

Livestock Identification and Commerce Act – Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Dealer Licensing FAQs

Who is required to obtain a dealer's licence?

Anyone who buys or sells livestock and owns them for less than 30 days requires a licence. Also, anyone who acts as an agent in the buying or selling of livestock and makes direct payment to the seller requires a licence. Finally, anyone who assists in the buying or selling of livestock by compiling or providing information on livestock that are for sale and who handles the sale proceeds requires a licence.

What are the exceptions to the licensing requirements?

A person who owns livestock for more 30 days is not required to obtain a dealer's licence. The regulations will specify which public groups such as exhibitions, agricultural societies and 4H clubs will not require a licence to sell livestock.

Who is required to obtain a dealer's agent's licence?

Anyone who buys and sells livestock on behalf of and in the name of a dealer or who negotiates for livestock to be delivered to a licensed dealer needs an agent's licence.

Also, for corporations that are licensed dealers, any person who acts for the corporation in the buying and selling of livestock needs an agent's licence.

What happens if a dealer supports someone who is dealing without a required licence?

All dealers will be notified when a licence is suspended or cancelled. If, after being notified, a dealer is found to be supporting a suspended dealer engaged in unlawful buying and selling of livestock, the dealer risks having his or her licence suspended or cancelled as well.

Can a dealer appeal a licensing decision?

An appeal board will hear appeals from dealers who want a decision refusing their licence reviewed. If the appeal board refuses to grant the licence, the appeal board can restrict the dealer from reapplying for up to five years.

Decisions of the appeal board can be appealed to the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench.