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PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE REVIEW OF REGULATIONS

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Parliamentary Committee Review of Regulations
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the 1980s, Parliament has improved its ability to review regulations. The Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations has the power to review most government regulations and to recommend disallowance. In addition, Parliament has passed a number of Acts that provide for the parliamentary review of proposed regulations. In most cases, improvements in Parliament's ability to review regulations resulted from pressure by parliamentarians and the public, not a government initiative.

Provisions for the parliamentary review of proposed regulations vary. Some Acts merely provide for the review of proposed regulations by the appropriate committee, without specifying how the government would have to deal with any recommendations. These include the the *Referendum Act*, the *Canada Small Business Financing Act*, and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.

However, several Acts specify how or when the government must respond to parliamentary recommendations. Regulations under certain sections of the *Official Languages Act* may not be made if both houses of Parliament adopt a motion that the regulations not be approved. The *Emergencies Act* gives Parliament the power to amend or revoke special orders and regulations made by the government in the event of an emergency. The *Firearms Act* sets time limits for when the government may make regulations. Finally, under the *Assisted Human Reproduction Act*, in addition to adhering to similar time limits, the minister must take committee reports into account, and if a regulation does not incorporate a committee recommendation, the minister must explain why.

Although some Acts provide for parliamentary committee review of regulations, committees have rarely exercised these powers in recent years. Furthermore, new regulatory review powers are not being added to new Acts at the same rate as they were in the early 1990s and 2000s. In fact, in the last decade, several committees have seen their statutory powers to review regulations repealed.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE REVIEW OF REGULATIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

Faced with complex and technical issues, Parliament tends to enact legislation that sets out key principles but leaves the details to be specified in regulations made by the executive branch of government.[1] While regulations are useful tools for governing, concerns have been raised about accountability. As pointed out by Elizabeth Weir, a former member of the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly, "[i]t remains the responsibility of the legislature to ensure that the executive is accountable for its use of 'law-making' powers."[2]

To ensure accountability, Parliament has established various mechanisms for reviewing regulations. Notably, the Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations is empowered to review most government regulations after they are made and can recommend their disallowance. In addition, some Acts mandate parliamentary committees to review regulations, or to review proposed regulations before they are made.

2 WHAT ARE REGULATIONS?

Regulations are a form of law. They fall under the category of statutory instruments – also referred to as delegated or subordinate legislation – that includes rules, orders, ordinances and bylaws.

Parliament does not typically make regulations, but delegates the authority to do so to persons or bodies, such as the Governor in Council (Cabinet), a minister, or an administrative agency.[3] The Act of Parliament delegating this authority – the enabling Act – may set out the framework of the regulatory scheme or simply delegate the authority to make regulations.

3 HOW ARE REGULATIONS CREATED?

Regulations are created through a nine-step process that begins in the sponsoring department and is overseen by the Department of Justice, the Privy Council Office (PCO) and the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (TBS).[4] Each spring, federal government departments and agencies set out their major planned regulatory initiatives in their departmental plans, which are tabled in Parliament.[5] In addition, departments and agencies publish Forward Regulatory Plans to give public notice of regulatory proposals that they intend to introduce. These plans describe the expected changes and provide information about planned consultations.[6]

Proposed regulations are reviewed by the Department of Justice, PCO and TBS, and in some cases are tabled in Parliament and reviewed by the appropriate committees. The regulatory process also typically includes a period, usually 30 days, during which stakeholders and the public may comment on the proposed regulations. These comments may result in changes to the regulations. Regulations made by the Governor in Council are officialized with the Governor General's signature after final review and approval.

A number of legal constraints must be considered when drafting regulations, including constraints imposed by the enabling Act, as well as those found in the Constitution and the *Statutory Instruments Act*. The *Cabinet Directive on Regulation*[7] imposes additional requirements. Among these is consultation with stakeholders impacted by the regulations, including Indigenous peoples.[8] Furthermore, the *Red Tape Reduction Act*[9] and *Red Tape Reduction Regulations*[10] impose other requirements to minimize the regulatory burden on business. However, no regulation can be deemed invalid solely on the grounds of failure to comply with the *Red Tape Reduction Act*.

