that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development support its claim that the aboriginal people of Canada are the best fur advocates by providing core funding to aboriginal organizations (such as Indigenous Survival International and Inuit Tapirisat of Canada) that speak out domestically and internationally on animal rights, conservation and the trapping industry.

Under the FIDP, the international side of communications remained the responsibility of External Affairs and International Trade Canada. In November 1987, the department entered into a five-year contribution agreement with the FIC to deliver an international fur communications program that totalled \$1.8 million on a declining basis. The idea was that by the end of the five-year period the fur industry would assume full financial responsibility for the program. The FIC was to report twice a year. In 1988, the FIC created the European Bureau for Conservation and Development in Brussels to increase awareness of pro-fur issues in Europe at the political level and to monitor the proposed EC Regulation. After FIDP funding for that office ran out, international sources of funds allowed the Bureau to continue operating.

EAITC and DIAND encouraged and supported aboriginal groups to travel to Europe to defend and promote their way of life. For example, aboriginal participation in the "Living Arctic" exhibit in the British Museum in December 1987 demonstrated the aboriginal social, cultural and economic rationale for trapping.

The 1991 Evaluation was quite complimentary about the role of international communications in delaying and changing the scope of the European legislation.⁹ ISI and FIC can take credit for an approach that highlighted both aboriginal dependency on the fur trade and the humaneness of the trapping profession.

Once the extent of the EC import restriction was known, however, EAITC appears to have reduced its level of support for FIC to \$75,000 a year for the last two years of the FIDP. Aboriginal groups also say that embassy facilities have not been made available to them as required.

EAITC appears to regard meeting the EC ban requirements as a wildlife, rather than a trade, issue. Consequently, it did not go to Cabinet for any money in June 1992, and has stated that any funding requirements can be met out of existing programs. It has indicated it will respond to communications needs only on a project-by-project basis.

If, however, departments must now find funds from within existing budgets, it is not clear whether pro-fur activities will continue to have priority.

RECOMMENDATION 11

The Committee recommends that External Affairs and International Trade Canada allocate funding to allow the Fur Institute of Canada to pursue its international communications mandate.

HUMANE TECHNIQUES

A. Trapper Education

Trapping is a skill acquired over a long period. A self-educated trapper considers himself or herself to be reasonably competent after 15 years. Through trapper education programs, trappers can become skilled technicians within three to five years; however, it is a slow process for new trappers to become aware of humaneness and its politics. A damaged pelt is of no value to commercial trappers, so learning to trap with the new humane methods is entirely in their interest. Correct handling, which is also taught in trapper education, can mean the difference between a pelt worth \$2.60 and one worth \$39.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. iii.

Trapper education is an essential part of new trapping techniques that ensure the proper use of the new traps; DIAND spent \$1.2 million in the first year of the FIDP on trapper education.¹⁰ The intention was to improve technique, develop instructors, make aboriginal trappers more aware of the future market situation, and make trapper education as uniform as possible across Canada. The 1991 Evaluation confirmed the validity of trapper training, especially for first-time trappers.

DIAND set up pilot community-based trapper education courses in nine jurisdictions and trap replacement pilot projects in the NWT, Yukon, and Newfoundland. Trap exchange is believed to be the best way to replace the leghold trap. For instance, the FIDP trap exchange program in Newfoundland and Labrador allowed 883 steel-jawed leghold traps to be exchanged for 629 humane traps.

The importance of sending out new traps with adequate instructions was brought home to the Committee. One witness described how when Conibear traps with their chains were first sent, unexplained, to James Bay communities, they were taken quite logically for weights for gill nets and used accordingly.

The 1991 Evaluation highlighted concerns that aboriginal groups were not doing enough to make their trappers aware of the threats to their livelihood from the proposed European Community Regulation and of the need for new trapping systems.

Representatives of aboriginal organizations confirmed by their testimony to the Standing Committee that in aboriginal communities across the country there is a massive lack of information about humane trap technology and the implications for aboriginal trappers of the EC legislation.

