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Annual Report to Parliament for the 2024 to 2025 Fiscal Year: Federal Regulatory Management Initiatives

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Annual Report for the 2024 to 2025 Fiscal Year: Federal Regulatory Management Initiatives

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Message from the President of the Treasury Board

I am pleased to present the 2024–25 Annual Report on Federal Regulatory Management Initiatives, which highlights efforts taken to modernize Canada’s regulatory system so that it serves Canadians and Canadian businesses effectively.

During this period, we established and advanced the Red Tape Reduction Office within the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat to help reduce barriers to innovation, productivity, and economic growth—all while reducing costs for Canadians and businesses.

The government also made important progress in other areas:

- Regulators removed \$10 million more in administrative burden on business than they added, and took 38 more regulatory titles off the books than they introduced;
- The Centre for Regulatory Innovation committed \$1.7 million over 3 years to advance initiatives such as streamlining approval processes for new fertilizers and modernizing certification standards and technology use in aviation; and
- The Regulators’ Capacity Fund provided \$3.8 million to help modernize regulations through projects like drone pesticide studies and streamlined greenhouse gas reporting.

Looking ahead, we are building on this momentum. One of my first actions as President of the Treasury Board was to launch the Red Tape Review, a government-wide initiative to examine regulations across federal departments and agencies. Through this review, we’ve published progress reports identifying nearly 500 recent and forward-looking initiatives to eliminate red tape, streamline services, reduce duplication, and lower costs for Canadians and businesses.

I invite you to read this year’s report to learn more about the regulatory system and how the Government of Canada is building a regulatory system that is faster,



The Honourable Shafqat Ali
President of the Treasury Board

simpler and more competitive.

Original signed by

The Honourable Shafqat Ali, P.C., M.P.

President of the Treasury Board

Introduction

This is the ninth annual report on federal regulatory management initiatives. This report is part of regular monitoring of certain aspects of Canada's regulatory system.

This year's report has four main sections:

- Section 1 describes the benefits and costs of regulations that were made by the Governor in Council and that have a significant 1 cost impact
- Section 2 reports on the implementation of the one-for-one rule, fulfilling the [*Red Tape Reduction Act*](#) reporting requirement
- Section 3 sets out the Administrative Burden Baseline for 2024 and for previous years, providing a count of administrative requirements in federal regulations
- Section 4 provides an update on regulatory modernization initiatives underway

The regulations reported on in this document were published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, in the 2024–25 fiscal year, which covers the period from April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025.

Types of federal regulations

Regulations are a type of law intended to change behaviours and achieve public policy objectives. They have legally binding effect and support a broad range of objectives, such as:

- health and safety
- security
- culture and heritage

- a strong and equitable economy
- the environment

Regulations are made by every order of government in Canada in accordance with responsibilities set out in the *Constitution Act*. Federal regulations deal with areas of federal jurisdiction, such as Employment Insurance, issuance of coins and currency, and management of fisheries and oceans.

The [*Cabinet Directive on Regulation*](#) is the policy instrument that governs the federal regulatory system. There are three principal ² categories of federal regulations. Each is based on where the authority to make regulations lies as determined by Parliament when it enacts the enabling legislation:

1. **Governor in Council (GIC) regulations** are reviewed by a group of ministers who recommend approval to the Governor General. This role is performed by the Treasury Board.
2. **Ministerial regulations** are made by a minister who is given the authority to do so by Parliament; considerations such as impact, permanence and scope of the measures are taken into account when providing these authorities.
 - **Example:** Subsection 320.39(a) of the [*Criminal Code*](#) authorizes the Attorney General of Canada to approve devices that are designed to ascertain the presence of alcohol in a person's blood.
3. **Regulations made by an agency, tribunal or other entity** that has been given the authority by law to do so in a given area, and that do not require the approval of the GIC or a minister.
 - **Example:** Section 22(1) of the [*Public Service Employment Act*](#) authorizes the Public Service Commission to make regulations respecting employee appointments on an acting basis and the maximum duration allowed for these appointments.

Section 1: benefits and costs of regulations

▼ In this section

- [What is cost-benefit analysis?](#)
- [Analytical requirements](#)
- [Overview of benefits and costs of regulations](#)

- [Qualitative benefits and costs](#)
- [Quantitative benefits and costs](#)
- [Monetized benefits and costs](#)

What is cost-benefit analysis?

In the regulatory context, cost-benefit analysis (CBA) is a structured approach to identifying and considering the economic, environmental and social effects of a regulatory proposal. CBA identifies and measures the positive and negative impacts of a regulatory proposal and any feasible alternative options so that decision makers can determine the best course of action. CBA monetizes, quantifies and qualitatively analyzes the direct and indirect costs and benefits of the regulatory proposal to determine the proposal's overall benefit.

Since 1986, the Government of Canada has required that a CBA be done for most regulatory proposals in order to assess their potential impact on areas such as:

- the environment
- workers
- businesses
- consumers
- other sectors of society

The results of the CBA are summarized in a Regulatory Impact Analysis Statement (RIAS), which is published with proposed regulations in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I. The RIAS enables the public to:

- review the analysis
- provide comments to regulators before final consideration by the GIC and subsequent publication of approved final regulations in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II

Analytical requirements

The analytical requirements for CBA as part of a RIAS are set out in the [Policy on Cost-Benefit Analysis](#), which was introduced on September 1, 2018, in support of the

Cabinet Directive on Regulation. The policy requires both robust analysis and public transparency, including:

- reporting stakeholder consultations on CBA in the RIAS
- making the CBA available publicly

Regulatory proposals are categorized according to their expected level of impact, which is determined by the anticipated cost of the proposal:

- no-cost-impact regulatory proposals: proposals that have no identified costs
- low-cost-impact regulatory proposals: proposals that have average annual national costs of less than \$1 million
- significant-cost-impact regulatory proposals: proposals that have \$1 million or more in average annual national costs

The level of impact determines the degree of analysis and assessment that is required for a given regulatory proposal. This proportionate approach is consistent with regulatory best practices set out by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Table 1 shows the minimum analytical requirements for each level of impact.

Impact level	Description of costs	Description of benefits
None	Qualitative statement that there are no anticipated costs	Qualitative
Low	Qualitative	Qualitative
Significant	Qualitative, quantified and monetized (if data are readily available)	Qualitative, quantified and monetized (if data are readily available)

In this report, information on CBA covers GIC regulations only since they are subject to a formal challenge function and collective decision-making by Treasury Board, Part B. The information is limited to regulatory proposals that have a significant cost impact; since these proposals require that the majority of benefits and costs be monetized, the overall net impact can be described in economic terms more clearly

than proposals that have low or no costs, which rely more on qualitative or quantified analysis. These three types of analysis are described in detail in this section.

Figures in this section are taken from the RIAs for regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, in the 2024–25 fiscal year. To remove the effect of inflation, figures are expressed in 2024 dollars and, therefore, some vary from those published in the RIAs. This approach permits meaningful and consistent comparison of figures, regardless of the year in which regulatory impacts were originally measured.

Overview of benefits and costs of regulations

In the 2024–25 fiscal year, a total of 358 regulations were published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, compared with 277 that were published in the 2023–24 fiscal year. Of these 358 regulations in 2024–25:

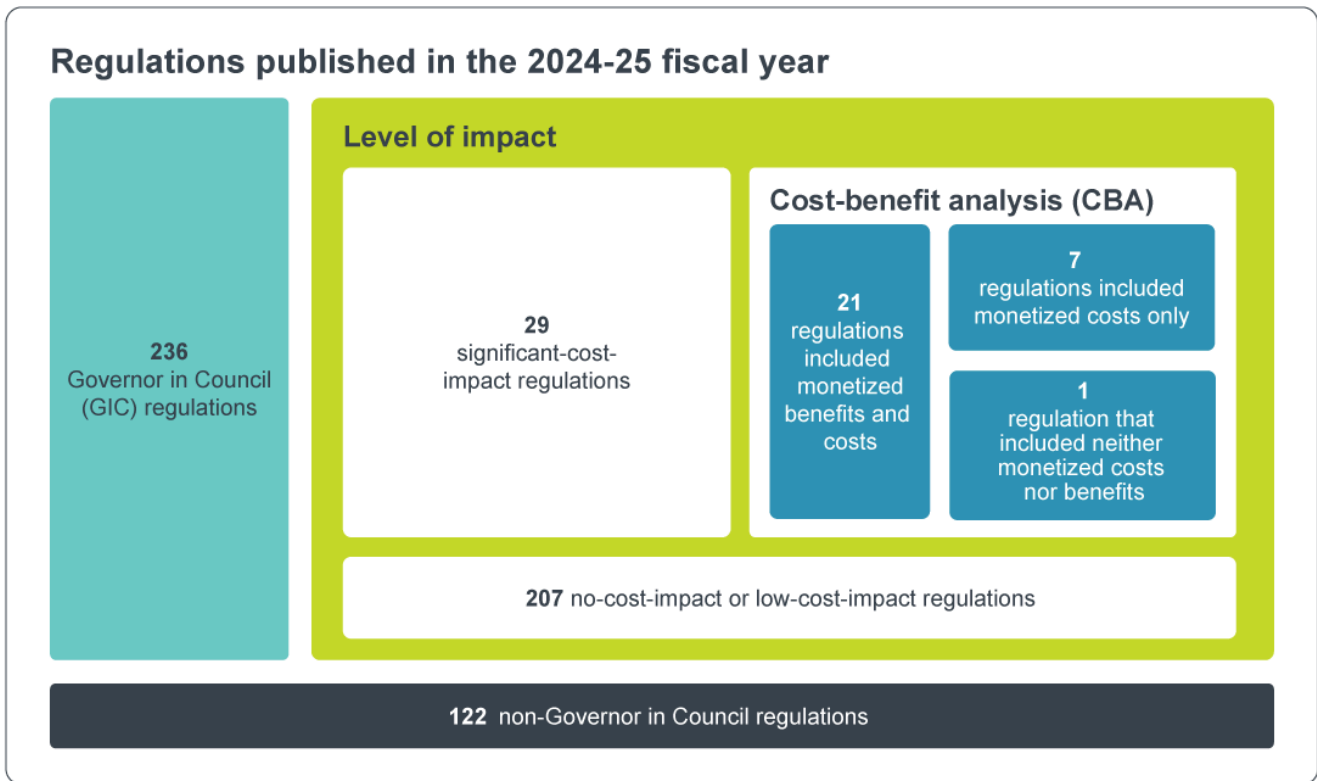
- 236 were GIC regulations (65.9% of all regulations)
- 122 were non-GIC regulations, that is, regulations made by a minister or an independent regulatory authority (34.1% of all regulations)

Of the 236 GIC regulations (compared with 184 in the 2023–24 fiscal year):

- 207 had no cost impact or low-cost impact (87.7% of GIC regulations)
- 29 had significant cost impact (12.3% of GIC regulations)

Figure 1 provides an overview of regulations approved and published in the 2024–25 fiscal year.

Figure 1: overview of the categories of regulations approved and published in the 2024–25 fiscal year



► Figure 1 - Text version

Qualitative benefits and costs

The most basic element of any analysis of costs and benefits is a description of the expected impacts of the regulatory proposal. This description is based on a qualitative analysis and is used to:

- provide decision makers with an evidence-based understanding of the anticipated impacts of the regulation
- provide context for further analysis that is expressed in numerical or monetary terms

Qualitative analysis should be part of the CBA of all regulatory proposals, including those that have no cost impact or low-cost impact. Most proposals that have no cost impact or low-cost impact are based entirely or almost entirely on qualitative analysis; low-cost-impact proposals include information on both benefits and costs, and those that have no cost impacts would describe only the anticipated benefits.

The following are examples of qualitative impacts identified in significant-cost-impact regulations in the 2024–25 fiscal year:

- The *Regulations Amending the Financial Consumer Protection Framework Regulations* (SOR/2025-96) cap non-sufficient funds (NSF) fees at \$10 and prohibit the imposition of NSF fees to accounts that have been charged an NSF fee within the last two business days and on overdrawn amounts of under \$10. The Regulations will protect financial consumers by reducing the circumstances in which NSF fees are charged and putting a limit on the cost of an NSF fee when one is received.
- The *Possession and Export of Elvers Regulations* (SOR/2024-237) impose a licensing requirement to possess and export elver, including record-keeping requirements to enable the traceability of elvers in Canada, as well as the sealing and labelling of containers of elver for export. These measures are designed to disincentivize and reduce unlawful harvesting by making it harder to possess, sell and export unlawfully caught elver.
- The *Regulations Amending the Canadian Aviation Regulations (RPAS – Beyond Visual Line-of-Sight and Other Operations)* (SOR/2025-70) create a more flexible and responsive regulatory environment for remotely-piloted aircraft systems (RPAS). This is expected to lead to an increase in services provided to Canadians, drive the RPAS market forward in new ways and help it remain competitive in the global market.

Quantitative benefits and costs

Quantitative benefits and costs are those that are expressed as a quantity, for example:

- the number of recipients of a benefit
- the percentage reduction in pollution
- the amount of time saved

As is the case with qualitative information, quantitative benefits and costs can be used in two ways:

1. on their own, they can illustrate the expected magnitude of a proposal by providing measurable figures to decision makers

2. they can be used as a factor in developing cost estimates

Quantitative analysis is an element of nearly all regulatory proposals that have a significant cost impact. Such analysis provides key metrics on the frequency or number of instances of an activity and is essential for estimating benefits and costs. Quantitative analysis can also be used on its own to illustrate the overall impact of a proposal in non-monetary terms. Although quantitative analysis is not required for proposals that have no cost impact or low-cost impact, it is often included alongside qualitative information because it can be useful to decision makers.

The following are examples of quantified benefits and costs identified in significant-cost-impact regulations that were finalized in the 2024–25 fiscal year:

- The *Regulations Amending the Canada Student Loans Regulations and the Canada Student Financial Assistance Regulations* (SOR/2024-210) expand the area of eligibility for the forgiveness of student loans for doctors and nurses to include all rural areas and communities with populations of 30,000 or fewer. The change in definition is expected to initially increase the availability of health care services for approximately 1.7 million Canadians living in newly eligible areas. It is expected that this measure will incentivize 935 doctors and nurses to provide health services to a rural or remote community over a 10-year period.
- The *Regulations Amending the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations (School Buses)* (SOR/2024-239) mandate that all newly manufactured school buses subject to the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* be equipped with exterior perimeter visibility systems and decal warning labels for the installation of infraction camera systems. It is estimated that this requirement will reduce an estimated 6 fatalities, 19 major injuries, and 133 minor injuries in Canada between 2027 and 2036.
- The *Reduction in the Release of Volatile Organic Compounds (Storage and Loading of Volatile Petroleum Liquids) Regulations* (SOR/2025-88) require petroleum liquid storage tanks and loading racks to be equipped with emissions control equipment. Between 2025 and 2045, these measures will reduce fugitive volatile organic compound releases by approximately 488 kilotonnes and methane emissions by approximately 7.8 kilotonnes.

Monetized benefits and costs

Monetized benefits and costs are those that are expressed in a currency amount, such as dollars, using an approach that considers both the value of an impact and when it occurs. ³

An analysis of monetized costs and benefits is required for all regulatory proposals that have a significant cost impact. If the benefits or costs cannot be monetized, a rigorous qualitative analysis of the costs or benefits of the proposed regulation is required, and the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (TBS) must be satisfied that there are legitimate obstacles to monetizing the impacts. In practice, most regulatory proposals that have significant cost impacts include both monetized benefits and costs as part of the analysis.

For costs and benefits to be considered monetized, the dollar values used in a CBA are adjusted so that values and prices that occur at different times are:

- equal to their exchange value (inflation adjustment)
- equal when they occur (discounting)

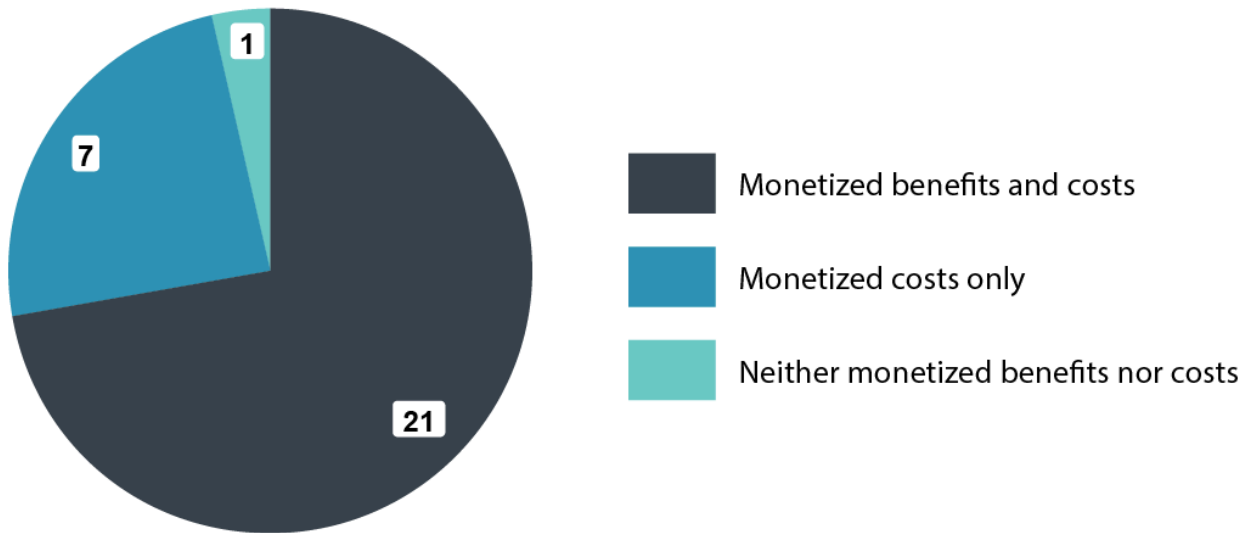
Of the 29 regulations that have significant cost impacts that were finalized in the 2024–25 fiscal year, 28 had monetized impacts, representing 10.2% of GIC regulations. For descriptions of detailed benefits and costs by regulation, see [Appendix A](#).

Of the 29 regulations that have significant cost impacts:

- 21 had monetized benefits and costs
- 7 had monetized costs only
- 1 did not fully monetize benefits or costs because it was exempted from the requirements of the *Cabinet Directive on Regulation* ⁴

Figure 2: final, significant-cost-impact GIC regulations by level of analysis

CBA analytical level

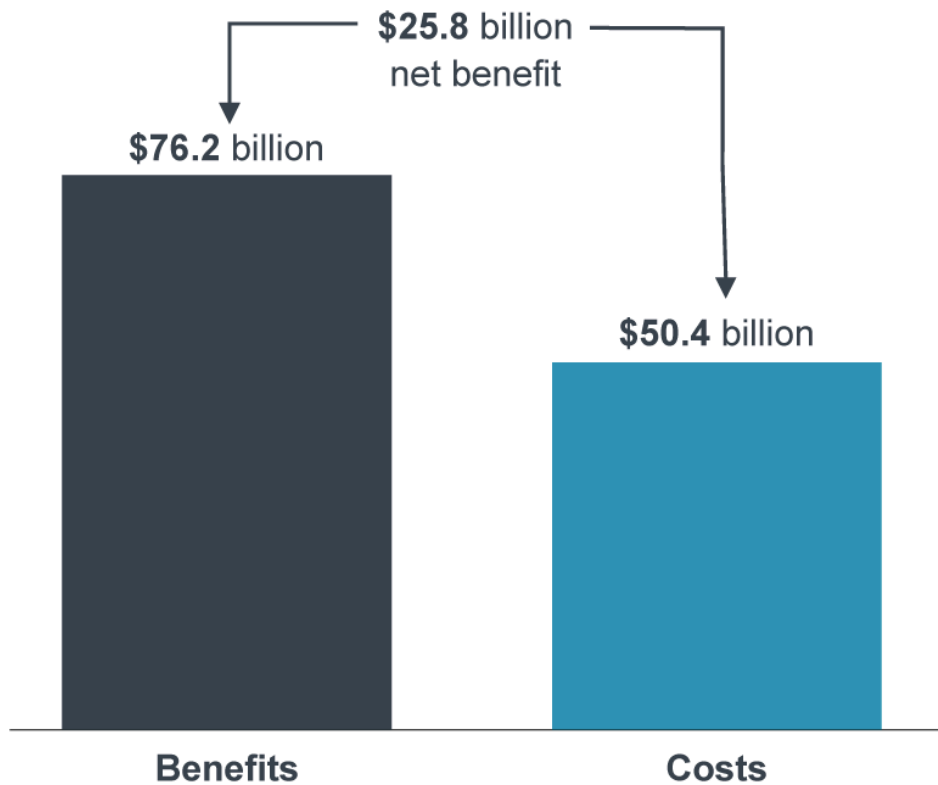


► Figure 2 - Text version

For the 21 regulations that have significant cost impacts that had monetized estimates of both benefits and costs, expressed as total present value (see Figure 2): 5

- total benefits were \$76,189,717,836
- total costs were \$50,391,041,510
- net benefits were \$25,798,676,326

Figure 3: benefits and costs of significant-cost-impact regulations published in the 2024–25 fiscal year



► Figure 3 - Text version

The following three significant-cost-impact regulatory proposals had the greatest net benefit of all proposals that were finalized in the 2024–25 fiscal year and that had monetized benefits and costs:

- The *Clean Electricity Regulations* (SOR/2024-263) prohibit greenhouse gas emissions above an annual emissions limit for electricity generating units, based on each unit’s electricity generation capacity. The Regulations include compliance flexibility mechanisms to limit negative impacts on grid stability or electricity prices. It is estimated that these measures will generate a net benefit of \$14,556,000,000 between 2024 and 2050.
- The *Regulations Amending the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (Designated Learning Institutions)* (SOR/2024-219) allow Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada to verify that students are complying with their study permit conditions and allow it to take action against institutions that do not comply with their obligations. In addition, the changes raise the maximum number of hours that international students may work off campus from 20 to 24, thus helping offset the cost of living in Canada. The estimated net benefit of

these regulatory amendments is expected to be \$6,306,662,553 between 2024 and 2033.

- The [*Regulations Amending the Products Containing Mercury Regulations*](#) (SOR/2024-109) lower the risk of mercury releases into the environment from products in Canada, thereby enabling Canada to meet international requirements for mercury-containing products and to phase out additional mercury-added products. The amendments further align the regulations with other international initiatives, including requirements in the European Union and certain United States of America (U.S.) states. In total, the changes will result in an estimated net benefit of \$5,268,368,280 between 2026 and 2035.

The purpose of CBA is to determine whether the expected benefits of a proposal are greater than the expected costs. This determination, however, is not based entirely on monetized benefits and costs. CBAs frequently include quantitative and qualitative analysis, in addition to monetized analysis, and the overall analysis must consider this broader range of evidence. In the 2024–25 fiscal year:

- Ten regulations with a significant cost impact had monetized costs that were greater than monetized benefits, which typically indicates that some benefits, such as broader societal benefits, could not be monetized and were stated qualitatively alongside benefits that were monetized.
- Similarly, three regulations with a significant cost impact had monetized costs that were equal to monetized benefits. This result is sometimes associated with a direct transfer from one party to another, although it can also indicate that a portion of the impacts could be monetized but others were stated qualitatively.

For detailed benefits and costs by regulation, see [Appendix A](#).

Section 2: implementation of the one-for-one rule

▼ In this section

- [The one-for-one rule](#)
- [Key findings on the implementation of the one-for-one rule](#)

The one-for-one rule

To comply with the annual reporting requirements of the [*Red Tape Reduction Act*](#), this report also provides an update on the implementation of the one-for-one rule.

The one-for-one rule, which was instituted in the 2012–13 fiscal year, seeks to control the administrative burden that regulations impose on businesses.

Administrative burden includes:

- planning, collecting, processing and reporting of information
- completing forms
- retaining data required by the federal government to comply with a regulation

Under the rule, when a new or amended regulation increases the administrative burden on businesses, the cost of this burden must be offset through other regulatory changes. The rule also requires that an existing regulation be repealed each time a new regulation imposes new administrative burden on business.

The rule applies to all regulatory changes made or approved by the GIC or a minister that impose new administrative burden on business, including those with low-cost impacts and significant cost impacts. Under the [*Red Tape Reduction Regulations*](#), the Treasury Board can exempt three categories of regulations from the requirement to offset burden and regulatory titles:

1. regulations related to tax or tax administration
2. regulations where there is no discretion regarding what is to be included in the regulation (for example, treaty obligations or the implementation of a court decision)
3. regulations made in response to emergency, unique or exceptional circumstances, including where compliance with the rule would compromise the Canadian economy, public health or safety

Regulators are required to monetize and report on:

- the change in administrative burden
- feedback from stakeholders and Canadians on regulators' estimates of administrative burden costs or savings to business
- the number of regulations created or removed

The *Red Tape Reduction Regulations* require that dollar values used in estimating administrative burden be expressed in 2012 dollars and discounted to 2012 using a 7% discount rate. This requirement ensures that values and prices that occur at different times are equal in their exchange value (inflation adjustment) and when they occur (discounting). In this report, all figures related to the one-for-one rule are adjusted in this way to permit meaningful and consistent comparison of regulations, regardless of the fiscal year in which they were introduced.

In 2015, the *Red Tape Reduction Act* enshrined the existing policy requirement for the one-for-one rule in law. Section 9 of the *Red Tape Reduction Act* requires that the President of the Treasury Board prepare and make public an annual report on the application of the rule.

The *Red Tape Reduction Regulations* state that the following must be included in the annual report:

- a summary of the increases and decreases in the cost of administrative burden that results from regulatory changes that are made in accordance with section 5 of the Act within the 12-month period ending on March 31 of the year in which the report is made public
- the number of regulations that are amended or repealed as a result of regulatory changes that are made in accordance with section 5 of the Act within that 12-month period

Key findings on the implementation of the one-for-one rule

The main findings on changes in administrative burden and the overall number of regulations for the 2024–25 fiscal year are as follows:

- system-wide, the federal government remains in compliance with the requirement in the *Red Tape Reduction Act* to offset administrative burden and titles within 24 months
- \$10,071,186 more in annual net administrative burden was removed in the 2024–25 fiscal year than was introduced; since the 2012–13 fiscal year, annual net burden has been reduced by approximately \$91.6 million [6](#)
- 38 more regulatory titles were taken off the books than were added, with a total net reduction of 276 titles since the 2012–13 fiscal year

A detailed report on regulations that had implications under the one-for-one rule is in [Appendix B](#).

Under the one-for-one rule, regulatory changes in the 2024–25 fiscal year resulted in the following increases and decreases in the cost of administrative burden on businesses:

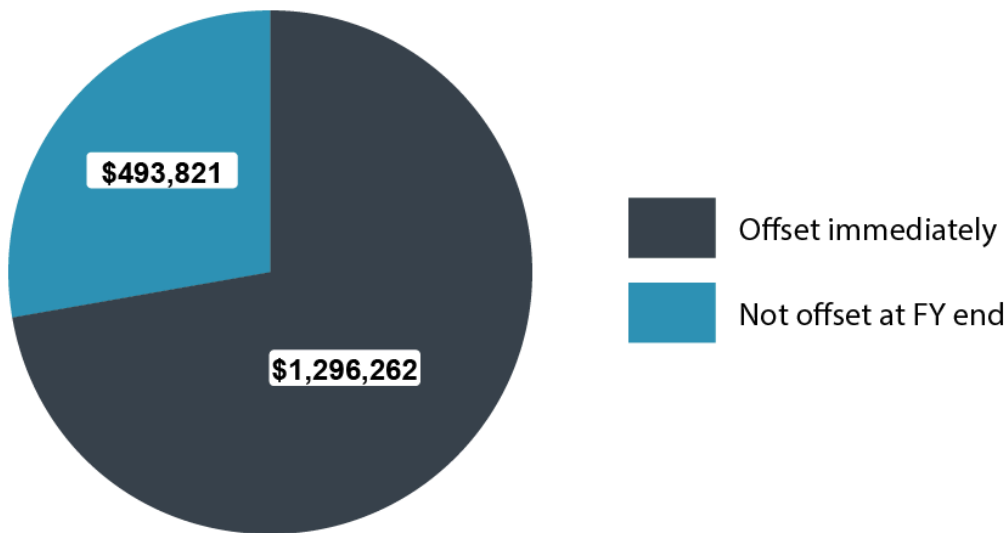
- \$1,790,083 of new burden introduced
- \$11,861,269 of existing burden removed
- net decrease of \$10,071,186 of burden

The rule allows individual portfolios 24 months to offset any new burden introduced. As well, portfolios are allowed to bank burden reductions for future offsets within that portfolio. As a result, some of the \$1,790,083 of new burden introduced in the 2024–25 fiscal year was immediately offset by previously removed burden:

- \$1,296,262 of new burden was offset immediately by previously removed burden
- \$493,821 of new burden had not yet been offset as of March 31, 2025, but is within the 24-month reconciliation period

Figure 4: offset of new administrative burden on businesses introduced in 2024–25

Offset of new burden in FY 2024-25



► Figure 4 - Text version

The changes introduced by the following three regulations represented the largest changes in administrative burden in the 2024–25 fiscal year:

- The *Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Concerning Cannabis (Streamlining of Requirements)* (SOR/2025-43) reduce regulatory burden and support diversity and competition in the legal cannabis market while maintaining the *Cannabis Act*'s public health and public safety objectives. The amendments reduce or remove many existing record-keeping and reporting requirements across five priority areas – licensing, personnel and physical security, production, packaging and labelling, and record-keeping and reporting – resulting in a reduction of \$7,759,263 in annualized administrative burden on business.
- The *Regulations Amending Schedule 2 to the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act and the Fuel Charge Regulations* (SOR/2025-107) cease the application of the fuel charge by setting the applicable charge rates in Schedule 2 of the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act* to zero. The Regulations also remove specific administrative obligations, such as requirements to file and to register under Part 1 of the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act*. This measure will result in an

annualized administrative cost savings of \$1,756,318, reflecting savings due to ceasing the filing requirements for about 13,000 registrants.

- The *Biocides Regulations* (SOR/2024-110) introduce a modern regulatory framework for biocides, providing Canadians with more timely access to safe, effective and high-quality products while reducing burden. Under the new framework, authorization holders will no longer be required to submit an annual summary report to the regulator, nor to renew their registration for surface sanitizers every five years. The amendment will result in an annual net reduction of \$1,581,796 in administrative burden on authorization holders.

Under the one-for-one rule, regulatory changes in the 2024–25 fiscal year resulted in the following increases and decreases in the stock of federal regulations:

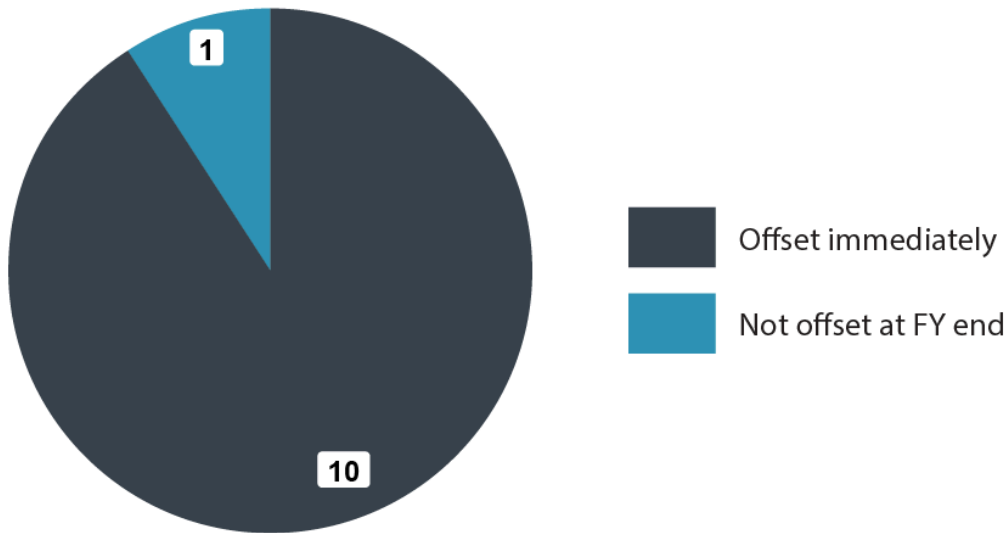
- five new regulatory titles imposing administrative burden on business were introduced
- 25 regulatory titles were repealed
- 24 existing titles were repealed and replaced with six new titles

Although eleven new titles were introduced over the course of the year, the rule allows individual portfolios 24 months to offset these titles. As is the case with administrative burden, portfolios are allowed to bank title repeals for future offsets within the portfolio. As a result, all but one of these new titles have already been offset:

- ten were offset immediately by previously removed titles
- one was not yet offset as of March 31, 2025, but is within the 24-month reconciliation period

Figure 5: offset of new regulatory titles introduced in 2024–25

Offset of new titles in FY 2024-25



► Figure 5 - Text version

The Treasury Board is responsible for ensuring compliance with the one-for-one rule across government and for addressing situations of non-compliance. System-wide, the federal government remains in compliance with the requirement in the *Red Tape Reduction Act* to offset new administrative burden and titles within 24 months.

TBS supports the Treasury Board in its oversight function by tracking offsetting requirements by portfolio. As of March 31, 2025, three portfolios were in non-compliance with the requirement to offset burden and/or titles. Officials from TBS and the organizations in deficit situations continue to work together to identify opportunities to achieve these outstanding offsets. A detailed list of burden and titles that are past the 24-month offset period is in [Appendix B](#).

In the 2024–25 fiscal year, the Treasury Board approved the exemption of 7 regulations from the requirement to offset burden and titles:

- two were related to tax and tax administration
- five were related to non-discretionary obligations
- none was related to emergency, unique or exceptional circumstances

Figure 6: overview of the implementation of the one-for-one rule for regulations published in the 2024–25 fiscal year

38

fewer regulations in the regulatory stock

49 regulations repealed

11 regulations added

7

exemptions to the one-for-one rule

2 exemptions for tax or tax administration

5 non-discretionary obligations

0 emergency, unique or exceptional circumstances

\$10,071,186

net decrease in administrative burden costs

24 regulations increased burden by \$1,790,083

11 regulations decreased burden by \$11,861,269

Section 3: update on the Administrative Burden Baseline

▼ In this section

- [The Administrative Burden Baseline](#)
- [Key findings on the Administrative Burden Baseline](#)

The Administrative Burden Baseline

The Administrative Burden Baseline (ABB) provides Canadians with a count of the total number of administrative requirements on businesses in all federal regulations (GIC, ministerial and independent regulatory authorities) and associated forms.

For the purposes of the ABB, an administrative requirement is a compulsion, obligation, demand or prohibition placed on a business, its activities or its operations through a GIC or non-GIC regulation. A requirement may also be thought of as any obligation that a business must satisfy to avoid penalties or delays. Regulatory requirements generally use directive words or phrases such as “shall,” “must” and “is to,” and the ABB counts these references in the regulatory text or other documents such as forms or program materials that explain obligations of the regulated party.

The ABB does not consider the costs that businesses incur when fulfilling administrative requirements; the cost impacts of these requirements are instead calculated as part of the CBA and one-for-one rule analysis in individual regulatory proposals. As a result, an increase or decrease in the ABB count does not necessarily indicate a change in the overall burden on business.

The ABB was first publicly reported on in September 2014, providing a baseline count of administrative requirements by regulator. Since then, regulators continue to:

- count their administrative requirements occurring from July 1 to June 30 each year

- publicly post updates to their ABB count by September 30 each year

Key findings on the Administrative Burden Baseline

The baseline provides Canadians with information on 38 regulators that are responsible for GIC and non-GIC regulations that were identified as containing administrative requirements on business when the ABB was initiated in 2014. ⁷

As of June 30, 2024:

- the total number of administrative requirements was 149,312, a decrease of 89 (or 0.06%) from the 2023 count of 149,401
- there were 601 regulations identified by regulators as having administrative requirements, a decrease of 4 (or 0.66%) from the 2023 figure of 605; for reference, there are approximately 3,000 federal regulations currently in place
- the average number of administrative requirements per regulation was 248.4, an increase of 1.5 (or 0.7%) from the 2023 average of 246.9

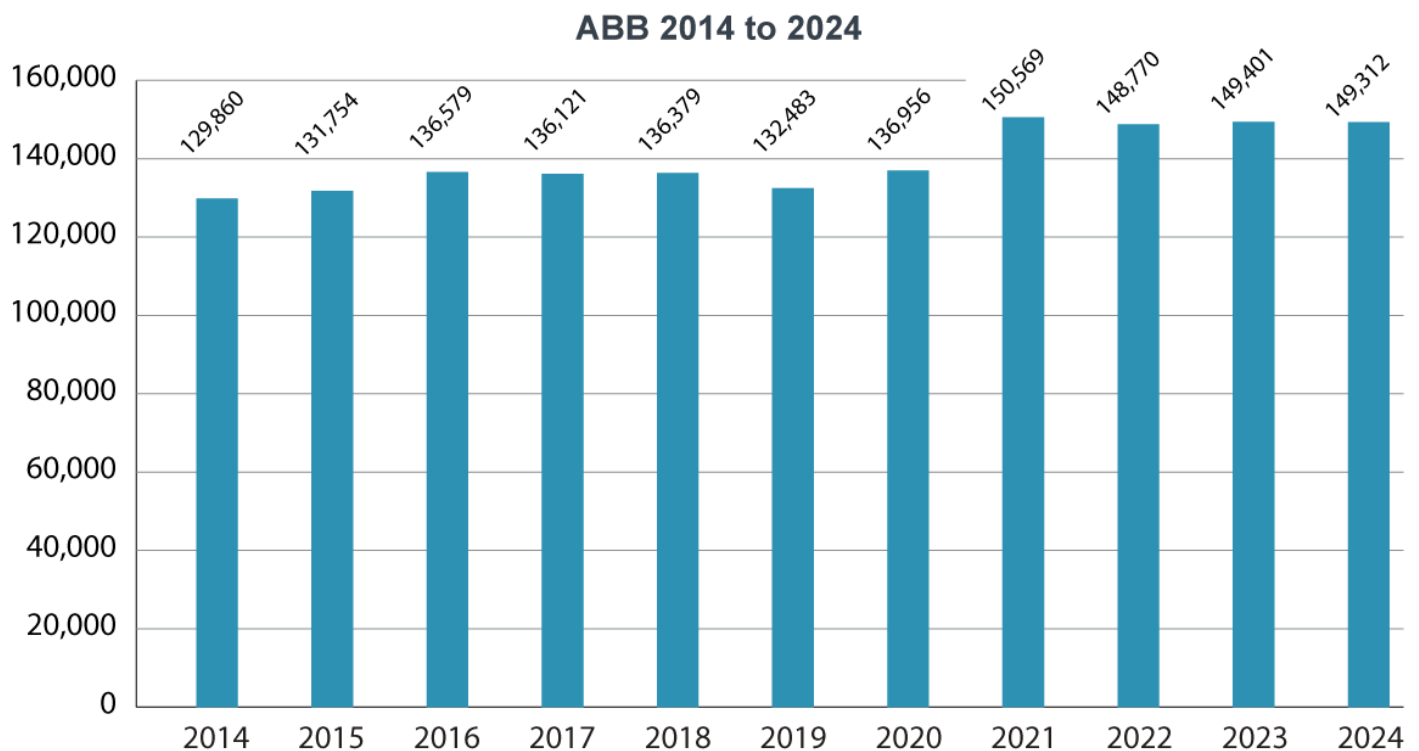
The top three changes in the ABB in 2024 were:

- The Canadian Food Inspection Agency's count decreased by 710 requirements. This reduction results from several measures, including:
 - 71 fewer administrative requirements (net) related to the repeal of the previous *Feeds Regulations, 1983* and its replacement with the new modernized *Feeds Regulations, 2024*
 - the replacement and revision of forms that removed 399 requirements
 - the removal from the count of 242 requirements related to a technical standard that been counted previously but whose requirements were ultimately determined to be compliance-focused and not administrative in nature
- Environment and Climate Change Canada's count increased by 347 requirements resulting from amendments to the *Output-Based Pricing System Regulations*, the *Passenger Automobile and Light Truck Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations*, and the *Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations*
- The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission's count increased by 140, relating mainly to forms that were developed or updated to meet regulatory requirements:

- The form “REGDOC-2.5.6: Design of Rooms Where Unsealed Nuclear Substances Are Used” was revised, resulting in the replacement of the existing form with seven new forms (one for each room classification)
- The addition of five Annual Compliance Report (ACR) forms related to Class II nuclear facilities and prescribed equipment, which were previously omitted from the ABB count by error, have now been included

This year’s ABB count of 149,312 requirements was 19,452 greater than initial baseline count in 2014, an overall increase of approximately 15%. As noted above, this increase does not necessarily indicate an increase in the administrative costs imposed on businesses.

Figure 7: annual ABB counts 2014 to 2024



► [Figure 7 - Text version](#)

A detailed summary of the ABB count for 2024 and for previous years can be found in [Appendix C](#).

Section 4: balancing effective regulation with red tape reduction

▼ In this section

- [Enhancing trade through regulatory cooperation](#)
- [Mutual recognition pilot](#)
- [Canada / European Union Regulatory Cooperation Forum](#)
- [Canada / U.S. Regulatory Cooperation Council](#)
- [Enabling innovation](#)
- [Regulatory reviews](#)
- [External Advisory Committee on Regulatory Competitiveness](#)

TBS continued to support Canada’s regulators in building a modern and competitive regulatory system in 2024–25. While regulations are essential, they can sometimes become outdated, duplicative or overly complex—what is often called “red tape.”

To help address this, TBS established the [Red Tape Reduction Office](#) in 2024–25. This office is focused on:

- making the regulatory system more efficient
- reducing barriers to investment and economic growth
- lowering costs for Canadians and businesses

The Red Tape Reduction Office will play a central role in advancing regulatory burden reduction in the years to come.

Enhancing trade through regulatory cooperation

In partnership with federal regulators, TBS worked with provinces, territories and foreign jurisdictions to reduce unnecessary regulatory barriers to trade and competitiveness.

Mutual recognition pilot

Broader applications of mutual recognition

The CIT's leadership on the trucking pilot project reflects a commitment to strengthening domestic trade through collaborative efforts that reduce red tape. Building on the pilot's success, in 2025 broader applications of mutual recognition, including a national mutual recognition agreement on consumer goods, are being explored.

In September 2024, the Canadian Free Trade Agreement's (CFTA) [Committee on Internal Trade \(CIT\)](#) launched a pilot project in the trucking sector to reduce internal trade barriers and ease the movement of goods across Canada. All 14 Canadian jurisdictions are participating to mutually recognize certain trucking regulations (for example, signage requirements for oversized vehicles that vary by province) while maintaining safety standards.

Canada / European Union Regulatory Cooperation Forum

Case Study: Cooperation on hydrogen

Canada and the EU held a round table in June 2024 focused on regulatory cooperation in the hydrogen sector. The event brought together 14 Canadian and 8 European stakeholder groups to discuss current and expected regulatory barriers to trade, alignment of standards, and opportunities to advance regulatory cooperation. At the end of the meeting, the Canadian Hydrogen Association and Hydrogen Europe signed a [Memorandum of Understanding](#) committing to further progress in the hydrogen sector, including to accelerate hydrogen deployment and facilitate trade in clean molecules.

In April 2024, Canada hosted the sixth annual meeting of the [Canada-European Union \(EU\) Regulatory Cooperation Forum \(RCF\)](#) in Ottawa. Regulators from Canada and the EU provided updates on their joint work streams under the RCF, including on:

- animal welfare
- consumer product safety
- pediatric medicines

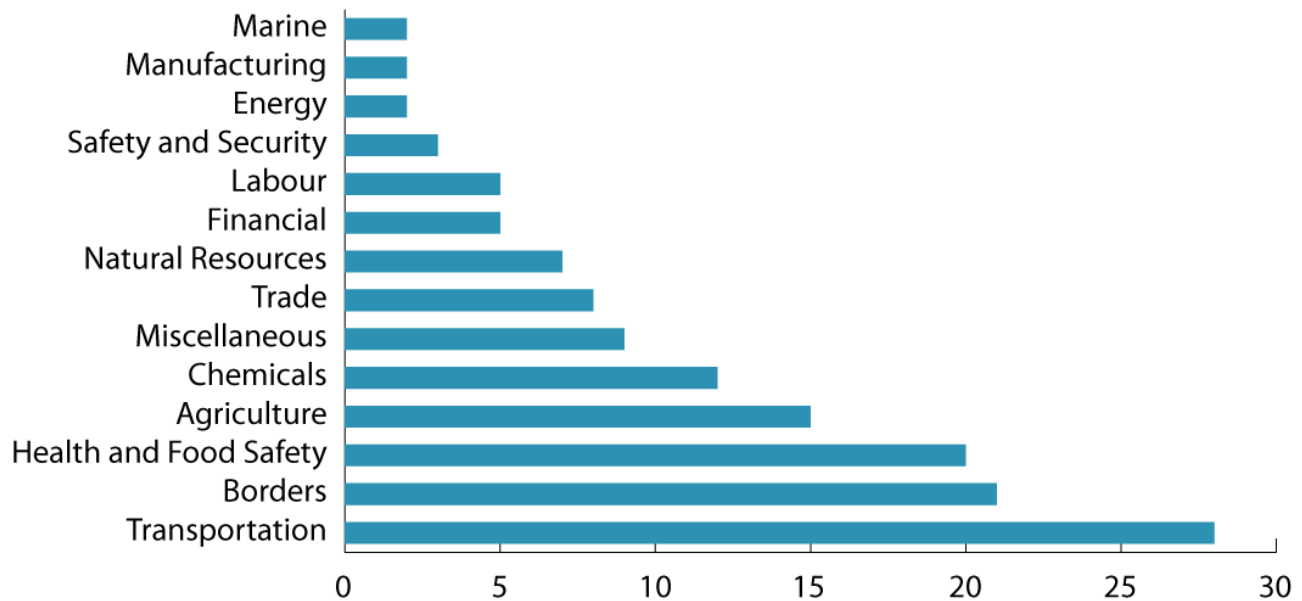
Following the annual meeting, the RCF held a stakeholder debriefing. The co-chairs shared updates on the RCF's activities and outcomes with over 60 stakeholders from Canada and the EU, including representatives from businesses, trade associations, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and the public service.

Canada / U.S. Regulatory Cooperation Council

In spring and summer 2024, the President of the Treasury Board also hosted a series of domestic and international round tables with Canadian and U.S. business leaders, industry representatives and associations ([Canada-United States Regulatory Cooperation Council](#)). These discussions focused on exploring opportunities for regulatory cooperation between Canada and the U.S. to address barriers to trade and support economic growth. Meetings were held in cities across Canada, as well as in Chicago and Washington.

Overall, the President of the Treasury Board spoke with 83 Canadian and U.S. stakeholders, who noted over 250+ bilateral irritants related to transportation, borders, health and food safety, agriculture, and more. These irritants were shared with Canadian regulators and U.S. counterparts for assessment.

Figure 8. Distribution of areas of interest from round table submissions (stakeholder count)



► Figure 8 - Text version

Note: This horizontal bar chart displays the number of stakeholders who submitted an issue related to each area of interest. The y-axis lists the areas of interest, and the x-axis displays the count of unique stakeholders for each category. Each stakeholder is counted once per area of interest, even if they submitted multiple issues related to that category. The chart indicates that Transportation has the highest count of unique stakeholders, followed by Borders and Health and Food Safety.

The President of the Treasury Board committed to ongoing engagement with Canadian stakeholders and regulators, as well as U.S. colleagues, to explore potential opportunities for bilateral regulatory cooperation.

Informed by the round tables, senior officials from TBS and the U.S. Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) co-chaired a meeting of the Canada–U.S. Regulatory Cooperation Council (RCC) in September 2024 where Canadian and U.S. regulators:

- finalized the completion of 19 RCC work plans
- agreed to the continuation of 4 existing work plans
- discussed possible new areas for collaboration, including agriculture, transportation and auto manufacturing

On the margins of that meeting, the President of the Treasury Board and the Director of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) met with stakeholders from both countries to discuss progress on RCC initiatives. They highlighted the importance and value of regulatory cooperation, transparency and collaboration. Both leaders committed to identifying opportunities for future cooperation.

Enabling innovation

The [Centre for Regulatory Innovation](#) (the Centre) helps federal regulators identify and overcome barriers to regulatory innovation. It provides advice, funding and tools, and encourages collaboration to improve regulations, support innovation and boost economic growth. Funded projects usually run over several years and provide valuable insights that help regulators make better decisions.

Regulatory Experimentation Expense Fund

In 2024–25, the Centre funded five projects through its Regulatory Experimentation Expense Fund (REEF) committing over \$1.7 million over three years across five departments and agencies. The projects include:

- Canada Energy Regulator to develop and test new regulatory requirements to protect Indigenous rights and interests using a co-creation model
- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and Canadian Food Inspection Agency to streamline approval processes for new fertilizers to reduce delays, support innovation and maintain safety
- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and Canadian Food Inspection Agency to explore safer pathways for microbial mitigation ingredients in animal feed to balance innovation, animal health and risk oversight
- Transport Canada and the National Research Council to assess how Maritime Autonomous Surface Ships can be safely integrated into Canadian waters
- Transport Canada to study how extended reality simulators could qualify for pilot training credits, modernizing certification standards and supporting technology use in aviation

Reducing burden with regulatory technology

Regulations and guidance are often written with technical language, which can make them hard for businesses to understand. One way to make compliance easier is by writing the rules in a format that computers can read; this is called “rules as code.”

In 2024–25 through the Regulators’ Capacity Fund, Natural Resources Canada received \$545,000 to apply a rules as code approach in the mining sector. The project was able to transform complex regulatory requirements into an accessible, user-friendly digital tool that helps the mining industry navigate the federal permitting process. This reduces the burden on businesses and makes it easier to comply with regulations.