4 WHAT ROLE DO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES PLAY IN REVIEWING REGULATIONS?

Formal parliamentary review of regulations dates back to the 1970s. Although the government's use of regulations was greatly expanded during World War II, it was a long time before Parliament formalized a mechanism to review regulations. The *Regulations Act* of 1950 provided for the tabling of regulations in Parliament, but not for any formal parliamentary review process. Although several committees recommended the establishment of a regulations review committee throughout the 1960s, it was not until 1971 that the Senate and the House of Commons created the Standing Joint Committee on Regulations and Other Statutory Instruments.[11]

In spite of this milestone, concerns about Parliament's limited control over the regulatory review process persisted. The 1985 *Report of the Special Committee on Reform of the House of Commons* (the McGrath Report) noted that "many regulations contain matters of policy that are never debated in the House of Commons" and recommended that "a mandatory procedure for affirming or disallowing delegated legislation and regulations" be adopted and that all regulations be referred to the appropriate standing committee as well as to the Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations.[12] Although these recommendations were not adopted, parliamentarians began to insist in some cases that proposed regulations be tabled in Parliament before they were made.

4.1 STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE FOR THE SCRUTINY OF REGULATIONS

As its name implies, the Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations is responsible for reviewing regulations after they are made. Composed of senators and members of the House of Commons, the committee reviews hundreds of regulations every year to ensure that, among other things:

- the government has the authority to make the regulation;
- the regulation complies with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*; and
- the government has followed the proper procedure in enacting the regulation.

In its first report at the beginning of each parliamentary session, the committee spells out the criteria it will use for reviewing regulations. It considers only the legal and procedural aspects of the regulations, not their merits or the policies on which they are based.

The committee's mandate is set out in the *Statutory Instruments Act*.[13] The committee has the power to review most new regulations and any regulation that is included in the *1978 Consolidated Regulations of Canada*.[14] It also has the power to recommend the disallowance of a regulation, as discussed later in this document.

4.2 REVIEW OF PROPOSED REGULATIONS BY A PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

In response to concerns raised by parliamentarians and the public about the widespread use of regulations, Parliament has passed several Acts that provide for the parliamentary review of proposed regulations. Many of these provisions were added to bills during the committee study stage, on the initiative of parliamentarians who wished to enhance parliamentary oversight over executive action.

Acts that provide for parliamentary committee review of regulations include the:

- *Official Languages Act*;
- *Emergencies Act*;
- *Firearms Act*;
- *Referendum Act*;
- *Canada Small Business Financing Act*;
- *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*;
- *Assisted Human Reproduction Act*;
- *Citizenship Act*; and
- *Canada Consumer Product Safety Act*.

The provisions for reviewing proposed regulations differ in each of these Acts (see below). Some require only that proposed regulations be tabled in Parliament and referred to the appropriate committee, while others specify how the government must deal with any recommendations made by the committee.

4.2.1 *Official Languages Act*

One of the first Acts to include committee review of regulations was the *Official Languages Act*, which was enacted in 1988. During committee study of Bill C-72, An Act respecting the status and use of the official languages of Canada, witnesses and committee members expressed concerns that the bill's regulatory powers were too broad. In response, the government proposed that a notice of intent to make proposed regulations be tabled in the House of Commons.[15] Committee members, however, insisted that the proposed regulations be tabled.[16] Ultimately, the bill was amended to require that proposed regulations be tabled.[17]

The *Official Languages Act* provides that when the Governor in Council proposes to make a regulation under the Act, a draft of the proposed regulation must be tabled in the House of Commons at least 30 days before a copy of that proposed regulation is published in the *Canada Gazette*.[18] Furthermore, regulations related to the designation of bilingual regions or sectors must be tabled in each house of Parliament 30 sitting days before the proposed effective date. In this case, if 15 senators or 30 members of the House of Commons sign a motion that the regulation not be approved, the motion must be disposed of. If the motion is adopted by both houses of Parliament, the proposed regulation may not be made.[19]

As noted above, these provisions were introduced during committee study of Bill C-72.