There appears to be some confusion about who has the responsibility to ensure that trappers have all the training and information they need to cope with the implications of the EC legislation. One of the problems may be that the FIDP was put in place at a time when the EC Regulation was not a reality; thus the program was not specifically geared to offsetting its marketing implications. The EC Regulation altered training and other priorities in mid-stream and we are still scrambling to catch up.

The national aboriginal organizations believe they are the best people to deliver the "market threat" message to aboriginal trappers. This is another reason why they believe their core funding should be reinstated. Since

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 38.

receiving its renewed authority in December 1992, DIAND has entered into three agreements with ISI, two of which (for a total of \$60,000) relate to consultations on developing options for compliance with the EC Regulation.

Since trapping is not a federal responsibility, implementation of trapper education must take place at the local level. FIDP trapper training operated in cooperation with the provinces and territories on a regional basis; to all aboriginal trappers interested in upgrading their skills, it offered courses of short duration in various rural communities across the country. According to the 1991 Evaluation, often the local trappers' association or band council was involved.¹¹

DIAND projects that in 1993-94 about \$200,000 will be spent on consultation and \$700,000 on training. DIAND's new trapper education program stresses consultation on developing options for compliance, and training in use of the new traps and trap replacement. Training funds are being allocated once again to regional groups across the country.

With such a dispersed aboriginal population, the federal government has to make use of existing resources to transmit its EC message. Since the new traps must be introduced into widely varying environmental conditions, regional courses make sense. The disadvantage is that the quality and quantity of trapper education vary between jurisdictions. Moreover, the message is not reaching some trapping communities. DIAND's net of information ought to go beyond its existing contacts, either through the national organizations or through more widely based community programs.

RECOMMENDATION 12

The Committee recommends that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development fund aboriginal fur organizations so that they can inform aboriginal trappers about markets and the importance of efficient humane trapping and trap replacement for the economic survival of the fur industry.

The training of non-aboriginal trappers was carried out under the FIDP through a contracting arrangement between Environment Canada and the Fur Institute. The FIC worked with the provinces and the territories on the production and distribution of videos for trapper education courses and on review of trapping legislation. The FIC also held at least three national trapper instructor workshops to establish minimum standards and course content.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 40.

Now that funding has run out, new arrangements for trapper education will need to be planned in conjunction with the provinces and the territories. There is no indication that Environment Canada is giving trapper courses any priority or that any funding has been allocated for them.

RECOMMENDATION 13

The Committee recommends that Environment Canada, in consultation with the provinces, allocate funds for training trappers in the new humane trapping techniques and their market importance.

In cases where the government delegates the training of instructors and trappers to trapping organizations, it is important that courses have regional and market relevance.

B. Trap Replacement

As mentioned, FIDP provided for some pilot trap replacement programs, which proved that trappers will accept the new traps if they understand the importance of doing so and if the new traps are as efficient as the old. Only those trappers who had successfully passed a trapper education course were eligible for these trap exchanges. Traps in working order were accepted for exchange and assigned a number of points which were credited towards new accredited traps for the most commonly trapped species. Trap exchange is considered the best way to remove the steel-jawed leghold from the trapline; however, an average cost of \$40,000 makes retooling a costly business for a trapper.

DIAND's new five-year fur program includes an estimated \$2 million to replace traps that do not meet the ISO standards. This funding will commence and peak in 1994-95, after the issue of humane standards is settled. Thus, unless Canada receives an extension on the EC deadline, there is a very tight schedule for implementation.

For non-aboriginals, trap replacement falls under provincial jurisdiction. DOE has at this time been unable to identify funds to assist in implementing trap replacement programs.

DIAND's approach appears to the Committee to be the only realistic way for the leghold traps to be replaced with more humane traps. Trappers are just not in a financial position to do it alone. Tying trap replacement to trapper education is especially important from a humane viewpoint.