Regulators’ Capacity Fund

From 2019 to 2025, the Regulators’ Capacity Fund provided a total of \$14.2 million to help regulators break down barriers to innovation, trade and economic growth, and develop tools to modernize regulatory administration. The fund supported 37 projects across 14 departments and agencies, covering topics like:

- artificial intelligence testing
- domestic meat trade challenges
- online dispute resolution platforms

In its final year, 2024–25, the Regulators’ Capacity Fund supported six projects totalling \$3.8 million. These projects focused on modernizing regulations through:

- drone pesticide studies
- virtual safety testing for automated vehicles
- streamlined greenhouse gas reporting
- improved cost–benefit analysis
- cyber security tools

Regulatory sandboxes

In [Budget 2024](#) and [the Fall Economic Statement](#), the government committed to expanding the use of regulatory sandboxes (a way for businesses to test new products, services, or technologies in a controlled environment under regulatory

supervision) across the government to reduce red tape. This includes plans to amend the *Red Tape Reduction Act*. The Centre is working to create a federal framework to ensure consistent rules and management of regulatory sandboxes across government.

Regulatory Technology Forum

The Centre also launched the Regulatory Technology Forum, a space for regulators to share ideas, showcase their work, and learn about new technologies that can improve how the government develops and enforces rules.

In its first two sessions, the Forum brought together over 150 participants from 25 departments and agencies to look at real-world uses of digital tools. For example, virtual reality is being used to improve inspection training and de-escalation skills, cutting costs while increasing public safety. Additionally, web discovery tools are being used to help make regulatory information easier to find, saving time for businesses and Canadians. By encouraging innovation and collaboration across government, the Forum is helping to deliver smarter, more responsive regulations that better serve and protect Canadians.

Regulatory reviews

TBS advanced the third round of Regulatory Reviews, focusing on the blue economy and supply chains. The Blue Economy Regulatory Review looked at regulatory and operational challenges and identified ways to support responsible growth in ocean-based industries.

The [Blue Economy Regulatory Roadmap](#) was completed and published online in June 2024, outlining specific actions to help communities and businesses that rely on the ocean economy to seize new opportunities, across five key themes:

- marine renewable energy and environmental protection
- marine spatial planning
- marine autonomous surface ships
- ocean technology
- sustainable fishing gear and practices

TBS continued work on the [Supply Chain Regulatory Review](#), which aims to strengthen Canada's supply chains through smarter regulation. TBS worked with departments and agencies to review stakeholder input from a consultation held in winter 2024 and develop potential actions.

In addition, departments continued to implement initiatives from the first two rounds of Regulatory Reviews, further contributing to reducing regulatory barriers in the system. As of winter 2025, about 60% of those initiatives have been completed, including 70% from Round 1 and nearly 40% from Round 2.

These efforts are reducing regulatory barriers and modernizing key sectors such as health and transportation. For example, Health Canada amended regulations to update recall requirements, which clarifies responsibilities for industry stakeholders and enhances international alignment, while Transport Canada uses an advanced analytics system to assess the risk of inbound air cargo shipments and support the security of commercial aviation.

External Advisory Committee on Regulatory Competitiveness

The [External Advisory Committee on Regulatory Competitiveness](#) (EACRC) submitted its [Final Advice Letter](#) to the President of the Treasury Board in June 2024.

In it, the EACRC made two key recommendations:

- Make regulatory measurement a government-wide priority, with an early emphasis on a digitized inventory of regulatory requirements that is searchable, can be used by any department, is accessible to Canadians, and is easy to use
- Maintain strong avenues for external advice

The letter also included suggestions to strengthen the Cabinet Directive on Regulation and called for regular reviews of existing regulations to keep them relevant and effective.

Over the course of its mandate, EACRC provided nine formal pieces of advice and called for the government to prioritize regulatory excellence, which “serves the public interest by promoting strong protections while minimizing unnecessary

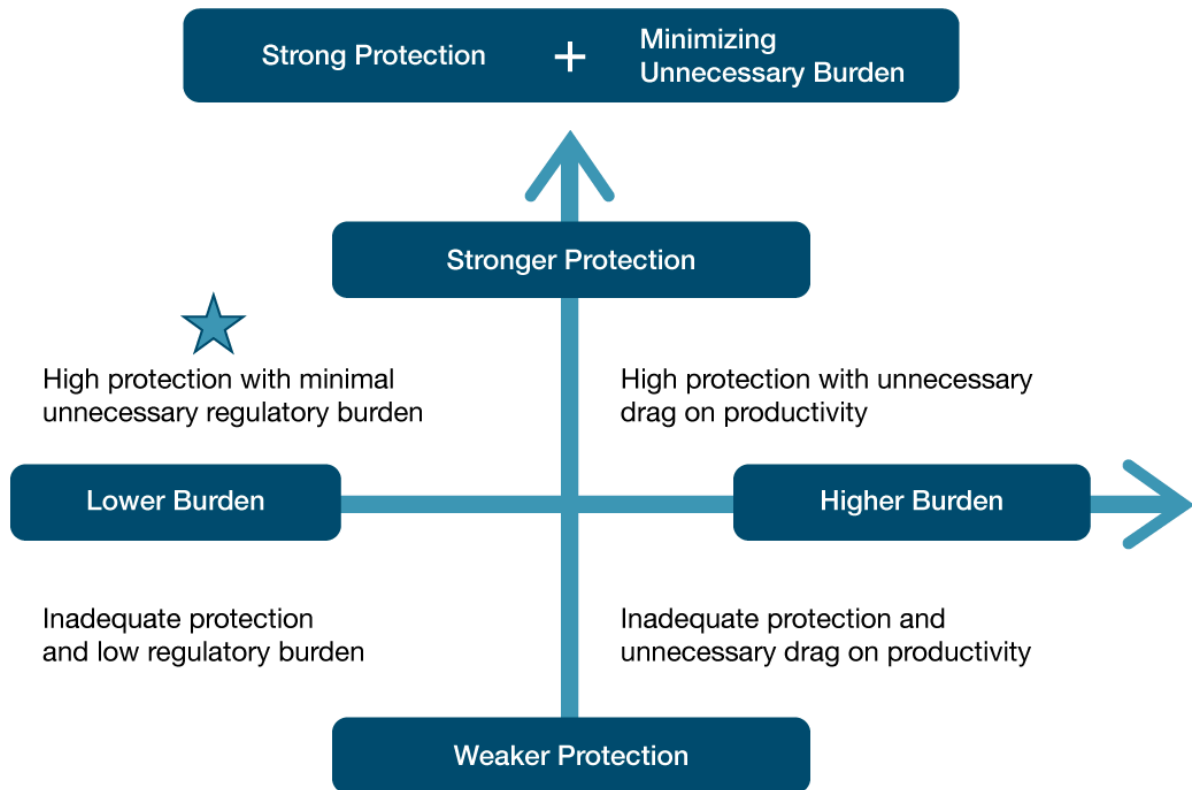
burdens that can limit economic opportunities.” The EACRC’s advice has informed the government’s continued efforts to improve the regulatory system and reduce regulatory burden for Canadians and businesses. For example, TBS is:

- leading efforts to reduce red tape and support economic growth, while maintaining high standards for health, safety, security and the environment through the Red Tape Reduction Office and a Government of Canada Red Tape Review across the federal regulatory system
- partnering with the Community of Federal Regulators to offer training that supports regulatory excellence, including building knowledge of new technologies that can help regulators work more efficiently and improve regulatory outcomes for Canadians and business
- supporting federal partners in the development of digital tools that will improve regulatory measurement and make it easier to identify duplication and overlap across regulations

Regulatory excellence

The committee stated in their letter that: *“Regulatory excellence serves the public interest by promoting strong protections while minimizing unnecessary burden that can limit economic opportunities”*. The committee also included the Regulatory Excellence diagram to help illustrate their perspective.

Regulatory Excellence



► Figure 9 - Text version

Appendix A: detailed report on cost-benefit analyses for the 2024–25 fiscal year

Figures in this appendix are taken from the RIAs in final federal regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, in the 2024–25 fiscal year. To permit meaningful and consistent comparison of regulations, regardless of the fiscal year in which they were introduced, figures are expressed in 2024 dollars and vary from those published in the RIAs.

Table A1 lists GIC regulations finalized in the 2024–25 fiscal year that had significant cost impacts and that included both monetized benefits **and** monetized costs. These regulations may also include quantitative and qualitative data from a CBA to supplement the monetized CBA.

Table A1: GIC regulations finalized in the 2024–25 fiscal year that had significant cost impacts and that included monetized benefits and costs

Department or agency	Regulation	Benefits (total present value)	Costs (total present value)	Net present value
Health Canada	<u><i>Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Concerning the Disclosure of Cosmetic Ingredients</i></u> (SOR/2024-63)	\$430,187	\$19,910,626	-\$19,480,439
Canada Post Corporation	<u><i>Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Canada Post Corporation Act</i></u> (SOR/2024-67)	\$121,900,000	\$121,900,000	\$0
Environment and Climate Change Canada	<u><i>Regulations Amending the Products Containing Mercury Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2024-109)	\$5,489,712,196	\$221,343,915	\$5,268,368,280
Health Canada	<u><i>Biocides Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2024-110)	\$89,042,941	\$406,858,778	-\$317,815,837
Canadian Food Inspection Agency	<u><i>Feeds Regulations, 2024</i></u> (SOR/2024-132)	\$8,579,316	\$561,569,019	-\$552,989,703
Transport Canada	<u><i>Marine Safety Management System Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2024-133)	\$2,772,599	\$114,095,826	-\$111,823,227
Employment and Social Development Canada	<u><i>Regulations Amending the Canada Student Financial Assistance Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2024-146)	\$1,743,000,000	\$1,087,000,000	\$656,000,000

Canada Border Services Agency	<u><i>Regulations Amending the Presentation of Persons (2003) Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2024-147)	\$49,410,586	\$230,582,736	-\$181,172,150
Transport Canada	<u><i>Canadian Navigable Waters Act Fees Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2024-148)	\$13,640,000	\$13,640,000	\$0
Public Safety Canada	<u><i>Regulations Amending the Corrections and Conditional Release Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2024-181)	\$102,031	\$8,993,060	-\$8,891,030
Employment and Social Development Canada	<u><i>Regulations Amending the Canada Student Loans Regulations and the Canada Student Financial Assistance Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2024-210)	\$87,400,000	\$87,400,000	\$0
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada	<u><i>Regulations Amending the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (Designated Learning Institutions)</i></u> (SOR/2024-219)	\$7,070,916,259	\$764,253,706	\$6,306,662,553
Health Canada	<u><i>Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Food and Drugs Act (Agile Licensing)</i></u> (SOR/2024-238)	\$62,118,887	\$189,954,137	-\$127,835,250

Transport Canada	<u>Regulations Amending the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations (School Buses)</u> (SOR/2024-239)	\$52,336,028	\$200,740,929	-\$148,404,901
Canada Post Corporation	<u>Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Canada Post Corporation Act</u> (SOR/2024-262) ⁸	\$531,175,905	\$506,133,943	\$25,041,962
Environment and Climate Change Canada	<u>Clean Electricity Regulations</u> (SOR/2024-263)	\$54,896,000,000	\$40,340,000,000	\$14,556,000,000
Employment and Social Development Canada	<u>Regulations Amending the Canada Pension Plan Regulations</u> (SOR/2024-265)	\$70,660,000	\$76,640,000	-\$5,980,000
Canada Employment Insurance Commission	<u>Regulations Amending the Employment Insurance Regulations (Pilot Project No. 23)</u> (SOR/2025-10)	\$3,809,172	\$5,432,277	-\$1,623,105
Transport Canada	<u>Regulations Amending the Canadian Aviation Regulations (RPAS – Beyond Visual Line-of-Sight and Other Operations)</u> (SOR/2025-70)	\$75,431,477	\$27,263,896	\$48,167,581
Environment and Climate Change Canada	<u>Reduction in the Release of Volatile Organic Compounds (Storage and Loading of Volatile Petroleum</u>	\$1,597,719,974	\$1,279,644,511	\$318,075,463

	<u>Liquids) Regulations</u> (SOR/2025-88)			
Department of Finance Canada	<u>Regulations Amending the Financial Consumer Protection Framework Regulations</u> (SOR/2025-96)	\$4,224,060,280	\$4,127,684,150	\$96,376,130
Total	*	\$76,189,717,836	\$50,391,041,510	\$25,798,676,326

* Totals in this table may not fully add up due to rounding.

8 The Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Canada Post Corporation Act (SOR/2024-262) increased prices paid by Canadians for postage and used the first year of implementation as the base year for costing. To convert the values into 2024 dollars, an estimated CPI of 2% was used for 2025, based on the Bank of Canada's April 2025 Monetary Policy Report inflation outlook.

Table A2 lists GIC regulations finalized in the 2024–25 fiscal year that had significant cost impacts and that included monetized costs but not monetized benefits. If it is not possible to quantify the benefits or costs of a proposal that has significant cost impacts, a rigorous qualitative analysis of costs or benefits of the proposed regulation is required, with the concurrence of TBS.

Table A2: GIC regulations finalized in the 2024–25 fiscal year that had significant cost impacts and for which only costs were monetized

Department or agency	Regulation	Costs (total present value)
Environment and Climate Change Canada	<u>Regulations Amending the Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations</u> (SOR/2024-145)	\$16,240,000
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	<u>Possession and Export of Elvers Regulations</u> (SOR/2024-237)	\$26,853,761
Department of Finance Canada	<u>Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act</u> SOR/2024-266	\$17,885,867

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes <u>Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act</u> (SOR/2024-267) 	
Employment and Social Development Canada	<u>Canada Disability Benefit Regulations</u> (SOR/2025-35)	\$479,704,805
Department of Finance Canada	<u>Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Reporting of Goods Regulations</u> (SOR/2025-67) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes <u>Regulations Amending the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Regulations and the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations</u> (SOR/2025-68) 	\$84,444,780
Total		\$625,129,213

Table A3 lists GIC regulations finalized in the 2024–25 fiscal year that had significant cost impacts and that did not include monetized benefits and costs.

Table A3: GIC regulations finalized in 2024–25 that had significant cost impacts and did not include monetized costs or benefits

Department or agency	Regulation
Environment and Climate Change Canada	<u>Regulations Amending Schedule 2 to the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act and the Fuel Charge Regulations</u> (SOR/2025-107) – the GIC exempted this regulation from the analytical requirements of the CDR based on subsection 5.5 of the directive.

Appendix B: detailed report on the one-for-one rule for the 2024–25 fiscal year

Table B1: final GIC and ministerial regulatory changes in the 2024–25 fiscal year that had administrative burden implications under the one-for-one rule and that were published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II

Department or agency	Regulation	Publication date	Net burden in	Net burden out
Health Canada	<u><i>Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Concerning the Disclosure of Cosmetic Ingredients</i></u> (SOR/2024-63)	April 24, 2024	\$6,517	\$0
Natural Resources Canada	<u><i>Regulations Amending the Explosives Regulations, 2013</i></u> (SOR/2024-77)	May 22, 2024	\$0	\$301,062
Environment and Climate Change Canada	<u><i>Regulations Amending the Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2024-97)	June 5, 2024	\$543	\$0
Health Canada	<u><i>Order Amending Schedules I and VI to the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (Synthetic Opioids and Emerging Fentanyl Precursors)</i></u> (SOR/2024-98)	June 5, 2024	\$583	\$0
Labour Program	<u><i>Regulations Amending the Pay Equity Regulations (Administrative Monetary Penalties and Technical Amendments)</i></u> (SOR/2024-101)	June 5, 2024	\$42,548	\$0
Environment and Climate Change Canada	<u><i>Regulations Amending the Products Containing Mercury Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2024-109)	June 19, 2024	\$0	\$625
Health Canada	<u><i>Biocides Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2024-110)	June 19, 2024	\$0	\$1,581,796
Department of Finance Canada	<u><i>Order Amending the Ukraine Goods Remission Order</i></u> (SOR/2024-111)	June 19, 2024	\$0	\$252
Global Affairs Canada	<u><i>Order Amending the Export Control List</i></u> (SOR/2024-112)	June 19, 2024	\$39	\$0
Environment and Climate Change Canada	<u><i>Order Amending Schedule 1 to the Species at Risk Act (Chestnut-collared Longspur and Nine Other Wildlife Species)</i></u> (SOR/2024-123)	June 19, 2024	\$308	\$0

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	<u>Feeds Regulations, 2024</u> (SOR/2024-132)	July 3, 2024	\$889,136	\$0
Transport Canada	<u>Marine Safety Management System Regulations</u> (SOR/2024-133)	July 3, 2024	\$317,528	\$0
Health Canada	<u>Regulations Amending the Food and Drug Regulations and the Medical Devices Regulations (Recalls, Establishment Licences and Finished Product Testing)</u> (SOR/2024-136)	July 3, 2024	\$18,310	\$0
Global Affairs Canada	<u>Order Amending the General Import Permit No. 80 — Carbon Steel</u> (SOR/2024-214) and <u>Order Amending the General Import Permit No. 81 — Specialty Steel Products</u> (SOR/2024-215)	November 20, 2024	\$6,619	\$0
Health Canada	<u>Regulations Amending the Safe Food for Canadians Regulations (City of Lloydminster)</u> (SOR/2024-216)	November 20, 2024	\$0	\$17,494
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada	<u>Regulations Amending the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (Designated Learning Institutions)</u> (SOR/2024-219)	November 20, 2024	\$210,450	\$0
Environment and Climate Change Canada	<u>National Parks of Canada Land Use Planning Regulations</u> (SOR/2024-230)	December 4, 2024	\$0	\$43
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	<u>Possession and Export of Elvers Regulations</u> (SOR/2024-237)	December 18, 2024	\$19,075	\$0
Health Canada	<u>Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Food and Drugs Act (Agile Licensing)</u> (SOR/2024-238)	December 18, 2024	\$0	\$24,728

Environment and Climate Change Canada	<u>Clean Electricity Regulations (SOR/2024-263)</u>	December 18, 2024	\$74,669	\$0
Department of Finance Canada	<u>Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (SOR/2024-267)</u>	January 1, 2025	\$21,071	\$0
Natural Resources Canada	<u>Canada Offshore Renewable Energy Regulations (SOR/2024-272)</u>	January 1, 2025	\$1,281	\$0
Transport Canada	<u>Regulations Amending the Canadian Aviation Regulations (Various Amendments, 2023) (SOR/2025-26)</u>	February 26, 2025	\$74	\$0
Global Affairs Canada	<u>Order Amending the Automatic Firearms Country Control List (SOR/2025-41)</u>	March 12, 2025	\$55	\$0
Health Canada	<u>Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Concerning Cannabis (Streamlining of Requirements) (SOR/2025-43)</u>	March 12, 2025	\$0	\$7,759,263
Health Canada	<u>Order Amending Schedule 2 to the Cannabis Act (SOR/2025-44)</u>	March 12, 2025	\$0	\$23,162
Health Canada	<u>Order Amending Schedule V to the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (Fentanyl Precursors and Carisoprodol) (SOR/2025-64)</u>	March 12, 2025	\$0	\$0
Transport Canada	<u>Regulations Amending the Canadian Aviation Regulations (RPAS – Beyond Visual Line-of-Sight and Other Operations) (SOR/2025-70)</u>	March 26, 2025	\$0	\$396,526
Environment and Climate Change Canada	<u>Regulations Amending the Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations (SOR/2025-73)</u>	March 26, 2025	\$9,010	\$0

Labour Program	<u><i>Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Canada Labour Code</i></u> (SOR/2025-79)	March 26, 2025	\$3,620	\$0
Health Canada	<u><i>Tobacco Charges Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2025-80)	March 26, 2025	\$2,338	\$0
Environment and Climate Change Canada	<u><i>Reduction in the Release of Volatile Organic Compounds (Storage and Loading of Volatile Petroleum Liquids) Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2025-88)	March 26, 2025	\$165,750	\$0
Global Affairs Canada	<u><i>Order Amending the Export Control List</i></u> (SOR/2025-89)	March 26, 2025	\$150	\$0
Environment and Climate Change Canada	<u><i>Regulations Amending the Wildlife Area Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2025-100)	March 26, 2025	\$409	\$0
Department of Finance Canada	<u><i>Regulations Amending Schedule 2 to the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act and the Fuel Charge Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2025-107)	March 15, 2025	\$0	\$1,756,318
Total			\$1,790,083	\$11,861,269

Table B2: new and repealed GIC and ministerial regulatory titles in the 2024–25 fiscal year

