# *The Legislation Act*

*being*

Chapter L-10.2 of the *Statutes of Saskatchewan, 2019* (effective May 15, 2019) as amended by the *Statutes of Saskatchewan*, 2021, c 7; 2022, c 19 and c 25; 2023, c 28 and c 31; 2025, c 27; and 2026, c 30.

**NOTE:**

**This consolidation is not official. Amendments have been incorporated for convenience of reference and the original statutes and regulations should be consulted for all purposes of interpretation and application of the law. In order to preserve the integrity of the original statutes and regulations, errors that may have appeared are reproduced in this consolidation.**

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# CHAPTER L-10.2

An Act respecting Statutes and Regulations and making consequential amendments to certain Acts

## PART I
## Preliminary Matters

**Short title**

**1-1** This Act may be cited as *The Legislation Act*.

**Definitions**

**1-2** In this Act:

**"enact"** includes issue, make, establish or prescribe; (« *édicter* »)

**"minister"** means the member of the Executive Council to whom for the time being the administration of this Act is assigned; (« *ministre* »)

**"regulation"** means a statutory instrument to which Part 4 applies; (« *règlement* »)

**"repeal"** includes revoke, cancel or rescind; (« *abroger* »)

**"statutory instrument"** means a regulation, order, rule, rule of court, form, tariff of costs or fees, proclamation, letter patent, bylaw or resolution enacted in the execution of a power conferred by or pursuant to the authority of an Act, but does not include:

(a) an order of a court made in the course of an action; or

(b) an order made by a public officer or administrative tribunal in a dispute between two or more persons. (« *texte d'application* »)

2019, c L-10.2, s 1-2.

## PART 2
## Definitions, Application and Effect of Legislation

### DIVISION 1
### General

**Definition for Part**

**2-1**(1) In this Part, **"public officer"** includes a person in the public service of Saskatchewan:

(a) who is authorized by or pursuant to an enactment to do or enforce the doing of an act or thing or to exercise a power; or

(b) on whom a duty is imposed by or pursuant to an enactment.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, an enactment that has expired, is no longer authorized or has otherwise ceased to have effect is deemed to have been repealed.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-1.

**Application**

**2-2** Every provision of this Part applies to every enactment, whenever enacted, unless a contrary intention appears in this Part or in an enactment.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-2.

## DIVISION 2
## Coming into Force and Repeal of Enactments

**Date of coming into force of Acts**

**2-3**(1) An Act or portion of an Act comes into force on the date or in the manner specified in the Act.

(2) If no date or manner of coming into force is specified, the Act or portion of the Act comes into force on the date on which the Act receives Royal Assent.

(3) In this section, **"Royal Assent"**, for an Act reserved for the signification of the Governor General's pleasure, means the date on which the Lieutenant Governor signifies by a message to the Legislative Assembly or by proclamation that the Governor General in Council has assented to the Act.

(4) If a provision of an Act states that the Act or a portion of the Act is to come into force or be repealed by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on a specified date or in a specified manner, that provision comes into force on the date on which the Act receives Royal Assent.

(5) An order mentioned in subsection (4):

(a) may apply to the coming into force or repeal of any provision of the Act or portion of the Act; and

(b) may be issued at different times for different provisions of the Act or portions of the Act.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-3.

**When statutory instruments come into force**

**2-4**(1) A statutory instrument or a portion of a statutory instrument comes into force on the date or in the manner specified in the statutory instrument.

(2) If no date or manner of coming into force is specified, the statutory instrument or portion of the statutory instrument comes into force on the date on which it is enacted.

(3) This section does not apply to a regulation.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-4.

**Effective time of coming into force and repeal**

**2-5** Unless otherwise provided:

(a) an enactment comes into force at the beginning of the day on which it comes into force; and

(b) the repeal of an enactment takes effect at the beginning of the day of the repeal.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-5.

**Exercise of delegated power before coming into force**

**2-6** A power in an enactment to enact a statutory instrument, or to do any other thing, may be exercised before the enactment comes into force but, except as is necessary to make the enactment effective when it comes into force, the statutory instrument enacted or other thing done has no effect until the enactment comes into force.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-6.

**Effect of repeal of enactment**

**2-7**(1) The repeal of an enactment does not:

(a) revive an enactment that is no longer in force, or a law that no longer exists, immediately before the time the repeal takes effect;

(b) affect the previous operation of the repealed enactment;

(c) affect a right, privilege, obligation or liability that came into existence pursuant to the repealed enactment and that exists immediately before the time the repeal takes effect;

(d) affect a contravention of the repealed enactment or any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in connection with the contravention; or

(e) affect an investigation, proceeding or remedy respecting:

(i) a right, privilege, obligation or liability mentioned in clause (c); or

(ii) a contravention, penalty, forfeiture or punishment mentioned in clause (d).

(2) An investigation or proceeding mentioned in clause (1)(e) may be commenced or continued and a remedy mentioned in that clause may be enforced as if the enactment had not been repealed.

(3) Subject to subsection 2-8(5), a penalty, forfeiture or punishment mentioned in clause (1)(d) may be imposed as if the enactment had not been repealed.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-7.

**Effect of repeal and substitution**

**2-8**(1) In this section:

**"former enactment"** means an enactment that has been:

(a) repealed and replaced with a new enactment; or

(b) substantially amended; (« *ancien texte* »)

**"new enactment"** means an enactment that replaces a former enactment, and includes a substantial amendment to a former enactment. (« *nouveau texte* »)

(2) A person authorized to act pursuant to a former enactment may continue to act pursuant to the new enactment until another person is authorized to do so.

(3) A proceeding commenced pursuant to a former enactment must be continued pursuant to the new enactment in conformity with the procedures established by the new enactment, insofar as is practicable.

(4) Procedures established by a new enactment must be followed, with any necessary modification, in relation to a matter that arose pursuant to the former enactment, including, without limitation:

(a) procedures for the recovery or enforcement of penalties and forfeitures incurred under the former enactment;

(b) procedures for the enforcement of a right or privilege that exists when the new enactment comes into force; or

(c) proceedings relating to matters that arose pursuant to the former enactment that are commenced after the repeal of the former enactment.

(5) If a penalty, forfeiture or punishment authorized pursuant to a former enactment is reduced or mitigated by the new enactment, the new enactment applies to any sanction imposed after the new enactment comes into force with respect to a matter that occurred pursuant to the former enactment.

(6) A bond or security given by a person acting pursuant to the former enactment remains in force.

(7) All offices, books, papers and things made or used pursuant to the former enactment may continue to be used as before the repeal as far as is consistent with the new enactment.

(8) A statutory instrument enacted pursuant to a former enactment remains in force and is deemed to have been enacted pursuant to the new enactment insofar as it is authorized by and not inconsistent with the new enactment.

(9) If a power to enact a statutory instrument was conferred on a person or body pursuant to a former enactment and the power, or substantially the same power, is conferred on another person or body by the new enactment, the other person or body may repeal, amend or replace the statutory instrument enacted pursuant to the former enactment by the first-mentioned person or body.

(10) After an enactment is repealed and a new enactment is substituted for it, a reference in an unrepealed enactment to the former enactment is, with respect to any subsequent transaction, matter or thing, deemed to be a reference to the provisions of the new enactment relating to the same subject-matter as the former enactment, but, if there are no provisions in the new enactment relating to the same subject-matter, the former enactment is to be interpreted as being unrepealed insofar as is necessary to maintain or give effect to the unrepealed enactment.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-8; 2022, c 19, s 3.

**Included powers to repeal and amend**

**2-9** A power to enact a statutory instrument includes the power, exercisable in the same manner and subject to the same conditions, if any, to repeal or amend the statutory instrument.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-9.

## DIVISION 3
## Interpretation of Enactments

**Acts and regulations remedial**

**2-10**(1) The words of an Act and regulations authorized pursuant to an Act are to be read in their entire context, and in their grammatical and ordinary sense, harmoniously with the scheme of the Act, the object of the Act and the intention of the Legislature.

(2) Every Act and regulation is to be construed as being remedial and is to be given the fair, large and liberal interpretation that best ensures the attainment of its objects.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-10.

**Enactments apply in the present**

**2-11** An enactment is to be construed as applying to circumstances as they arise.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-11.

**Rolling incorporation of domestic enactments**

**2-12**(1) In this section, **"domestic enactment"** means an enactment of Saskatchewan, Canada or another province or territory of Canada.

(2) A reference in an enactment to a domestic enactment is a reference to the domestic enactment as amended from time to time or to the domestic enactment that replaced it.

(3) Subsection (2) applies whether the domestic enactment is amended or replaced before or after the coming into force of the enactment in which the reference to the domestic enactment appears.

(4) A reference in an enactment to a domestic enactment that has been repealed and not replaced is a reference to the domestic enactment as it read immediately before its repeal.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-12.

**Static incorporation of foreign enactments**

**2-13**(1) In this section, **"foreign enactment"** means an enactment of a jurisdiction outside Canada.

(2) A reference in an enactment to a foreign enactment is a reference to the foreign enactment as it read on the date on which the enactment containing the reference was enacted.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-13.

**Amending enactments**

**2-14** An amending enactment is to be construed as part of the enactment that it amends.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-14.

**No implication from repeal, amendment, etc.**

**2-15**(1) The repeal of an enactment, the repeal and replacement of an enactment or the amendment of an enactment is not to be construed to be or to involve:

(a) a declaration that the enactment was, or was considered by the Legislature or other body or person by whom it was enacted to have been, previously in force; or

(b) a declaration as to the previous state of the law.

(2) The amendment of an enactment is not to be construed to be or to involve a declaration that the law pursuant to the enactment before the amendment was or was considered by the Legislature or other body or person who enacted it to be different from the law under the enactment as amended.

(3) A re-enactment in the same words, a revision, a consolidation or an amendment of an enactment is not to be construed to be or to involve an adoption of the construction that has by judicial decision or otherwise been placed on the language used in the enactment or on similar language.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-15.

**References to statutory instruments**

**2-16** A reference in an enactment to a statutory instrument is a reference to a statutory instrument made pursuant to the enactment.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-16.

***Mutatis mutandis***

**2-16.1** If an enactment provides that another enactment applies, it applies with any necessary modification and so far as it is applicable.

2022, c 19, s 4.

**Common names**

**2-17** If the name commonly applied to a country, place, body, corporation, society, officer, functionary, person, party or thing is used in an enactment, that name means the country, place, body, corporation, society, officer, functionary, person, party or thing to which the name is commonly applied, even though that name is not the formal or extended designation of it.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-17.

**Bilingual texts**

**2-18**(1) The English and French versions of an enactment that is enacted in both languages are equally authoritative.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing an official French language equivalent for the title or name of any place, body, corporation, society, officer, functionary, person, party or thing.

(3) If an Act or regulation creates or continues an entity and refers to the entity by both an English and a French name, or if the English and French versions of the Act or regulation refer to the entity by different names, the entity may be referred to for any purpose by either name or by both names.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-18; 2022, c 19, s 5.

**Preambles and reference aids**

**2-19**(1) In this section, **"section heading"** means a heading that appears in an enactment immediately above or beside a section or a provision of a section.

(2) The following are part of an enactment:

(a) a preamble;

(b) headings other than section headings.

(3) The following are not part of an enactment and are to be considered to have been included editorially and for convenience of reference only:

(a) section headings;

(b) tables of contents;

(c) information notes providing legislative history;

(d) information notes providing text as an alternative for non-text content.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-19.

**Enactments do not bind the Crown**

**2-20** No enactment binds the Crown or affects the Crown or any of the Crown's rights or prerogatives, except as is mentioned in the enactment.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-20.

**Succession**

**2-21**(1) A change of reigning sovereign does not affect anything done or begun under the previous reigning sovereign and all matters continue as if no succession had occurred.

(2) For greater certainty, a change of reigning sovereign:

(a) does not affect any appointment, or the holding of any office, under the Crown; and

(b) does not require the retaking of any related oath or affirmation.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-21; 2022, c 19, s 6.

**Included powers — generally**

**2-22**(1) If an enactment confers a power, all the powers that are necessary to exercise the power are also conferred.

(2) If in an enactment the performance of an authorized action is dependent on the Lieutenant Governor in Council or a person performing another action, the Lieutenant Governor in Council or the person has the power to perform that other action.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-22.

**Gender-specific references**

**2-23** In an enactment, gender-specific words refer to any gender and include corporations.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-23.

**Number-specific references**

**2-24** In an enactment, words in the singular include the plural and words in the plural include the singular.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-24.

**Power to differentiate**

**2-25** A power to make a statutory instrument includes the power to make statutory instruments that:

(a) are general or particular in application;

(b) establish classes of persons, matters or things; and

(c) are different for different classes of persons, matters or things.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-25.

**Deviations from required form**

**2-26** If an enactment requires the use of a specified form, deviations from the form do not invalidate a form used if:

(a) the deviations do not affect the substance;

(b) the deviations are not likely to mislead; and

(c) the form used is organized in the same way or substantially the same way as the form the use of which is required.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-26.

**Defined terms**

**2-27**(1) If a word or expression is defined in an enactment, other parts of speech and grammatical forms of the same word or expression have corresponding meanings.

(2) Definitions and other interpretation provisions:

(a) in an enactment, apply to the whole enactment, including the section containing the definitions or interpretation provisions, except to the extent that a contrary intention appears in the enactment;

(b) in an Act, apply to regulations made or continued pursuant to that Act, except to the extent that a contrary intention appears in the regulations.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-27; 2022, c 19, s 7.

**Computation of time**

**2-28**(1) A period expressed in days and described as beginning or ending on, at or with a specified day, or continuing to or until a specified day, includes the specified day.

(2) A period expressed in days and described as occurring before, after or from a specified day excludes the specified day.

(3) A period described by reference to a number of days between two events excludes the day on which the first event happens and includes the day on which the second event happens.

(4) In the calculation of time expressed as a number of clear days, weeks, months or years or as "at least" or "not less than" a number of days, weeks, months or years, the first and last days are excluded.

(5) A time limit for the doing of anything that falls or expires on a holiday is extended to include the next day that is not a holiday.

(6) A time limit for registering or filing documents or for doing anything else that falls or expires on a day on which the place for doing so is not open during its regular hours of business is extended to include the next day the place is open during its regular hours of business.

(7) A period expressed as one or more consecutive months beginning or ending on, at, with, before, after or from a specified day is counted to the date numerically corresponding to the date of the specified day in the last or first month of the period, as the case requires.

(8) A period expressed as one or more consecutive years beginning or ending on, at, with, before, after or from a specified day is counted to the same date as the specified day in the last or first year of the period, as the case requires.

(9) If a period would end on a date in a month that has no date numerically corresponding to the first date in the period, the period ends on the first day of the next month.

(10) A person reaches a particular age expressed in years at the beginning of the relevant anniversary of the person's birth date.

(11) A reference to time is a reference to the time observed in that area pursuant to *The Time Act, 2026*.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-28; 2026, c 30, s 3.

**General definitions**

**2-29** In an enactment:

**"Act"** or **"statute"** means an Act of the Legislature and includes an Ordinance of the Northwest Territories in force in Saskatchewan; (« *loi* »)

**"adult"** means a person 18 years of age or more; (« *adulte* »)

**"Assembly"** or **"Legislative Assembly"** means the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan; (« *Assemblée* » ou « *Assemblée législative* »)

**"bank"** means a bank to which the *Bank Act* (Canada) applies, and includes a branch, agency and office of a bank; (« *banque* »)

**"cattle"** includes horse, mule, ass, swine, sheep, goat or any bovine animal; (« *bétail* »)

**"city"** means a city within the meaning of *The Cities Act*; (« *cité* »)

**"commencement"**, when used with reference to an enactment, means the time at which the enactment comes into force; (« *entrée en vigueur* »)

**"cooperative"** means a cooperative that is incorporated, continued or registered pursuant to *The Co-operatives Act, 1996* or *The New Generation Co-operatives Act*; (« *coopérative* »)

**"Court of Appeal"** means the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan; (« *Cour d'appel* »)

**"Court of King's Bench"** means His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan; (« *Cour du Banc du Roi* »)

**"credit union"** means a credit union that is incorporated, continued or registered pursuant to *The Credit Union Act, 1998*; (« *caisse populaire* »)

**"*Criminal Code*"** means the *Criminal Code* (Canada); (« *Code criminel* »)

**"duly qualified medical practitioner"** means a person registered pursuant to *The Medical Profession Act, 1981*, other than a person registered pursuant to Part IV.1 of that Act, whose registration is not under suspension; (« *médecin qualifié* »)

**"enactment"** means an Act or a statutory instrument or a portion of an Act or a statutory instrument; (« *texte* »)

**"Executive Council"** means the Executive Council appointed pursuant to *The Executive Government Administration Act*; (« *conseil exécutif* »)

**"Gazette"** means *The Saskatchewan Gazette* published by the King's Printer for Saskatchewan; (« *Gazette* »)

**"general revenue fund"** means the general revenue fund continued in *The Financial Administration Act, 1993*; (« *Trésor* » ou « *fonds du revenu général* »)

**"Government"** or **"Government of Saskatchewan"** means the Crown in right of Saskatchewan; (« *gouvernement* » ou « *gouvernement de la Saskatchewan* »)

**"Government of Canada"** means the Crown in right of Canada; (« *gouvernement fédéral* » ou « *gouvernement du Canada* »)

**"Governor"**, **"Governor General"** or **"Governor of Canada"** means the Governor General of Canada or other chief executive officer or administrator carrying on the Government of Canada on behalf and in the name of the Sovereign, by whatever title that officer is designated; (« *gouverneur* », « *gouverneur général* » ou « *gouverneur du Canada* »)

**"Governor General in Council"** means the Governor General acting by and with the advice of, or by and with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction with the King's Privy Council for Canada; (« *gouverneur général en conseil* »)

**"Great Seal"** means the Great Seal of Saskatchewan; (« *grand sceau* »)

**"Her Majesty"**, **"His Majesty"**, **"the Queen"**, **"the King"**, **"the Crown"** or **"the Sovereign"** means the Sovereign of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her or His other realms and territories, and Head of the Commonwealth; (« *Sa Majesté* », « *la Reine* », « *le Roi* », « *la Couronne* » ou « *le souverain* »)

**"holiday"** means:

(a) Sunday;

(b) New Year's Day, Family Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Canada Day, Saskatchewan Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Remembrance Day, Christmas Day and Boxing Day, and when one of those dates, other than Remembrance Day or Boxing Day, falls on a Sunday, it includes the following day; and

(c) any day appointed by an Act of the Parliament of Canada or by proclamation of the Governor General or Lieutenant Governor as a public holiday; (« *jour férié* »)

**"infant"** or **"minor"** means a person under 18 years of age; (« *mineur* »)

**"justice"** means a justice of the peace; (*version anglaise seulement*)

**"lawyer"** means a person who is admitted as a member of the Law Society of Saskatchewan pursuant to section 24 of *The Legal Profession Act, 1990*, or a person who is authorized to practise in accordance with the rules made pursuant to clause 10(i) of that Act, and whose right to practise is not under suspension; (« *avocat* »)

**"Legislature"** means the Lieutenant Governor acting by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan; (« *Législature* »)

**"Lieutenant Governor"** means the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan and includes the Administrator of Saskatchewan; (« *lieutenant-gouverneur* »)

**"Lieutenant Governor in Council"** means the Lieutenant Governor acting by and with the advice of, or by and with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction with, the Executive Council; (« *lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil* »)

**"majority"** or **"age of majority"** means 18 years of age; (« *majorité* » ou « *âge de la majorité* »)

**"month"** means calendar month; (« *mois* »)

**"municipality"** means:

(a) a city, town, village, resort village, rural municipality or northern municipality; or

(b) any other municipality incorporated or continued pursuant to *The Municipalities Act* or *The Northern Municipalities Act, 2010*; (« *municipalité* »)

**"northern hamlet"** means a northern hamlet within the meaning of *The Northern Municipalities Act, 2010*; (« *hameau du Nord* »)

**"northern municipality"** means a municipality within the meaning of *The Northern Municipalities Act, 2010*; (« *municipalité du Nord* »)

**"Northern Saskatchewan Administration District"** means the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District within the meaning of *The Northern Municipalities Act, 2010*; (« *district administratif du Nord de la Saskatchewan* »)

**"northern settlement"** means a northern settlement within the meaning of *The Northern Municipalities Act, 2010*; (« *établissement du Nord* »)

**"northern village"** means a northern village within the meaning of *The Northern Municipalities Act, 2010*; (« *village du Nord* »)

**"oath"** or **"affidavit"** includes a solemn affirmation or declaration and **"sworn"** includes **"affirmed"** or **"declared"**; (« *serment* » ou « *affidavit* »)

**"person"** includes a corporation and the heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives of a person; (« *personne* »)

**"proclamation"** means a proclamation under the Great Seal; (« *proclamation* »)

**"province"** means the Province of Saskatchewan; (« *province* »)

**"provincial court judge"** means a judge appointed or deemed to be appointed pursuant to *The Provincial Court Act, 1998*; (« *juge de cour provinciale* »)

**"provincial magistrate"** means a provincial court judge; (« *magistrat provincial* »)

**"Registrar of Corporations"** or **"Director of Corporations"** means the Registrar of Corporations as defined in *The Business Corporations Act, 2021*; (« *registraire des sociétés* » ou « *directeur des sociétés* »)

**"resort village"** means a resort village within the meaning of *The Municipalities Act*; (« *village de villégiature* »)

**"rules of court"** means the rules of court as defined in *The King's Bench Act*; (« *règles de procédure* »)

**"rural municipality"** means a rural municipality within the meaning of *The Municipalities Act*; (« *municipalité rurale* »)

**"Saskatchewan"** means the Province of Saskatchewan; (« *Saskatchewan* »)

**"security"** means sufficient security; (« *sûreté* »)

**"statutory declaration"** or **"solemn declaration"** means a solemn declaration made pursuant to *The Evidence Act* or the *Canada Evidence Act*; (« *déclaration solennelle* »)

**"surety"** means a sufficient surety; (« *caution* »)

**"town"** means a town within the meaning of *The Municipalities Act*; (« *ville* »)

**"village"** means a village within the meaning of *The Municipalities Act*; (« *village* »)

**"will"** means a will as defined in *The Wills Act, 1996*; (« *testament* »)

**"writing"** or a similar term includes words represented or reproduced by any mode of representing or reproducing words in visible form; (« *écrit* »)

**"year"** means calendar year. (« *année* »)

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-29; 2022, c 19, s 8; 2021, c 7, s 3; 2023, c 28, s 17-9 and c 31, s 3; 2025, c 27, s 8.

**Rules of interpretation for certain English and French words**

**2-30**(1) In the English version of an enactment:

(a) **"shall"** shall be interpreted as imperative;

(b) **"must"** shall be interpreted as imperative; and

(c) **"may"** shall be interpreted as permissive and empowering.

(2) In the French version of an enactment:

(a) obligation is usually expressed by the use of the present indicative form of the relevant verb and occasionally by other words or expressions that convey that meaning; and

(b) the conferring of a power, right, authorization or permission is usually expressed by the use of the verb **"pouvoir"** and occasionally by other expressions that convey those meanings.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-30.

## DIVISION 4
## Appointments and Delegation

**Appointment**

**2-31** Subject to section 2-32, every public officer who is appointed holds office during pleasure only, unless a contrary intention is expressed in:

(a) the enactment by or pursuant to which the appointment is made; or

(b) the public officer's commission or appointment.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-31.