RECOMMENDATION 14

The Committee recommends that Environment Canada, in consultation with the provinces, assign a priority to funding programs whereby trappers can replace their present traps with humane trapping devices that meet EC humane requirements.

While several traps have successfully passed all seven stages of the research program at Vegreville, the issues of standards and humaneness remain to be settled. Manufacturers are unwilling to commit the dollars to large-scale manufacture of the new traps until there are clear standards of humaneness in place.

One facility manufacturing the Kania trap in Canada has recently moved its factory offshore to take advantage of lower assembly costs. The Sauvageau trap is being produced in Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec, and in Kapuskasing, where the Magnum is also manufactured. The 1991 Evaluation reported that output is too small to meet more than current trapper education requirements, let alone accelerated demand for the new traps as they are approved.

This situation is likely to continue until there is a formally accepted standard here or abroad. When this is the case, timely manufacture of the new traps could present an economic opportunity for aboriginal people.

RECOMMENDATION 15

The Committee recommends that an aboriginal pilot project, jointly funded by industry and government, be established to manufacture in Canada, on an economically viable basis, humane traps meeting the EC humane requirements. In this endeavour, the Committee urges the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Environment Canada to call upon the marketing expertise and other resources of Industry, Science and Technology Canada.

C. Humane Trap Research

The goal of the trap research program, in which the federal government has been involved over the past 20 years, is to solve the long-term problem of humane trapping systems. Humaneness and animal welfare have been the principal motivations.

Environment Canada's allocation of \$3.8 million under the Fur Industry Defence Program went to the Canadian Wildlife Service over five years. It was to continue the trap research and testing program begun at Vegreville under its precursor program in 1985. At that time the Fur Institute of Canada began a joint venture with the Alberta government to evaluate traps for their mechanical suitability, and to test their humaneness through field studies. The International Fur Trade Federation, the main international lobbyist organization for ranch fur, contributed another \$1.8 million.

Under the ongoing Humane Trap Research Program, traps were developed for ten furbearer species: beaver, coyote, lynx, raccoon, fisher, marten, red fox, arctic fox, mink and squirrel. The first six are named in the EC regulation. Additional work is required for badger, bobcat, ermine, muskrat, otter and wolf, the other six named in the EC regulation.

The EC threat of curtailing the marketing of some fur species for which humane trapping systems have not yet been identified, has turned research priorities away from the central issue of humaneness and towards the abolition of the leghold trap. An emphasis on research into the wider issue of humaneness and input to the international standard-setting process would serve animal welfare better in the long-term than this narrow focus. The requirement to meet the EC deadline has resulted in concentration on finding replacements for the leghold for species such as marten, beaver and muskrat. Yet, since the EC law does not define "humaneness," the modern padded leghold may in fact itself turn out to be a humane trap for aquatic animals such as beaver and muskrat, when it is used as a holding device in underwater trapping systems.

The reality remains, however, that, unless Canada's research program concentrates on meeting the priorities and the deadline set by the EC, it will not be very helpful to trappers who hope to market the six outstanding species. As it is, even if international standards are developed by 1994, it gives very little time for traps to be tested against the standard, as they must be.

When FIDP funding ran out in March 1992, DOE managed to find internal financial resources of \$500,000 to extend trap research activities and \$200,000 for trap standards development until March 1993; it was anticipated that "new" money would be available in subsequent years to continue trap research. In its presentation to the Committee, the department appeared to regard the EC Regulation requirements as a trade matter, and was consequently not assigning any priority to completing development of traps and standards, vital for meeting the EC law.

Since Environment Canada has already spent so much effort on humane research, it seemed inconceivable that it should be reluctant to give top priority to completing its trap research and testing program to meet the trap standards development deadline of 1994. Without DOE commitment, the supporting programs such as trapper education and pro-fur advocacy would have no *raison d'être*.

The Committee was consequently gratified when, during the period of the Committee's study, DOE announced its continued commitment to fund humane trap research.