Both Senate and House committees have considered proposed regulations under the *Official Languages Act*. Most recently, in 2018, the House of Commons Standing Committee on Official Languages held a briefing to discuss the Act and the proposed regulations that had been tabled.[20]

4.2.2 *Emergencies Act*

The *Emergencies Act*, which was enacted in 1988, empowers Parliament to revoke orders and regulations made pursuant to the declaration of emergency. Regulations made pursuant to the Act must be tabled in each house of Parliament within two sitting days of being made. Ten senators or twenty members of the House of Commons may file a motion with the Speaker that the regulation be revoked or amended, and if both houses of Parliament concur with the motion, the regulation is revoked or amended, as the case may be.[21]

The provisions for parliamentary review of regulations were introduced by the government at first reading of Bill C-77, An Act to authorize the taking of special temporary measures to ensure safety and security during national emergencies and to amend other Acts in consequence thereof. The provisions were amended by the legislative committee to, among other things, reduce the number of days within which the regulations must be tabled in Parliament as well as the number of parliamentarians who would have to sign a motion to revoke or amend a regulation.[22]

The *Emergencies Act* has been invoked once (in 2022) when two regulations were made pursuant to it. However, at that time, Parliament did not exercise its power to revoke or amend these regulations.

4.2.3 *Firearms Act*

When gun control legislation (Bill C-17) was passed in December 1991, it included a provision for parliamentary review of proposed regulations. The legislation included expanded regulation-making powers, and the provision was adopted to allay the fears of firearms owners.[23] A special committee mandated to study the subject matter of the bill's predecessor had recommended the provision

> in order to make the regulation-making process as transparent as possible and to ensure that the interests and expertise of firearms owners are duly taken into account when regulations are both made and amended.[24]

The *Firearms Act*, which was enacted in 1995, retained the parliamentary review of proposed regulations that had been introduced in the 1991 gun control legislation.[25] The *Firearms Act* stipulates that proposed regulations be tabled in each house of Parliament and referred to an appropriate committee, which "may conduct inquiries or public hearings with respect to the proposed regulation and report its findings to that House."[26] However, the recommendations made by the committee are not binding on the government. The government may make the regulations 30 sitting days after they have been tabled in Parliament, or after the committees report to their respective houses or decide not to conduct inquiries or public hearings.[27]

Committee review of proposed regulations under the *Firearms Act* has been the most extensive of this type of review, taking place several times since the Act came into force. The most recent review occurred in 2021, when the House of Commons Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security conducted an inquiry. In its report on the subject, the committee indicated that it "agrees with the adoption, without amendment, of the Proposed Regulations."[28]

4.2.4 *Referendum Act*

The *Referendum Act*, which was enacted in 1992, provides that the Chief Electoral Officer may propose regulations to adapt the *Canada Elections Act* for the purpose of a referendum at least seven days before the day on which the regulations are proposed to be made. These regulations must be deposited with the Clerk of each house of Parliament and stand referred to the appropriate Senate or House committee, which may make such recommendations with respect to the regulations as it considers appropriate.[29]

The provision was introduced during hearings held by the legislative committee that reviewed the bill. The committee heard from then Chief Electoral Officer of Canada, Jean-Pierre Kingsley, who said that, as a parliamentary officer, he would "welcome the opportunity for parliamentarians to pass judgment on the regulations" that the Chief Electoral Officer might propose.[30]

Four sets of proposed regulations have been considered by the Standing Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs and the House of Commons Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs. Each time – in June 1995, April 1997, December 1997 and November 2001 – the proposed regulations were considered and found to be satisfactory.

The most recent set of proposed regulations was tabled in June 2009 and was not considered by either a Senate or House of Commons committee.

4.2.5 *Canada Small Business Financing Act*

The *Canada Small Business Financing Act*, which was enacted in 1998, provides that each proposed regulation be tabled in each house of Parliament before it is made and referred to the appropriate committee.[31]

The provision was introduced as an amendment by Walt Lastewka (St. Catharines) during legislative review by the House of Commons Standing Committee on Industry. Mr. Lastewka indicated that the intention was that the appropriate committees be notified of any proposed regulatory changes.[32]

On 18 February 1999, the Standing Committee on Industry considered proposed regulations and reported the same without making any recommendations.

Proposed regulations were tabled in 2002, 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2022 and 2024, but were not considered by either a Senate or House of Commons committee.