**Appointments to certain boards, commissions and appointed bodies**

**2-32**(1) Subject to subsection (2), notwithstanding any other enactment or any agreement, if a person is a member of a board, commission or other appointed body of the Government of Saskatchewan or any of its agencies or Crown corporations on the day on which the Executive Council is first installed following a general election as defined in *The Election Act, 1996*, the term of office for which that person was appointed is deemed to end on the earlier of:

(a) the last day of the term for which the person was appointed; and

(b) a day designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council or the person who made the appointment.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person whose appointment is expressly stated in an Act to be subject to termination by the Assembly.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-32.

**Implied power re public officers**

**2-33** The power in an enactment to appoint a public officer includes the power to:

(a) fix the term of office of the public officer;

(b) terminate the appointment of or remove or suspend the public officer;

(c) reappoint or reinstate the public officer;

(d) fix, vary or terminate the public officer's remuneration and expenses; and

(e) appoint, either before the appointment of the public officer or while there is a vacancy in the office, another person in the place or to act in the place of the public officer:

(i) before the appointment, after the appointment or both; or

(ii) during the vacancy, after the vacancy is filled or both.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-33.

**Persons who may act for minister**

**2-34**(1) If an enactment directs or empowers a minister of the Crown to do an act or thing, or otherwise applies to the minister by the minister's name of office, a reference in that enactment to the minister includes:

(a) another minister acting for the minister;

(b) if the office of the minister is vacant, a minister designated to act in the office;

(c) the successor in the office of the minister; and

(d) the minister's deputy minister or a person acting as deputy minister.

(2) If an enactment directs or empowers a minister of the Crown to do an act or thing, that act or thing may be done on the minister's behalf by any person appointed to serve in the ministry over which the minister presides if:

(a) the minister has, in writing, authorized that person, by name or by office, to do the act or thing; or

(b) that person is appointed to serve in a capacity appropriate to the doing of the act or thing whether or not the person, or any other person, was authorized by the minister to do the act or thing.

(3) In this section, **"ministry"** means a ministry as defined in *The Executive Government Administration Act*.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-34.

**Application of section 2-34**

**2-35**(1) Unless an enactment expressly provides otherwise, section 2-34 applies to every act or thing that a minister may do pursuant to an enactment, whether it is administrative, legislative, judicial or otherwise and whether or not it involves the holding of an opinion or the reaching of a conclusion by a minister.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), if the act or thing to be done involves the holding of an opinion or the reaching of a conclusion by a minister, that act or thing may be done by a person mentioned in section 2-34 on the basis of that person's opinion or conclusion.

(3) A minister may, in writing, restrict the authority of a person, by name or by office, to do an act or thing on behalf of the minister pursuant to subsection 2-34(2).

(4) Section 2-34 does not:

(a) authorize any person mentioned in clause 2-34(1)(d) or subsection 2-34(2) to exercise any authority conferred on a minister to enact a regulation; or

(b) restrict a minister's authority to do any act or thing that may be done by any person pursuant to section 2-34.

(5) Section 2-34 applies whether or not the office of a minister is vacant.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-35.

**Public officers includes person acting, deputy, etc.**

**2-36**(1) If an enactment directs or empowers a public officer to do an act or thing, or otherwise applies to the public officer by the public officer's name of office, a reference in that enactment to the public officer:

(a) includes a person acting for the public officer or appointed to act in the office;

(b) includes the public officer's deputy or a person appointed as the public officer's acting deputy; and

(c) applies to the person for the time being charged with the execution of the powers and responsibilities of that office.

(2) This section applies whether or not the office of a public officer is vacant.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-36.

## DIVISION 5
## Corporations

**Definition for and application of Division**

**2-37**(1) In this Division, **"director"** means a person charged with the management and control of a corporation.

(2) This Division applies to a corporation continued or established by or pursuant to an enactment other than:

(a) *The Business Corporations Act, 2021*;

(b) *The Non-profit Corporations Act, 2022*;

(c) *The Co-operatives Act, 1996*;

(d) *The New Generation Co-operatives Act*;

(e) *The Credit Union Act, 1998*; or

(f) *The Crown Corporations Act, 1993*.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-37; 2021, c 7, s 3; 2021, c 7, s 3; 2022, c 25, s 22-7.

**Corporations — included powers**

**2-38**(1) A corporation has perpetual succession and may:

(a) sue and be sued in its corporate name;

(b) contract in its corporate name;

(c) have a seal and change the seal at pleasure;

(d) acquire, hold and dispose of personal property;

(e) regulate its own procedure and business.

(2) If a corporation has a name consisting of an English form, a French form, an English form and a French form or a combined English and French form, the corporation may use and be designated by that form.

(3) A majority of members of a corporation may bind the corporation.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-38.

**Duties of care of officers and directors**

**2-39**(1) All officers and directors of a corporation, in exercising their powers and in performing their duties, shall:

(a) act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the corporation;

(b) exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances; and

(c) comply with the enactment by or pursuant to which the corporation is governed.

(2) An officer or director has complied with the duty set out in subsection (1) and is not liable for a breach of the duty pursuant to that subsection if the officer or director relies in good faith on:

(a) financial statements of the corporation represented to the officer or director by an officer of the corporation or in a written report of the auditor of the corporation to reflect fairly the financial condition of the corporation; or

(b) a report of a lawyer, accountant, engineer, appraiser or other person whose position or profession lends credibility to the report.

(3) No officer or director of a corporation is personally liable for any debt, liability, obligation, act or default of the corporation.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-39.

**Indemnification and insurance for officers and directors**

**2-40**(1) A corporation may indemnify an officer or director of the corporation, a former officer or director of the corporation, or another individual who acts or acted at the corporation's request as an officer or director or in a similar capacity for another entity, against all costs, charges and expenses, including an amount paid to settle an action or satisfy a judgment, that the individual reasonably incurs with respect to any civil, criminal, administrative, investigative or other proceeding in which the individual is involved because of that association with the corporation or other entity, if:

(a) the individual acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of, as the case may be:

(i) the corporation; or

(ii) the other entity for which, at the corporation's request, the individual acted as a director or officer or in a similar capacity; and

(b) in the case of a criminal or administrative action or proceeding that is enforced by a monetary penalty, the individual had reasonable grounds for believing that the individual's conduct was lawful.

(2) A corporation may advance moneys to a director, officer or other individual for the costs, charges and expenses of a proceeding mentioned in subsection (1), but the individual must repay the moneys to the corporation if the individual does not fulfil the conditions set out in clauses (1)(a) and (b).

(3) With respect to an action by or on behalf of a corporation or other entity to procure a judgment in its favour, the corporation or other entity, with the approval of a court, may indemnify an individual mentioned in subsection (1) against all costs, charges and expenses reasonably incurred by the individual in connection with that action, or advance moneys to that individual pursuant to subsection (2) for the costs, charges and expenses reasonably incurred by the individual in connection with that action, if the individual:

(a) is made a party to the action because of the individual's association with the corporation or other entity as described in subsection (1); and

(b) fulfils the conditions set out in clauses (1)(a) and (b).

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (1), an individual mentioned in that subsection is entitled to indemnity from the corporation against all costs, charges and expenses reasonably incurred by the individual in connection with the defence of any civil, criminal, administrative, investigative or other proceeding to which the individual is subject because of the individual's association with the corporation or other entity as described in subsection (1), if the individual seeking indemnity:

(a) was not judged by the court or other competent authority to have committed any fault or to have omitted to do anything that the individual ought to have done; and

(b) fulfils the conditions set out in clauses (1)(a) and (b).

(5) A corporation may purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of an individual mentioned in subsection (1) against any liability incurred by the individual in the individual's capacity:

(a) as a director or officer of the corporation; or

(b) as a director or officer of another entity, or in a similar capacity, if the individual acts or acted in that capacity at the corporation's request.

(6) A corporation, an individual or an entity mentioned in subsection (1) may apply to a court for an order approving an indemnity pursuant to this section, and the court may make that order and any further order that the court considers appropriate.

(7) On an application pursuant to subsection (6), the court may order notice to be given to any interested person, and that person is entitled to appear and be heard in person or by counsel.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-40.