The trap research program is considered scientifically credible and well run. It is said to be Canada's strongest argument in countering the EC legislation and addressing animal welfare concerns.¹² At the very minimum, research needs to be completed for the remaining species named in the EC import Regulation. Trap research and testing is also important as a strategic part of Canada's commitment to making trapping as humane as possible. It was stressed to the Committee that if the research programs at Vegreville close down before international humane standards are in place, there will be absolutely no facility in which to test the traps against the standards.

RECOMMENDATION 16

The Committee recommends that top priority be given to research on and testing of humane trapping devices for the six outstanding furbearer species (otter, wolf, bobcat, muskrat, badger and ermine) named in the EC wild fur import Regulation.

D. Humane Standards

The success of this research into humane traps, and the implementation of its results, depend, however, on the development of standards. Canada is the only country to have established national standards for specifications and performance of quick-kill traps; these have been in place since 1984.

As already noted, the provincial and territorial governments have exclusive jurisdiction to regulate trapping. Thus, given our constitutional framework, the federal government cannot introduce legislation governing trapping on a national basis. A united front is, however, essential in order to

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 41.

respond effectively to the EC Regulation. To date, our approach has been rather piecemeal. For example, the trapping standard for quick-kill traps developed by the federal government has yet to be legislated in many jurisdictions. All jurisdictions in Canada have prohibited the use of traps with metal teeth, hooks or sharp devices, as well as the use of poison; however, many have still not enacted regulations recommended by the Fur Institute of Canada, which would require all foot traps for aquatic species to be drowning sets. Regulations for the frequency of checking live-holding devices vary greatly from one jurisdiction to another; some provinces require trappers to check their traps every 24 hours, others provide a 72-hour period, while a few seem to have no definite requirement.

The Committee recognizes that the challenge Canada faces is difficult, but it is not insurmountable. The different jurisdictions must simply be encouraged to take the appropriate legislative action more expeditiously.

RECOMMENDATION 17

The Committee recommends that adequate resources be made available to allow national humane standards for trapping to be uniformly implemented by all the provinces and territories across Canada.

This country has also taken the lead at the international level in establishing standards. Canada has worked to impress upon the EC that any regulation of fur imports to Europe should be set within the whole context of humane trapping standards rather than narrowly tied to restrictions on the leghold trap.

According to Neal Jotham, Chairman of the ISO Technical Committee on Humane Traps, the extensive trap research program underway in this country has provided needed input to the development of international humane trap standards. Canada's research in this field leads the way. International standards ensure that trapping across the globe is done humanely and in accordance with a universally accepted norm. Changes in standards have been incorporated into the research. Development of traps proceeds in parallel with the development of standards.

Canada's role in the ISO process is an important one. It is to provide the expert knowledge and the motivation to meet the 1994 completion date. If Canada were to surrender its leadership role, there seems to be little likelihood that another country would be prepared to take on the burden. There is even a possibility that the entire international standards process could be derailed, as noted by Mr. Jotham:

The situation is that with Canada having taken the leadership and provided the funding for the various activities, it appears at this point that no other country that's involved is willing to take on the kinds of responsibilities that Environment Canada has been able to provide through me as chair. There has been, I guess recently, some indication that some of the organizations that are opposed to trapping have suddenly found this process. If no other country—say, for example, Sweden or New Zealand or Germany perhaps—would take this on, there is a potential that they could, perhaps through their national standards agency, begin to take over the process. (33:19, 16-2-93)

The Committee believes that Canada has too much at stake to relinquish its leadership role at this time. Otherwise, all the resources this country has thus far allotted for the development of international standards may come to nothing. Now is the moment for Canada to hasten its course of action to ensure that appropriate standards are developed and implemented.