4.2.6 *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*

The *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA), which was enacted in 2001, provides that a regulation proposed under specified sections of the Act be tabled in each house of Parliament and referred to the appropriate committee. It also indicates that the regulation may be made "at any time after the proposed regulation has been laid before each House of Parliament."[33]

The provision was added as an amendment by the House of Commons Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration in response to concerns that the regulation-making authority provided for in the bill was too broad. The committee removed the authority to make any regulation considered necessary to carry out the provisions of the IRPA and added the review provision.[34]

The House of Commons Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration presented a report on proposed regulations with 76 recommendations in March 2002 (before the IRPA came into force), as well as a second report with 17 recommendations in December 2002.

Since 2002, dozens of proposed regulations have been tabled pursuant to the IRPA. None has been considered by either a Senate or House of Commons committee.

4.2.7 *Assisted Human Reproduction Act*

Under the *Assisted Human Reproduction Act* (AHRA), which was enacted in 2004, proposed regulations (with a few exceptions) must be tabled in each house of Parliament. The government may not make the regulations before the earliest of 30 sitting days, 160 calendar days or the day after the appropriate committee of each house has reported its findings. Furthermore, the AHRA provides that the minister must take into account any committee report, and if a regulation does not incorporate a committee recommendation, the minister must explain the reasons for not incorporating it.[35]

Parliamentary review of proposed regulations was recommended by the House of Commons Standing Committee on Health when it reviewed the draft legislation. After expressing concerns about the government's "broad and largely unfettered regulation-making power," the committee recommended overview provisions, saying: "Given that assisted human reproduction and related research is such a highly sensitive and controversial area, we strongly feel that a parliamentary safeguard of this nature is necessary."[36]

Proposed regulations under this Act have only been introduced twice. In 2006, proposed regulations were tabled for the first time and referred to committee. The Standing Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology presented its report on 14 February 2007. It expressed concerns that certain aspects of the proposed regulations could be better addressed and recommended that a number of proposed revisions be reviewed and that appropriate adjustments be made.[37] The House of Commons Standing Committee on Health presented its report on 31 January 2007. It did not make any recommendations, but made two observations.[38] In 2018, proposed regulations were tabled a second time, but no committee considered them.[39]

4.2.8 *Citizenship Act*

The *Citizenship Act* was amended in June 2007 to provide that proposed regulations made under paragraph 27(d.1), which pertain to various criteria that may be applied to determine whether a person has adequate knowledge of one of the official languages of Canada, be tabled in each house of Parliament. Each house must refer the proposed regulation to the appropriate committee. The Governor in Council may make the regulation at any time after the proposed regulation has been tabled in each house of Parliament.[40]

This provision was added by the House of Commons Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration during its study of Bill C-14, An Act to amend the Citizenship Act (adoption).[41] Proposed regulations under this Act have been tabled twice since then, in 2009 and 2015, but no committee review has taken place.[42]

4.2.9 *Canada Consumer Product Safety Act*

The *Canada Consumer Product Safety Act* was enacted in 2010. It requires that proposed regulations granting exemptions from the Act or its regulations or amending the schedules to the Act be tabled in each House of Parliament. In the Senate, a proposed regulation may be referred to the appropriate committee, which may review the proposed regulation and report its findings to the Senate. In the case of the House of Commons, the Act provides that the Standing Committee on Health is the appropriate committee.

A regulation may not be made before the earliest of 30 sitting days after the proposed regulation is tabled in both houses of Parliament, 90 calendar days after the proposed regulation is tabled in both houses of Parliament, and the day after each appropriate committee has reported its findings with respect to the proposed regulation.

The wording of the legislation explicitly specifies the minister's role in this respect:

> The Minister shall take into account any report of the committee of either House. If a regulation does not incorporate a recommendation of the committee of either House, the Minister shall cause to be laid before that House a statement of the reasons for not incorporating it.[43]

Proposed regulations were tabled in both houses in 2013, 2014 and 2024. They were not considered by either a Senate or House of Commons committee.

5 ARE THERE MECHANISMS FOR PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES TO DISALLOW A REGULATION?

With the exception of the special powers provided for under a very few statutes, such as the *Emergencies Act*, only the Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations has the power to trigger a process by which a regulation may be disallowed (or revoked). The committee first gained this power in 1986, when the *Standing Orders of the House of Commons* granted it the authority to make a report containing a resolution for the disallowance of certain statutory instruments. In 2003, Parliament amended the *Statutory Instruments Act*, extending this disallowance power to all regulations referred to the committee.