**Conflict of interests**

**2-41**(1) In this section, **"associate"**, when used to indicate a relationship with any person, means:

(a) a body corporate of which that person beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of any class of voting equity securities of the body corporate that are outstanding at that time;

(b) a partner, other than a limited partner, of that person;

(c) a trust or estate in which that person has a beneficial interest or serves as a trustee or in a capacity similar to a trustee; or

(d) any other person who has the same residence as that person.

(2) An officer or a director of a corporation shall disclose in writing to the corporation, or request to have entered in the minutes of meetings of directors, the nature and extent of the officer's or director's interest or the officer's or director's associate's interest if the officer or director:

(a) is a party to a material contract or proposed material contract with the corporation; or

(b) is an officer or director of or has a material interest in or is an associate of any person who is a party to a material contract or proposed material contract with the corporation.

(3) A director shall make the disclosure required by subsection (2):

(a) at the meeting at which a proposed material contract is first considered;

(b) if the director or the director's associate was not then interested in a proposed material contract, at the first meeting after the director or the associate becomes interested;

(c) if the director or the director's associate becomes interested after a material contract is made, at the first meeting after the director or the associate becomes interested; or

(d) if a person who is interested in a material contract or whose associate is interested in a material contract later becomes a director, at the first meeting after the person becomes a director.

(4) An officer who is not a director shall make the disclosure required by subsection (2):

(a) immediately after the officer becomes aware that a material contract or proposed material contract is to be considered or has been considered at a meeting of directors;

(b) if the officer or the officer's associate becomes interested after a material contract is made, immediately after the officer or the associate becomes interested; or

(c) if a person who is interested in a material contract or whose associate is interested in a material contract later becomes an officer, immediately after the person becomes an officer.

(5) If a material contract or proposed material contract is one that, in the ordinary course of the corporation's business, would not require approval by the directors, an officer or director shall disclose in writing to the corporation, or request to have entered in the minutes of meetings of directors, the nature and extent of the officer's or director's interest or the officer's or director's associate's interest immediately after the officer or director becomes aware of the contract or proposed contract.

(6) No director mentioned in subsection (2) shall vote on any resolution to approve a material contract unless the contract is:

(a) a contract relating primarily to the director's remuneration as a director of the corporation; or

(b) a contract for indemnity or insurance pursuant to section 2-40.

(7) For the purposes of this section, a general notice to the directors by an officer or director, declaring that the officer or director or any of the officer's or director's associates is an officer or director of or has a material interest in a person and is to be regarded as interested in any contract made with that person, is a sufficient declaration of interest in relation to any contract made with that person.

(8) A material contract between a corporation and one or more of its officers or directors, or between a corporation and another person of which an officer or director of the corporation is an officer or director or in which the officer or director has a material interest or which is an associate of an officer or director, is neither void nor voidable by reason only of that relationship or by reason only that a director with an interest in the contract or whose associate has an interest in the contract is present at or is counted to determine the presence of a quorum at a meeting of directors or committee of directors that authorized the contract, if:

(a) the officer or director disclosed the interest in accordance with subsection (3), (4), (5) or (7), as the case may be;

(b) the contract was approved by the directors; and

(c) the contract was reasonable and fair to the corporation at the time it was approved.

(9) If an officer or director of a corporation fails to disclose an interest in a material contract in accordance with this section, a court of competent jurisdiction may, on the application of the corporation, set aside the contract on those terms that the court considers appropriate.

(10) Nothing in this section relieves a member of the Assembly from complying with *The Members' Conflict of Interest Act*.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-41.

## DIVISION 6
## Other Matters

**Private Acts**

**2-42** A private Act does not affect the rights of any person except those persons mentioned in the private Act.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-42.

**Treaty rights**

**2-43** No enactment abrogates or derogates from the existing Aboriginal and treaty rights of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada that are recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-43.

**Power to act from time to time**

**2-44** A power conferred by an enactment may be exercised, or a duty imposed by an enactment may be performed, from time to time and as the occasion requires.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-44.

**References in enactments**

**2-45**(1) A reference in an enactment by number or letter to two or more parts, divisions, subdivisions, sections, subsections, clauses, subclauses, paragraphs, subparagraphs, schedules, appendices or forms includes the number or letter first mentioned and the number or letter last mentioned.

(2) A reference in an enactment to a part, division, subdivision, section, schedule, appendix or form is a reference to a part, division, section, schedule, appendix or form of the enactment in which the reference occurs.

(3) A reference in an enactment to a subsection, clause, subclause, paragraph or subparagraph is a reference to a subsection, clause, subclause, paragraph or subparagraph of the section, subsection, clause, subclause or paragraph, as the case may be, in which the reference occurs.

(4) A reference in an enactment to all or part of an Act, a regulation or the rules of court that is identified by number, letter or line is a reference to the number, letter or line as it appears in the other enactment as printed by authority of the King's Printer.

(5) If the reigning sovereign is a Queen, a reference in any enactment to "the King", "the King's", "His Majesty", "His Majesty's", "the Court of King's Bench" or "*The King's Bench Act*", unless the context otherwise requires, is to be interpreted to mean respectively "the Queen", "the Queen's", "Her Majesty", "Her Majesty's", "the Court of Queen's Bench" or "*The Queen's Bench Act*".

(6) If the reigning sovereign is a King, a reference in any enactment to "the Queen", "the Queen's", "Her Majesty", "Her Majesty's", "the Court of Queen's Bench" or "*The Queen's Bench Act*", unless the context otherwise requires, is to be interpreted to mean respectively "the King", "the King's", "His Majesty", "His Majesty's", "the Court of King's Bench" or "*The King's Bench Act*".

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-45; 2023, c 31, s 3.

**Majority and quorum**

**2-46**(1) If an enactment requires or authorizes an act or thing to be done by more than 2 persons, a majority of them may do it.

(2) If a board is established by or pursuant to an enactment:

(a) if the number of members of the board is a fixed number, at least one-half of the number of members is a quorum at a meeting of the board;

(b) if the number of members of the board is not a fixed number, at least one-half of the number of members in office is a quorum at a meeting of the board;

(c) if the number of members of the board is expressed as a range between a minimum and a maximum, at least one-half of the number of members in office is a quorum, but only if at least the minimum number of members is in office;

(d) an act or thing done by a majority of members of the board present at a meeting of the board, if the members present are a quorum, is deemed to have been done by the board;

(e) a vacancy in the membership of the board does not invalidate the constitution of the board or impair the right of the members to act, if the number of members in office is not less than a quorum.

(3) In subsection (2), **"board"** means a board, commission or other body, whether incorporated or not, consisting of 3 or more members.

2019, c L-10.2, s 2-46.

## PART 3
## Acts

**Enacting clause**

**3-1**(1) In the English version of an Act, the enacting clause may be in the following form to indicate the authority by virtue of which the Act is passed:

(a) if the reigning sovereign is a Queen:

"Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:"; and

(b) if the reigning sovereign is a King:

"His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:".

(2) In the French version of an Act, the enacting clause may be in the following form to indicate the authority by virtue of which the Act is passed:

"Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et avec le consentement de l'Assemblée législative de la Saskatchewan, édicte :".

(3) The enacting clause of an Act follows any preamble.

2019, c L-10.2, s 3-1.

**Legislature's power to repeal or amend preserved**

**3-2** Every Act is to be interpreted as reserving to the Legislature the power to repeal or amend it, and to revoke, restrict or modify a power, privilege or advantage that it vests in or grants to any person.

2019, c L-10.2, s 3-2.

**Certification of date of assent**

**3-3**(1) The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly shall cause each Act to be certified with the date of each reading, the date of passage and the date of assent.

(2) The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly shall note on each Act that was reserved for the signification of the Governor General's pleasure the date on which the Lieutenant Governor signified that the Governor General in Council has assented to the Act.

2019, c L-10.2, s 3-3.

**Citation of Acts**

**3-4**(1) Subject to the regulations, a chapter of *The Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1978* may be cited:

(a) by its title;

(b) by its short title;

(c) by using the expression "The Revised Statute respecting . . ." (adding the remainder of the title given at the beginning of the particular chapter);

(d) by using the expression "The Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1978, chapter . . ." (adding the number of the particular chapter of the revised statutes as printed by authority of the King's Printer); or

(e) by using the abbreviation "RSS 1978, c . . ." (adding the number of the particular chapter of the revised statutes as printed by authority of the King's Printer).