RECOMMENDATION 18

The Committee recommends that Environment Canada take steps to ensure that Canada remains in the forefront of the international standard-setting process for humane trapping.

and

RECOMMENDATION 19

The Committee recommends that Environment Canada complete the development of traps and standards to enable this country to meet the deadlines for the 1995 EC wild fur import Regulation and to continue as a leader in setting world standards.

CHAPTER SIX

BEYOND 1995

REDRESSING THE BALANCE

It is not enough simply to respond to the requirements of the EC import Regulation. In the Committee's view government and industry together must work pro-actively rather than merely reactively in order to ward off future market threats. This new vision demands long-term planning, innovative strategies and lasting commitment on the part of all those concerned.

The anti-fur movement's freedom to attack the fur industry with impunity does not sit well with the Committee. The fact that groups carrying out such political activities can maintain their charitable status under the *Income Tax Act* has long been a source of contention. In his Evaluation of the Fur Industry Defence Program, Alan Herscovici briefly remarked that "complaints to Revenue Canada (have) resulted in investigations of the charitable tax status of several anti-fur groups."¹³ He did not indicate, however, whether the investigations led to the actual revocation of the charitable status of any particular group.

Groups like ISI, whose activities to counter the anti-fur movement are considered political, have had their applications for charitable status consistently rejected. Without access to tax receipts, donors are less easily attracted. It is inequitable that some anti-fur groups who target a legitimate

¹³ *Ibid.*, Module 2, p. 54.

industry can receive tax privileges, while most pro-fur advocates who lobby on behalf of trappers cannot. Mr. Bob Stevenson, Executive Director of the Aboriginal Trappers Federation of Canada, one of the exceptions, elaborated on this point during the hearings:

How could we find funding, even from the public? As a matter of fact, we even tried that. We're probably one of the only groups—and you will see in the kit that is going by—that solicited for funds from the public and had a tax-deductible number. None of the groups, such as Indigenous Survival International, could get that from the Government of Canada, because they were told they were too political. However, we managed to get it, based on the education and community work we wanted to do. (39:17, 16-3-93)

It is precisely how the activities and purposes of an organization are classified that is crucial to the entire debate. In order to qualify for registration, the *Income Tax Act* requires an organization to be constituted and operated "for exclusively charitable activities." The Act does not define either "charitable purposes" or "charitable activities." Rather, one must refer to common law principles for the legal meaning of the word "charity." The leading case dictates that charities must strive towards one of the following goals: (i) relief of poverty; (ii) advancement of education; (iii) advancement of religion; and (iv) other purposes beneficial to the community. Courts have repeatedly held that groups whose principal activities are meant to foster a particular climate of opinion or promote a certain perspective do not fall within any of these categories. Such endeavours do not satisfy the charity test because they are regarded as *political* objectives. Similarly, attempts to influence government decisions on legislative matters also amount to political activity.

Once an organization falls within one of the four established categories, the *Income Tax Act* dictates that it must devote substantially all of its resources to charitable activities in order to be given a tax break. It may devote some of its resources to political activities only if those activities are ancillary and incidental to its main charitable activities. That usually means that the organization cannot spend more than 10% of its revenues on political activities. The Committee believes that Revenue Canada should verify that organizations granted charitable status and espousing an anti-fur position, confine their political activities to those parameters.

RECOMMENDATION 20

The Committee recommends that Revenue Canada ensure that any organization that obtains charitable status under the *Income Tax Act* operates within the Department's guidelines on political activity.

When the Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs first examined the fur issue in 1986, it hoped to arm the industry, with the help of government, to defend itself adequately against any anti-fur campaigns. It urged vigilance in monitoring the threats then on the horizon. It also urged cooperation between industry and government and within those sectors. The Committee finds it necessary in this current report to reiterate some of its earlier recommendations. The market threat is now even more real and perseverance in monitoring developments continues to be vital.

RECOMMENDATION 21

The Committee recommends that the Departments of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Environment and External Affairs and International Trade Canada, in consultation with trapping representatives, set up a *Fur Watch* program to monitor and report to Ministers regularly on fur threats to the market and other developments.