In cases where a government body does not agree to committee requests to amend a regulation, the committee may present a report in the Senate and the House of Commons containing a motion for the disallowance of all or part of the regulation. If the responsible minister does not respond within 15 sitting days, the report is deemed to be adopted by Parliament, and the appropriate authority must revoke the regulation. If, however, the responsible minister requests a debate on the motion and the motion is defeated in either the Senate or the House of Commons, then the regulation stands.[44] The disallowance procedure put in place in 1986 through the *Standing Orders of the House of Commons* has been invoked on nine occasions by the committee.

To date, two disallowance reports have been presented under the *Statutory Instruments Act*. In each instance, the House of Commons voted not to proceed with disallowance. For example, in April 2005, the committee adopted a report resolving "that subsection 36(2) of the *Ontario Fishery Regulations*, *1989*, as enacted by SOR/89-93, be revoked."[45] However, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans filed a motion in the House of Commons that the committee's report not be adopted, but rather referred back to the committee. The House agreed to the motion, and the regulation was not revoked.[46]

6 CONCLUSION

Parliament's ability to scrutinize regulations can vary depending on the enabling legislation of the regulation in question. Committees can review regulations because parliamentarians insisted on their involvement in the process. The degree to which committees exercise these powers, however, depends on various factors, including necessity, interest, willingness, available resources and time.

NOTES

1. Donald J. Savoie, *Breaking the Bargain: Public Servants, Ministers, and Parliament*, 2003, p. 232.
2. Elizabeth Weir, "Delegated Legislation: The Weak Link of Parliamentary Accountability?," *Canadian Parliamentary Review*, Vol. 20, No. 3, Autumn 1997, p. 2.
3. A very narrow scope of regulations can be made by Parliament as stipulated in the *Parliament of Canada Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. P-1, ss. 19.5, 59, 59.1 and 74(2). See, for example, *Senate Sessional Allowance (Suspension) Regulations*, SOR/98-126 and *Senate Sessional Allowance (Deductions for Non-attendance) Regulations*, SOR/98-337, which are both referred to in the *Rules of the Senate of Canada*.
4. These nine steps are: development of a regulatory proposal; central agency review; pre-publication; making or approval; registration; coming into force; publication; distribution; and parliamentary scrutiny. See Privy Council Office, *Guide to Making Federal Acts and Regulations*, 2nd ed.
5. Ibid. The departmental plans replaced the Reports on Plans and Priorities referred to in the *Guide to Making Federal Acts and Regulations*.
6. Government of Canada, *Cabinet Directive on Regulation*.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. *Red Tape Reduction Act*, S.C. 2015, c. 12.
10. *Red Tape Reduction Regulations*, SOR/2015-202.
11. Marc Bosc and André Gagnon, eds., "Chapter 17: Delegated Legislation – Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations," *House of Commons Procedure and Practice*, 3rd ed., 2017.
12. Library of Parliament, "House of Commons Committees, 33rd Parliament, 1st Session: Special Committee on the Reform of the House of Commons, Third report," Canadian Parliamentary Historical Resources, Database, June 1985, pp. 35–36.
13. *Statutory Instruments Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. S-22, s. 19.
14. Marc Bosc and André Gagnon, eds., "Chapter 17: Delegated Legislation – Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations," *House of Commons Procedure and Practice*, 3rd ed., 2017.
15. Library of Parliament, "House of Commons Committees, 33rd Parliament, 2nd Session: Legislative Committee on Bill C-72, An Act respecting the status and use of the official languages of Canada, Vol. 2, Nos. 14–23," Canadian Parliamentary Historical Resources, Database, 25 May 1988, p. 16:7.
16. Library of Parliament, "House of Commons Committees, 33rd Parliament, 2nd Session: Legislative Committee on Bill C-72, An Act respecting the status and use of the official languages of Canada, Vol. 2, Nos. 14–23," Canadian Parliamentary Historical Resources, Database, 31 May 1988, pp. 17:25–17:33.
17. *Official Languages Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. 31 (4th Supp.), s. 85.
18. Ibid., s. 86.
19. Ibid., s. 87.

20. House of Commons, Standing Committee on Official Languages, *Evidence*, 30 October 2018. The proposed regulations in question were the *Regulations Amending the Official Languages (Communications with and Services to the Public) Regulations*. See *Regulations Amending the Official Languages (Communications with and Services to the Public) Regulations*, SOR/2019-242, 25 June 2019, in *Canada Gazette*, Part II, 10 July 2019.

21. *Emergencies Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. 22 (4th Supp.), s. 61. Similar provisions, though not common, can be found in various legislation. See *Old Age Security Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. O-9, s. 42; *Safe Containers Convention Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. S-1, ss. 8–12; *Electricity and Gas Inspection Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-4, ss. 40–43; and *James Bay and Northern Quebec Native Claims Settlement Act*, S.C. 1976–77, c. 32, s. 5.

22. Library of Parliament, "House of Commons Committees, 33rd Parliament, 2nd Session: Legislative Committee on Bill C-77, An Act to authorize the taking of special temporary measures to ensure safety and security during national emergencies and to amend other Acts in consequence thereof, Vol. 1, Nos. 1–9," Canadian Parliamentary Historical Resources, Database, 12 April 1988, pp. 9:15–9:16.

23. William C. Bartlett, *Gun Control: Notes on the Draft Regulations*, Publication no. BP-296E, Library of Parliament, April 1992, p. 3.

24. Office of the Auditor General of Canada, "Chapter 27: Gun Control Program," *Report of the Auditor General to the House of Commons for 1993*.

25. William Bartlett, *Bill C-68: An Act Respecting Firearms and Other Weapons*, Publication no. LS-217E, Library of Parliament, 31 July 1995, p. 17.

26. *Firearms Act*, S.C. 1995, c. 39, s. 118.

27. Ibid.

28. House of Commons, Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security, *Study: Proposed Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Firearms Act*, Second report, 31 January 2022.

29. *Referendum Act*, S.C. 1992, c. 30, s. 7.

30. Library of Parliament, "House of Commons Committees, 34th Parliament, 3rd Session: Legislative Committee on Bill C-81, An Act to provide for referendums on the Constitution of Canada, Vol. 1, Nos. 1–3," Canadian Parliamentary Historical Resources, Database, 25 May 1992, p. 2:9.

31. *Canada Small Business Financing Act*, S.C. 1998, c. 36, s. 14(3).

32. House of Commons, Standing Committee on Industry, *Evidence*, 5 November 1998.

33. *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, S.C. 2001, c. 27, s. 5.

34. Jay Sinha and Margaret Young, *Bill C-11: The Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, Publication no. LS-397E, Library of Parliament, 31 January 2002.

35. *Assisted Human Reproduction Act*, S.C. 2004, c. 2, s. 66.

36. House of Commons, Standing Committee on Health, *Assisted Human Reproduction: Building Families*, Second report, December 2001, p. 19.

37. Senate, Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology, *Ninth Report*, 14 February 2007.

38. House of Commons, Standing Committee on Health, *Proposed Regulations under Section 8 of the Assisted Human Reproduction Act*, Fifth report, 31 January 2007.

39. Senate, *Journals*, 30 October 2018; and House of Commons, *Journals*, 29 October 2018.

40. *Citizenship Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-29, s. 27.1.

41. House of Commons, Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration, *Evidence*, 28 September 2006.

42. House of Commons, "'Citizenship Act' regulations," Publication Search, Database, accessed 16 July 2025.

43. *Canada Consumer Product Safety Act*, S.C. 2010, c. 21, s. 38(5).

44. Marc Bosc and André Gagnon, eds., "Chapter 17: Delegated Legislation – Revocation of a Statutory Instrument," *House of Commons Procedure and Practice*, 3rd ed., 2017.

45. Parliament of Canada, Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations, *Review of Statutory Instruments (presented in the Senate Thursday, May 5, 2005)*, Second report, 9 May 2005, p. 1.

46. François Côté and Sebastian Spano, *Bill C-52: An Act to amend the Fisheries Act*, Publication no. 38-1-LS-507-E, Library of Parliament, 13 June 2005.