(2) Subject to the regulations, an Act passed after the coming into force of *The Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1978* and before December 1, 1991 may be cited:

(a) by its short title;

(b) by using the expression "Statutes of Saskatchewan . . ." (adding the year in which the session during which the Act was passed was held) ", chapter . . ." (adding the chapter number of the Act in the sessional volume of Acts passed as printed by authority of the King's Printer); or

(c) by using the abbreviation "SS . . ." (adding the year in which the session during which the Act was passed was held) ", c . . ." (adding the chapter number of the Act in the sessional volume of Acts passed as printed by authority of the King's Printer).

(3) For the purposes of clauses (2)(b) and (c), if more than one session was held in a year, the number of the session must be stated after the year in which the session was held.

(4) Subject to the regulations, an Act passed on or after December 1, 1991 may be cited:

(a) by its short title;

(b) by using the expression "Statutes of Saskatchewan . . ." (adding the calendar year in which the Act is passed) ", chapter . . ." (adding the chapter number of the Act in the annual volume of Acts passed as printed by authority of the King's Printer); or

(c) by using the abbreviation "SS . . ." (adding the calendar year in which the Act is passed) ", c . . ." (adding the chapter number of the Act in the annual volume of Acts passed as printed by authority of the King's Printer).

(5) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing another or alternative manner of citing Acts.

2022, c 19, s 9; 2023, c 31, s 3.

**Regulation-making powers in Acts**

**3-5** If an Act provides that the Lieutenant Governor in Council or other person may make regulations, the Lieutenant Governor in Council or other person may make regulations, for the purpose of carrying out the Act according to its intent:

(a) prescribing any matter or thing that the Lieutenant Governor in Council or other person considers necessary and advisable in the public interest and not inconsistent with the Act;

(b) defining, enlarging or restricting the meaning of any word or expression used in the Act but not defined in the Act;

(c) prescribing a fee authorized by the Act;

(d) authorizing or requiring the use of forms and changing or repealing and substituting new forms.

2019, c L-10.2, s 3-5.

**Custody of Acts**

**3-6** The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly is to have custody of the original copies of all Acts.

2019, c L-10.2, s 3-6.

**Certified copies of Acts**

**3-7**(1) The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly shall insert at the foot of each copy of an Act required to be certified a written certificate signed and authenticated by the Clerk that the copy is a true copy.

(2) A copy of an Act certified pursuant to subsection (1) is evidence of the Act and its contents as if it were printed by lawful authority.

2019, c L-10.2, s 3-7.

**Administration of oaths and affirmations**

**3-8**(1) In this section, **"oath or affirmation"** means an oath or affirmation that is to be taken pursuant to:

(a) an enactment; or

(b) an order of the Lieutenant Governor or the Lieutenant Governor in Council requiring the taking of evidence under an oath or affirmation.

(2) If an oath or affirmation is to be taken, a person named in the enactment or order, a judge of any court, a notary public, a justice of the peace or a commissioner for oaths may:

(a) administer the oath or take the affirmation; and

(b) give a certificate of the oath or affirmation having been made, taken or administered.

2019, c L-10.2, s 3-8.

**Powers to judges**

**3-9**(1) If judicial or quasi-judicial powers are given to a judge or officer of a court, the judge or officer in exercising the powers does so in the judge's or officer's official capacity and representing the court.

(2) Without restricting subsection (1), if an appeal lies from a person, board, commission or other body to a court or judge, an appeal lies from the decision of the court or judge as in the case of any other proceeding in that court or in the court of which the judge is a member.

2019, c L-10.2, s 3-9.

**Extension of time**

**3-10** If a court or judge has the power to extend the time allowed for doing any act or taking any proceeding, the court or judge may order the extension before or after the time expires, whether the application for the extension is made before or after the expiry of the time.

2019, c L-10.2, s 3-10.

## PART 4
## Regulations

**Definitions for Part**

**4-1** In this Part:

**"file"** means file pursuant to section 4-3; (« *déposer* »)

**"publish"** means publish in the Gazette in accordance with section 4-5; (« *publier* »)

**"registrar"** means the Registrar of Regulations appointed pursuant to section 4-2 and includes any deputy registrar of regulations; (« *registraire* »)

**"regulation"** means a statutory instrument that is made pursuant to a power in a public Act if the word "regulation" or "regulations" is used in conferring that power and includes a statutory instrument designated in the regulations made pursuant to this Part but does not include:

(a) a regulation adopted by reference;

(b) a statutory instrument that is made by a corporation, unless all the members of the corporation or all the members of the board of directors or board of management of the corporation are appointed pursuant to an Act or by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and the regulation is made pursuant to a power in a public Act if the word "regulation" or "regulations" is used in conferring that power; (« *règlement* »)

**"regulation adopted by reference"** means a statutory instrument, a code or a document that is adopted or incorporated by reference by a regulation but that is not attached to, or does not accompany, that regulation. (« *règlement adopté par renvoi* »)

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-1.

**Registrar**

**4-2** The minister may appoint:

(a) a Registrar of Regulations; and

(b) one or more deputy registrars of regulations.

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-2.

**Regulation has no effect unless filed**

**4-3**(1) A regulation has no effect unless it or a copy of it is filed with the registrar.

(2) Every authority making a regulation, other than the Lieutenant Governor in Council, shall certify that every copy of the regulation that is filed is a true copy.

(3) The registrar shall make every filed regulation available for public inspection at the registrar's office during the registrar's regular office hours.

(4) On application to the registrar and on payment of any fee prescribed in the regulations, a person may obtain a copy of a regulation filed with the registrar.

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-3.

**When regulations come into force**

**4-4** A regulation or part of a regulation comes into force on the date of its filing unless:

(a) a later date is specified in the regulation; or

(b) an earlier date is specified in the regulation and the Act pursuant to which the regulation is made authorizes the regulation to come into force on the earlier date.

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-4.

**Publication**

**4-5**(1) The registrar shall publish each filed regulation in the Gazette within 30 days after the date of its filing.

(2) The minister may extend, by regulation, the time set out in subsection (1) for publication of a filed regulation.

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-5.

**Exemption from publication**

**4-6**(1) The registrar may exempt a regulation from publication in the Gazette if the registrar considers that the regulation:

(a) is or will be available to persons who are likely to be affected by it; and

(b) is of a length or size to render publication in the Gazette impractical or unduly expensive.

(2) If a regulation includes a map, illustration, plan, diagram, photograph, graph, table, agreement or any other similar record or thing, the registrar may exempt that part of the regulation from publication.

(3) If the registrar exempts a regulation or part of a regulation from publication, the registrar shall publish a notice in the Gazette:

(a) stating that the regulation or part of the regulation has been exempted from publication; and

(b) indicating where and when the exempted regulation or part of the regulation may be inspected.

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-6.

**Consequence of not publishing**

**4-7** No person shall be convicted of an offence against an unpublished regulation unless it is shown that reasonable steps had been taken by the time of the offence to bring the substance of the regulation to the notice of the public, of persons likely to be affected by it or of the person charged.

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-7.

**When section 4-7 does not apply**

**4-8** If a notice is published in the Gazette pursuant to section 4-6 exempting a regulation or part of a regulation from publication, section 4-7 does not apply to the regulation or the part of the regulation.

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-8.

**Judicial notice of regulations**

**4-9** Judicial notice must be taken of all published regulations.

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-9.

**Evidence of filing**

**4-10**(1) A certificate purporting to be signed by the registrar stating that a regulation was filed with the registrar on a date specified is admissible in evidence as proof, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the regulation was filed on the date specified.

(2) A certificate mentioned in subsection (1) is admissible without proof of the appointment or signature of the registrar.

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-10.

**Correction of printing errors**

**4-11**(1) If an error occurs in the printing of a regulation in the Gazette, the registrar shall publish in the Gazette an errata notice that clearly identifies and corrects the error.