The best defence against anti-fur activists is a well-informed public that appreciates the value of furbearers to aboriginal harvesters and can be confident that all trappers are harvesting animals humanely.

The Committee suggests that the awareness of government, parliamentarians and the public might be raised through an annual event at the House of Commons, perhaps starting in the spring of 1994. Through exhibitions, fashion shows, media events and other means of communication, the public could become more informed about the place of fur in Canadian society. The Committee suggests that the Fur Institute of Canada might coordinate activities involving all the players, such as aboriginal organizations, the Fur Councils and government agencies.

RECOMMENDATION 22

The Committee recommends that the Fur Institute, in cooperation with interested parties, organize annual *Fur Awareness Days* on Parliament Hill to advertise the importance of fur to Canada, parliamentarians, and the general public.

The threat from the proposed EC Regulation has revealed the need for flexibility in shifting priorities in mid-stream while continuing to prepare to meet the market challenges of the next century. This is a delicate balance to maintain. The collective strategy of the three departments that made up the

Fur Industry Defence Program made possible a number of developments that assisted the industry. An effective replacement for that program is needed in order to reinforce that collective Government of Canada approach. In the Committee's opinion, this is not the time for government to abandon the fur trade, when it is also striving to make a good economic recovery. The new programs need to incorporate a creative strategy to provide for the long-term future of the fur industry.

RECOMMENDATION 23

The Committee recommends that the Departments of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Environment, and External Affairs and International Trade Canada jointly devise an innovative strategy specifically designed to meet present and future threats to the fur market.

Without such a goal, we will find ourselves in a few years re-visiting the fur industry yet again, to apply yet another band-aid solution.

APPENDIX A

List of Witnesses

Organizations and Individuals	Issue	Date
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development		
Hiram Beaubier, Director General, Natural Resources and Economic Development Branch	33	February 16, 1993
Department of External Affairs and International Trade		
John Klassen, Director, European Community Division	33	February 16, 1993
Department of the Environment		
D. B. Brackett, Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service	33	February 16, 1993
International Standardization Organization		
Neal Jotham, Chairman, Technical Committee 191 (Humane Traps)	33	February 16, 1993
Fur Institute of Canada		
Bruce Williams, President	35	February 23, 1993
Bill Russell, Vice-President (President, Ontario Trappers Association)		
North American Fur Auctions		
Tina Jagros, Vice-President, Marketing	36	March 9, 1993
Indigenous Survival International		
Cindy Gilday, Special Advisor	38	March 11, 1993

Organizations and Individuals	Issue	Date
The National Resources Conservation Trust		
Hon. Jim Bourque, P.C. Chairman	38	March 11, 1993
Cree Trappers Association of Quebec		
Thomas Coon, Vice-President	38	March 11, 1993
Fur Council of Canada		
Dale Haylock, Executive Manager	39	March 16, 1993
Aboriginal Trappers Federation of Canada		
Bob Stevenson, Executive Manager	39	March 16, 1993
George Gagnon, Member/New Brunswick		
Lionel Lacroix, Member/Quebec		
Wild Fur Council of North America		
Darline Richardson, Chairman	40	March 25, 1993
Inuit Tapirisat of Canada		
Rosemarie Kuptana, President	41	April 22, 1993
David Gladders, Executive Director		

APPENDIX B

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 3254/91

of 4 November 1991

prohibiting the use of leghold traps in the Community and the introduction into the Community of pelts and manufactured goods of certain wild animal species originating in countries which catch them by means of leghold traps or trapping methods which do not meet international humane trapping standards

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 113 and Article 130s thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission¹,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament²,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee³,

Whereas the Berne Convention of 19 September 1979 on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, concluded by the European Economic Community by Decision 82/72/EEC⁴, prohibits for certain species, the use of all indiscriminate means of capture and killing including traps, if the latter are applied for large-scale or non-selective capture or killing,

Whereas the abolition of the leghold trap will have a positive effect on the conservation status of threatened or endangered species of wild fauna both within and outside the Community, including species protected by Regulation (EEC) No 3626/82⁵; whereas research into the

¹ OJ No C 134, 31. 5. 1989, p. 5 and OJ No C 97, 13. 4. p. 10.

² OJ No C 260, 15. 10. 1990, p. 24.

³ OJ No C 168, 10. 7. 1990, p. 32.

⁴ OJ No L 38, 10. 2. 1982, p. 1.

⁵ OJ No L 384, 31. 12. 1982, p. 1.

development of humane trapping methods is already in progress and whereas the Community will take into account the work being carried out by the International Standardization Organization;

Whereas, in order adequately to protect species of wild fauna and to avoid distortion of competition, it is necessary to ensure that external trade measures relating to them are uniformly applied throughout the Community;

Whereas, therefore, the use of the leghold trap within the Community should be prohibited and measures should be taken to enable the importation of furs of certain species to be prohibited when they originate in a country where the leghold trap is still used or where trapping methods do not meet internationally agreed humane trapping standards,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the purposes of this Regulation: "leghold trap": means a device designed to restrain or capture an animal by means of jaws which close tightly upon one or more of the animal's limbs, thereby preventing withdrawal of the limb or limbs from the trap.

Article 2

Use of leghold traps in the Community shall be prohibited by 1 January 1995 at the latest.

Article 3

1. The introduction into the Community of the pelts of the animal species listed in Annex I and of the

other goods listed in Annex II, inasmuch as they incorporate pelts of the species listed in Annex I, shall be prohibited as of 1 January 1995, unless the Commission, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 5, has determined that, in the country where the pelts originate :

- there are adequate administrative or legislative provisions in force to prohibit the use of the leghold trap; or
- the trapping methods used for the species listed in Annex I meet internationally agreed humane trapping standards.

The Commission shall publish in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* a list of the countries which meet at least one of the conditions set out in the first paragraph.

2. The prohibition referred to in paragraph 1 shall be suspended for one year, expiring on 31 December 1995, if the Commission, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 5, has determined before 1 July 1994, as a result of a review undertaken in cooperation with the competent authorities of the countries concerned, that sufficient progress is being made in developing humane methods of trapping in their territory.

Article 4

Countries exporting or re-exporting to the Community after 1 January 1995 any of the goods listed in Annex II, inasmuch as they incorporate pelts of the species listed in Annex I, shall certify that such pelts originate in a country appearing in the list referred to

in the second paragraph of Article 3 (1) or benefiting from a suspension in accordance with Article 3 (2).

The Commission, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 5, shall determine the appropriate forms for such certification.

Article 5

For the purposes of Article 3, the Commission shall be assisted by the committee established by Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 3626/82.

The representative of the Commission shall submit to the committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft within a time limit which the Chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter. The opinion shall be delivered by the majority laid down in Article 148 (2) of the Treaty in the case of decisions which the Council is required to adopt on a proposal from the Commission. The votes of the representatives of the Member States

within the committee shall be weighted in the manner set out in that Article. The Chairman shall not vote.

The Commission shall adopt the measures envisaged if they are in accordance with the opinion of the committee.

If the measures envisaged are not in accordance with the opinion of the committee, or if no opinion is delivered, the Commission shall, without delay, submit to the Council a proposal relating to the measures to be taken. The Council shall act by a qualified majority.

If, on the expiry of a period of three months from the date of referral to the Council, the Council has not acted, the proposed measures shall be adopted by the Commission.

Article 6

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 4 November 1991.

For the Council
The President
H. VAN DEN BROEK

ANNEX I

List of species referred to in Article 3 (1)

	Beaver:	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
	Otter:	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>
	Coyote:	<i>Canis latrans</i>
	Wolf:	<i>Canis lupus</i>
	Lynx:	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>
	Bobcat:	<i>Felis rufus</i>
	Sable:	<i>Martes zibellina</i>
	Raccoon:	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
	Musk rat:	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>
	Fisher:	<i>Martes pennanti</i>
	Badger:	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>
	Marten:	<i>Martes americana</i>
	Ermine:	<i>Mustela erminea</i>

ANNEX II

Other goods referred to in Article 3 (1)

CN code	Description
ex 4103	Other raw hides and skins (fresh, or salted, dried, limed, pickled or otherwise preserved, but not tanned, parchment-dressed or further prepared), whether or not dehaired or split, other than those excluded by note 1 (b) or 1 (c) to chapter 41
ex 4103 90 00	Other
ex 4301	Raw furskins (including heads, tails, paws and other pieces or cuttings, suitable for furriers' use), other than raw hides and skins of Code 4101, 4102, or 4103
ex 4301 40 00	Of beaver, whole, with or without head, tail or paws
ex 4301 80	Other furskins, whole, with or without head, tail or paws
ex 4301 80 50	Of wild felines
ex 4301 80 90	Other
ex 4301 90 00	Heads, tails, paws and other pieces or cuttings, suitable for furriers' use
ex 4302	Tanned or dressed furskins (including heads, tails, paws and other pieces or cuttings), unassembled, or assembled (without the addition of other materials), other than those of code 4303: — whole skins, with or without head, tail or paws, not assembled
ex 4302 19	Other
ex 4302 19 10	Of beaver
ex 4302 19 70	Of wild felines
ex 4302 19 90	Other
ex 4302 20 00	Heads, tails, paws and other pieces or cuttings, not assembled
ex 4302 30	Whole skins and pieces or cuttings thereof, assembled
ex 4302 30 10	"Dropped" furskins
	Other
ex 4302 30 35	Of beaver
ex 4302 30 71	Of wild felines
ex 4302 30 75	Other
ex 4303	Articles of apparel, clothing accessories and other articles, of furskin
ex 4303 10	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
ex 4303 10 90	Other
ex 4303 90 00	Other

Request for Government Response

Pursuant to Standing Order 109, your Committee requests that the Government table a comprehensive response to this Report within 150 days.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of the Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs (*Issues Nos. 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 43, which includes this report*) is tabled.

Respectfully submitted,

LARRY SCHNEIDER,
Chairman.

Minutes of Proceedings

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1993

(62)

[Translation]

The Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs met *in camera* at 9:34 o'clock a.m., this day, in Room 237-C, Centre Block, the Chairman, Larry Schneider, presiding.

Members of the Committee present: Ethel Blondin-Andrew, Suzanne Duplessis, Alan Redway, Larry Schneider, Robert E. Skelly.

In attendance: From the Research Branch of the Library of Parliament: Jane Allain and Sonya Dakers, Research Officers.

In accordance with its mandate under Standing Order 108(2), the Committee resumed consideration of international fur trade issues. (See *Minutes of Proceedings, Tuesday, February 9, 1993, Issue No. 33*).

The Committee resumed consideration of a draft report.

It was agreed,—That the Report be entitled: "Canadian Fur Watch: Aboriginal Livelihood at Risk".

It was agreed,—That the Committee print 4,000 copies in English and 1,500 copies in French of this report.

It was agreed,—That the services of a French revisor be retained for a maximum of \$2,000.

It was agreed,—That the services of translators be retained for the translation of recommendations into Cree, Ojibway and Inuktitut languages and also into another native language in the Northwest Territories, for a maximum of \$2,500.

It was agreed,—That pursuant to Standing Order 109, the Committee request the government to table a comprehensive response to the report.

It was agreed,—That the Chairman be authorized to make the necessary editorial and typographical corrections without changing substance of the report.

It was ordered,—That the Report be adopted as the Fifth Report of the Committee.

It was ordered,—That the Chairman present the Report to the House as soon as possible.

At 11:40 o'clock a.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

Martine Bresson
Clerk of the Committee