(2) A correction made in accordance with subsection (1) is effective on and from the date of the Gazette in which the errata notice effecting the correction is published.

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-11.

**Repeal of regulations**

**4-12** The Lieutenant Governor in Council may repeal, by regulation, any regulation if it is considered desirable to repeal the regulation.

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-12.

**Errors and corrections in regulations**

**4-13** Using the authority of this section, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations:

(a) correcting errors in any regulations;

(b) changing any outdated references in any regulations to an organization, person, thing, enactment or document to make the reference current and accurate.

(c) revising and altering language to achieve a clear and gender-neutral style;

(d) as a result of correcting errors in the numbering of provisions, making any changes in cross-references that are required as a result;

(e) after a new enactment has been enacted that replaces a former enactment, replacing in any regulation a reference to the former enactment or to a provision or other portion of the former enactment with a reference to the new enactment or to a provision or other portion of the new enactment.

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-13; 2022, c 19, s 10.

**Copies to Clerk of the Legislative Assembly**

**4-14** The registrar shall furnish the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly with a copy of every filed regulation.

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-14.

**Permanent reference to committee of Legislative Assembly**

**4-15** Every filed regulation stands permanently referred to any committee that the Legislative Assembly may appoint for any purpose directed by the Legislative Assembly.

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-15.

**Procedure if disapproved by Legislative Assembly**

**4-16**(1) The Legislative Assembly may, by resolution:

(a) disapprove of a regulation or any part of a regulation; or

(b) require a regulation or any part of a regulation to be repealed or amended.

(2) If the Legislative Assembly disapproves of a regulation or part of a regulation or requires a regulation or part of a regulation to be repealed or amended, the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly shall forward the resolution to:

(a) the authority making the regulation; or

(b) in the case of a regulation made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the member of the Executive Council to whom for the time being the administration of the regulation is assigned.

(3) On receipt of the resolution, the authority making the regulation or the Lieutenant Governor in Council, as the case may be, shall repeal or amend the regulation or part of the regulation as required by the resolution.

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-16.

**Regulations for Part**

**4-17** The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations:

(a) for the purposes of the definition of "regulation" in section 4-1, designating statutory instruments as regulations;

(b) prescribing the form, numbering, citation and arrangement of regulations;

(c) prescribing fees for copies of regulations provided by the registrar;

(d) respecting any other matter or thing that the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Part.

2019, c L-10.2, s 4-17.

## PART 5
## Revision and Consolidation of Acts and Regulations

**Definitions for Part**

**5-1** In this Part:

**"public enactment"** means all or any portion of:

(a) a public Act; or

(b) a regulation; (« *texte d'intérêt public* »)

**"revision committee"** means the revision committee continued pursuant to section 5-2. (« *comité de révision* »)

2019, c L-10.2, s 5-1.

**Revision committee continued**

**5-2**(1) The revision committee is continued.

(2) The revision committee consists of:

(a) the Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General and any other officials from the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General or other persons that the Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General considers necessary; and

(b) the Registrar of Regulations.

(3) The Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General is the chairperson of the revision committee.

2019, c L-10.2, s 5-2.

**Preparation of revisions**

**5-3**(1) Under the general supervision of the minister, the revision committee may prepare a revision of all or any public enactments.

(2) Every revision is to be undertaken in accordance with this Part.

2019, c L-10.2, s 5-3.

**Revision powers**

**5-4**(1) In preparing a revision, the revision committee may do all or any of the following:

(a) consolidate in the revision all amendments made to a public enactment since the date of its enactment or last revision, as the case may be;

(b) combine or divide public enactments and, if a public enactment is divided, incorporate common provisions necessary to the resulting revised public enactments;

(c) change the numbering and the arrangement of public enactments;

(d) add, change or omit any title of or heading within a public enactment;

(e) revise and alter language to achieve a clear and gender-neutral style;

(f) revise and alter language:

(i) to give a better expression to the meaning of the law; or

(ii) in the case of a public enactment that has been enacted in English and French, to make the form of expression in one of the languages more compatible with the expression in the other language;

(g) make any alterations in language, spelling and punctuation that are desirable to obtain a consistent form of expression;

(h) change any outdated reference to an organization, person or other entity or to a statute, regulation or other document to make the reference current and accurate;

(i) make minor amendments:

(i) to clarify the intent of the Legislature;

(ii) to reconcile inconsistent provisions; or

(iii) to correct clerical, grammatical or typographical errors;

(j) omit public enactments that are obsolete, are spent or have no legal effect;

(k) omit any public enactments that do not apply throughout Saskatchewan;

(l) omit, without repealing, any portion of a public enactment that:

(i) provides for the retroactive effect of that public enactment; or

(ii) is of a limited duration or transitional in nature;

(m) include in the revision as a supplement those public enactments that, although enacted, have not yet come into force and indicate how they are to come into force;

(n) make minor consequential changes to other public enactments not being revised that are required to reconcile them with a revised public enactment;

(o) identify in schedules to the revision those public enactments that have been added, omitted, moved or combined by the revision;

(p) with respect to the public enactments being replaced by revised public enactments, identify in a schedule to the revision the public enactments to be repealed.

(2) No change may be made pursuant to subsection (1) that has the effect of changing the intent of any public enactment.

2019, c L-10.2, s 5-4.

**Deposit of revision**

**5-5**(1) On the completion of a revision of public Acts, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct that a copy of the revision, together with any schedules or appendices relating to that revision, be deposited with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly as the official copy of the revision.

(2) On the completion of a revision of regulations, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct that a copy of the revision, together with any schedules or appendices relating to that revision, be deposited with the Registrar of Regulations as the official copy of the revision.

(3) The Registrar of Regulations shall provide a copy of every official copy of a revision of regulations that is deposited pursuant to subsection (2) to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

(4) The official copy of a revision must be signed by the Lieutenant Governor and countersigned by the minister.

2019, c L-10.2, s 5-5.

**Coming into force of a revision**

**5-6**(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may specify by order the date on which a revision deposited pursuant to section 5-5 comes into force.

(2) On and after the date specified in the order pursuant to subsection (1), the revision is in force and has effect for all purposes as if the revision were expressly embodied in and enacted by an Act.

(3) A provision in a supplement to a revision comes into force as provided in the supplement.

(4) If a public Act is to come into force by an order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council and is included in a revision that is to come into force by an order:

(a) if that public Act was not in force before the date on which the revision comes into force, the order pursuant to subsection (1) does not, unless it states otherwise, operate to bring the corresponding revised public Act into force; and

(b) if that public Act was in force before the date on which the revision comes into force, the order pursuant to subsection (1) does operate to bring the corresponding revised public Act into force.

(5) From the time a revision comes into force:

(a) the official copy of revised public Acts deposited with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly pursuant to subsection 5-5(1) is considered to be the original of the public Acts of Saskatchewan so revised; and

(b) the official copy of revised regulations deposited with the Registrar of Regulations pursuant to subsection 5-5(2) is considered to be the original of the regulations of Saskatchewan so revised.

2019, c L-10.2, s 5-6.

**Publication of revision**

**5-7**(1) Subject to the regulations and in accordance with any directions of the revision committee, the King's Printer shall ensure that every revision, including any schedules and appendices, deposited pursuant to section 5-5 is published in a printed version and in an electronic version.

(2) The printed version and the electronic version of a revised public enactment are the official versions of the revised public enactment.

(3) A general revision of public Acts may be published with the title "Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan" and may include in the title the year of its publication.

(4) If a revision of public Acts is not a general revision but a revision of one or more public Acts, each of the revised public Acts is to be published in the annual volume of Acts for the year in which the revised public Act is deposited with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly pursuant to section 5-5.

(5) A general revision of regulations may be published with the title "Revised Regulations of Saskatchewan" and may include in the title the year of its publication.

(6) If a revision of regulations is not a general revision but a revision of one or more regulations, each of the revised regulations must be published in the Gazette within 30 days after the date on which the revised regulations were deposited with the Registrar of Regulations.

2019, c L-10.2, s 5-7; 2023, c 31, s 3.

**Repeal of previous versions of public enactments**

**5-8** On the coming into force of a revision:

(a) if the revision has schedules that list the existing public enactments that are consolidated in the revision, those public enactments are repealed to the extent shown in the schedules; or

(b) if the revision does not have schedules that list the existing public enactments that are consolidated in the revision, those public enactments are repealed to the extent specified in the revision.

2019, c L-10.2, s 5-8.

**Legal effect of revision**

**5-9**(1) A revision does not operate as new law but has effect and must be interpreted as a consolidation of the law contained in the public enactments replaced by the revision.

(2) A revised provision that has the same effect as a provision replaced by the revision:

(a) operates retrospectively as well as prospectively; and

(b) is deemed to have been enacted and to have come into force on the day on which the provision replaced by the revision came into force.

(3) If a revised provision is found not to have the same effect as a provision replaced by the revision:

(a) the provision replaced by the revision governs all transactions, matters and things before the revision comes into force; and

(b) the revised provision governs all transactions, matters and things after the revision comes into force.

(4) Part 4 does not apply to a revised regulation.

2019, c L-10.2, s 5-9.

**Interpretation of references**

**5-10** After a revision comes into force, a reference in a public enactment that is omitted from but not repealed by the revision, or in any instrument or document, to a public enactment that is repealed by the revision is, with respect to any subsequent transaction, matter or thing, deemed to be a reference to the corresponding revised public enactment in the revision.

2019, c L-10.2, s 5-10.

**Regulations for Part**

**5-11** The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations:

(a) respecting the citation of public enactments revised pursuant to this Part;

(b) respecting the publication of printed and electronic versions of revised public enactments.

2019, c L-10.2, s 5-11.

## PART 6
## Consequential Amendments

**SS 2012, c C-29.01 amended**

**6-1**(1) *The Constitutional Questions Act, 2012* is amended in the manner set forth in this section.

**(2) Subsection 5(1) is amended by striking out "***The Interpretation Act, 1995***" and substituting "***The Legislation Act***".**

**(3) In section 12, clause (a) of the definition of "law" is amended by striking out "***The Interpretation Act, 1995***" and substituting "***The Legislation Act***".**

2019, c L-10.2, s 6-1.

**SS 1996, c C-37.3 amended**

**6-2**(1) *The Co-operatives Act, 1996* is amended in the manner set forth in this section.

**(2) In subsection 2(1) of the English version, the definition of "associate" is amended by striking out "**(« *liens* »)**" and substituting "**(« *ayant lien* »)**".**

**(3) In subsection 2(1) of the French version:**

**(a) the following definition is added in alphabetical order:**

**"« ayant lien »** S'agissant des relations avec une personne, s'entend, selon le cas :

a) d'une personne morale dont cette personne a, même indirectement, la propriété bénéficiaire ou le contrôle d'un certain nombre d'actions ou de parts sociales conférant plus de 10 % des droits de vote;

b) d'un associé de cette personne, lequel agit pour le compte de la société de personnes dans laquelle ils sont associés;

c) d'une fiducie ou d'une succession dans lesquelles cette personne a un intérêt bénéficiaire important ou à l'égard desquelles elle remplit les fonctions de fiduciaire, ou des fonctions analogues;

d) du conjoint ou d'un enfant de cette personne;

e) d'un membre de la parenté de cette personne ou du conjoint de cette personne, si ce parent partage la résidence de celle-ci. ("*associate*")**"; and**

**(b) the definition of « liens » is repealed.**

**(4) Clause 43(1)(a) of the French version is amended by striking out "**aux personnes morales de leur groupe**" and substituting "**aux ayants lien de ces personnes**".**

**(5) Section 89 of the French version is amended in the portion preceding clause (a) by striking out "**ou son partenaire**" and substituting "**ou leur ayant lien**".**

**(6) Subsections 93(2) and (3) of the French version are repealed and the following substituted:**

**"**(2) L'administrateur ou le dirigeant de la coopérative qui est partie à un contrat ou à un projet de contrat important avec elle ou qui est administrateur, dirigeant ou ayant lien d'une personne partie à ce contrat ou à ce projet de contrat, ou qui possède un intérêt important dans celle-ci :

a) ou bien lui divulgue par écrit la nature et l'étendue de son intérêt;

b) ou bien demande que soient consignées au procès-verbal des réunions des administrateurs la nature et l'étendue de son intérêt.

**"**(3) Pour l'application du paragraphe (2), **« ayant lien »** s'entend également du conjoint de fait**".**

2019, c L-10.2, s 6-2.

**SS 1995, c E-0.2, section 42.1 amended**

**6-3 Subsection 42.1(2) of *The Education Act, 1995* is amended by striking out "***The Interpretation Act, 1995***" and substituting "***The Legislation Act***".**

2019, c L-10.2, s 6-3.

**SS 2006, c E-11.2, section 40 amended**

**6-4 Subsection 40(2) of the French version of *The Evidence Act* is amended in the portion preceding clause (a) by striking out "**textes réglementaires**" and substituting "**textes d'application**".**

2019, c L-10.2, s 6-4.

**SS 1995, c N-4.2 amended**

**6-5**(1) *The Non-profit Corporations Act, 1995* is amended in the manner set forth in this section.

**(2) In subsection 2(1) of the English version, the definition of "associate" is amended by striking out "**(« *liens* »)**" and substituting "**(« *ayant lien* »)**".**

**(3) In subsection 2(1) of the French version:**

**(a) the following definition is added in alphabetical order:**

**"« ayant lien »** S'agissant des relations avec une personne, s'entend, selon le cas :

a) d'une personne morale don't cette personne a, même indirectement, la propriété bénéficiaire ou le contrôle :

(i) d'un certain nombre d'actions ou de valeurs mobilières immédiatement convertibles en actions, conférant plus de 10 % des droits de vote en tout état de cause ou en raison soit de la réalisation continue d'une condition, soit d'une option ou d'un droit d'achat immédiat portant sur ces actions ou valeurs mobilières convertibles,

(ii) d'un certain nombre d'intérêts de mutualité, conférant plus de 10 % des droits de vote en tout état de cause ou en raison de la réalisation continue d'une condition;

b) d'un associé de cette personne, agissant pour le compte de la société de personnes à laquelle ils appartiennent;

c) d'une fiducie ou d'une succession dans lesquelles cette personne a un important intérêt bénéficiaire ou à l'égard desquelles elle remplit les fonctions de fiduciaire, ou des fonctions analogues;

d) du conjoint ou d'un enfant de cette personne;

e) d'un membre de la parenté de cette personne ou du conjoint de cette personne, si ce parent partage la résidence de celle-ci. ("*associate*")**"; and**

**(b) the definition of « liens » is repealed.**

**(4) Clause 27(1)(a) of the French version is amended by striking out "**aux personnes ayant des liens avec eux**" and substituting "**aux ayants lien de ces personnes**".**

2019, c L-10.2, s 6-5.

**SS 2019, c S-24.2, section 2 amended**

**6-6 Subsection 2(1) of *The Saskatchewan Human Rights Code, 2019* is amended:**

**(a) in the definition of "person" by striking out "***The Interpretation Act, 1995***" and substituting "***The Legislation Act***"; and**

**(b) in the English version, in the definition of "receipt of public assistance" by striking out "**(« *réception de l'aide sociale* »)**" and substituting "**(« *réception d'aide sociale* »)**".**

2019, c L-10.2, s 6-6.

## PART 7
## Repeals and Coming into Force

**SS 1995, c I-11.2 repealed**

**7-1** *The Interpretation Act, 1995* is repealed.

2019, c L-10.2, s 7-1.

**SS 1995, c R-16.2 repealed**

**7-2** *The Regulations Act, 1995* is repealed.

2019, c L-10.2, s 7-2.

**SS 2008, c S-59.01 repealed**

**7-3** *The Statutes and Regulations Revision Act* is repealed.

2019, c L-10.2, s 7-3.

**Coming into force**

**7-4** This Act comes into force on assent.

2019, c L-10.2, s 7-4.

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