Department or agency	Regulation	Net title change
New regulatory titles that have administrative burden		
Health Canada	<u><i>Biocides Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2024-110)	1
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	<u><i>Possession and Export of Elvers Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2024-237)	1
Natural Resources Canada	<u><i>Canada Offshore Renewable Energy Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2024-272)	1
Health Canada	<u><i>Tobacco Charges Regulations</i></u> (SOR/2025-80)	1
Environment and Climate Change	<u><i>Reduction in the Release of Volatile Organic Compounds (Storage and Loading of Volatile Petroleum Liquids) Regulations</i></u>	1

Canada	(SOR/2025-88)	
Subtotal		5
Repealed regulatory titles		
Public Service Commission of Canada	<u>Regulations Repealing the Communications Security Establishment Appointments Regulations (Miscellaneous Program)</u> (SOR/2024-51) repealed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Communications Security Establishment Appointments Regulations</i> (C.R.C., c. 1341) 	(1)
Public Service Commission of Canada	<u>Order Repealing the Communications Security Establishment Exclusion of Positions and Employees Approval Order (Miscellaneous Program)</u> (SOR/2024-52) repealed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Communications Security Establishment Exclusion of Positions and Employees Approval Order</i> (C.R.C., c. 1342) 	(1)
Transport Canada	<u>Regulations Repealing the Sable Island Regulations (Miscellaneous Program)</u> (SOR/2024-232) repealed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sable Island Regulations</i> (C.R.C., c. 1465) 	(1)
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	<u>Regulations Amending and Repealing Certain Regulations Made Under the First Nations Fiscal Management Act</u> (SOR/2024-255) repealed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Financing Secured by Other Revenues Regulations</i> (SOR/2011-211) 	(1)
Public Safety Canada	<u>Regulations Repealing the Firearms Records Regulations (Classification)</u> (SOR/2024-276) repealed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Firearms Records Regulations (Classification)</i> (SOR/2014-198) 	(1)
Department of Finance Canada	<u>Order Repealing the United States Surtax Order (2025)</u> (SOR/2025-16) repealed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>United States Surtax Order (2025)</i> (SOR/2025-15) 	(1)
Global Affairs Canada	<u>Order Repealing Certain Orders Made Under the Special Economic Measures Act</u> (SOR/2025-49) repealed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Special Economic Measures (Burma) Permit Authorization Order</i> (SOR/2007-286) 	(19)

- *Special Economic Measures (Zimbabwe) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2008-249)*
- *Special Economic Measures (Iran) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2010-166)*
- *Special Economic Measures (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2011-168)*
- *Special Economic Measures (Syria) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2014-18)*
- *Special Economic Measures (Russia) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2014-59)*
- *Special Economic Measures (Ukraine) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2014-61)*
- *Special Economic Measures (South Sudan) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2014-236)*
- *Special Economic Measures (Venezuela) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2017-205)*
- *Special Economic Measures (Nicaragua) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2019-233)*
- *Special Economic Measures (Belarus) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2020-215)*
- *Special Economic Measures (People’s Republic of China) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2021-50)*
- *Special Economic Measures (Haiti) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2022-227)*
- *Special Economic Measures (Sri Lanka) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2023-3)*
- *Special Economic Measures (Moldova) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2023-110)*
- *Special Economic Measures (Hamas Terrorist Attacks) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2024-18)*
- *Special Economic Measures (Guatemala) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2024-24)*
- *Special Economic Measures (Sudan) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2024-62)*
- *Special Economic Measures (Extremist Settler Violence) Permit Authorization Order (SOR/2024-92)*

Subtotal

(25)

New regulatory titles that simultaneously repealed and replaced existing titles

Health Canada

Marketing Authorization for Vitamin D in Yogurt and Kefir (SOR/2024-88) and *Marketing Authorization to Permit a Lower Calcium Threshold for Exemptions from the Requirement for*

(14)

Prepackaged Products to Carry a Nutrition Symbol in the Case of Cheese, Yogurt, Kefir and Buttermilk (SOR/2024-89) replaced

- *Marketing Authorization for Food Additives That May Be Used as Anticaking Agents* (SOR/2012-202)
- *Marketing Authorization for Food Additives That May Be Used as Bleaching, Maturing or Dough Conditioning Agents* (SOR/2012-203)
- *Marketing Authorization for Food Additives That May Be Used as Colouring Agents* (SOR/2012-204)
- *Marketing Authorization for Food Additives That May Be Used as Emulsifying, Gelling, Stabilizing or Thickening Agents* (SOR/2012-205)
- *Marketing Authorization for Food Additives That May Be Used as Food Enzymes* (SOR/2012-206)
- *Marketing Authorization for Food Additives That May Be Used as Firming Agents* (SOR/2012-207)
- *Marketing Authorization for Food Additives That May Be Used as Glazing or Polishing Agents* (SOR/2012-208)
- *Marketing Authorization for Food Additives with Other Accepted Uses* (SOR/2012-209)
- *Marketing Authorization for Food Additives That May Be Used as Sweeteners* (SOR/2012-210)
- *Marketing Authorization for Food Additives That May Be Used as pH Adjusting Agents, Acid-Reacting Materials or Water Correcting Agents* (SOR/2012-211)
- *Marketing Authorization for Food Additives That May Be Used as Preservatives* (SOR/2012-212)
- *Marketing Authorization for Food Additives That May Be Used as Sequestering Agents* (SOR/2012-213)
- *Marketing Authorization for Food Additives That May Be Used as Starch-Modifying Agents* (SOR/2012-214)
- *Marketing Authorization for Food Additives That May Be Used as Yeast Foods* (SOR/2012-215)
- *Marketing Authorization for Food Additives That May Be Used as Carrier or Extraction Solvents* (SOR/2012-216)
- *Marketing Authorization for Vitamin D in Milk, Goat's Milk and Margarine* (SOR/2021-278)

Note: the requirements from the existing market authorizations were replicated in the two new marketing authorizations made by the Minister of Health, and the existing market authorizations were repealed several months

	later by the <u>Order Repealing Certain Marketing Authorizations Issued Under the Food and Drugs Act</u> (SOR/2025-14).	
Canadian Food Inspection Agency	<u>Feeds Regulations, 2024</u> (SOR/2024-132) replaced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Feeds Regulations, 1983</i> (SOR/83-593) 	0
Transport Canada	<u>Marine Safety Management System Regulations</u> (SOR/2024-133) replaced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Safety Management Regulations</i> (SOR/98-348) 	0
Parks Canada	<u>National Parks of Canada Land Use Planning Regulations</u> (SOR/2024-230) replaced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Town of Jasper Zoning Regulations</i> (C.R.C., c. 1111) • <i>National Parks Building Regulations</i> (C.R.C., c. 1114) • <i>National Parks Signs Regulations</i> (C.R.C., c. 1130) • <i>National Parks of Canada Cottages Regulations</i> (SOR/79-398) 	(3)
Environment and Climate Change Canada	<u>Clean Electricity Regulations</u> (SOR/2024-263) replaced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Reduction of Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Coal-fired Generation of Electricity Regulations</i> (SOR/2012-167) • <i>Regulations Limiting Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Natural Gas-fired Generation of Electricity</i> (SOR/2018-261) 	(1)
Subtotal		(18)
Total net impact on regulatory stock in the 2024–25 fiscal year		(38)

Table B3: GIC and ministerial regulatory changes exempted from the one-for-one rule and published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, in the 2024–25 fiscal year

Department or agency	Regulation	Publication date	Exemption type
Department of Finance Canada	<u>CTMA Ranger Remission Order</u> (SOR/2024-125)	June 19, 2024	Tax or tax administration
Innovation, Science and Economic Development	<u>Regulations Amending the Patent Rules and Certain Regulations Made Under the Patent Act</u> (SOR/2024-241)	December 18, 2024	Non-discretionary obligations

Department of Finance Canada	<u>Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act</u> (SOR/2024-266)	January 1, 2025	Non-discretionary obligations
Global Affairs Canada	<u>China Surtax Remission Order (2024)</u> (SOR/2025-12)	February 12, 2025	Tax or tax administration
Department of Finance Canada	<u>Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Reporting of Goods Regulations</u> (SOR/2025-67)	March 26, 2025	Non-discretionary obligations
Department of Finance Canada	<u>Regulations Amending the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Regulations and the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations</u> (SOR/2025-68)	March 26, 2025	Non-discretionary obligations
Global Affairs Canada	<u>Regulations Amending the Regulations Implementing the United Nations Resolutions on Haiti</u> (SOR/2025-78)	March 26, 2025	Non-discretionary obligations

Table B4: instances of non-compliance with the requirement to offset new administrative burden on business within 24 months (as of March 31, 2025)

Department or agency	Regulation	Registration date	Burden introduced	Burden not yet offset
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	<u>Aquaculture Activities Regulations</u> (SOR/2015-177)	June 29, 2015	\$409,513	\$23,190
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	<u>Regulations Amending the Marine Mammal Regulations</u> (SOR/2018-126)	June 22, 2018	\$738	\$738
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	<u>Banc-des-Américains Marine Protected Area Regulations</u> (SOR/2019-50)	February 25, 2019	\$173	\$173
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	<u>Authorizations Concerning Fish and Fish Habitat</u>	August 8, 2019	\$232	\$232

	<u>Protection Regulations</u> (SOR/2019-286)			
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	<u>Regulations Amending the Atlantic Fisheries Regulations, 1985 and the Maritime Provinces Fishery Regulations</u> (SOR/2020-246)	November 23, 2020	\$160,560	\$160,560
Environment and Climate Change Canada	<u>Clean Fuel Regulations</u> (SOR/2022-140)	June 21, 2022	\$1,533,679	\$1,231,690
Employment and Social Development Canada	<u>Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Canada Labour Code (Medical Leave with Pay)</u> (SOR/2022-228)	November 4, 2022	\$2,705,598	\$743,938

Table B5: instances of non-compliance with the requirement to offset new regulatory titles within 24 months (as of March 31, 2025)

Department or agency	Regulation	Registration date	Titles introduced	Titles not yet offset
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	<u>Authorizations Concerning Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Regulations</u> (SOR/2019-286)	August 8, 2019	1	1

Appendix C: administrative burden count

Table C1: administrative burden count in GIC and non-GIC regulations by regulator and on June 30, 2022, June 30, 2023, and June 30, 2024

Department or agency [*]	2014 (baseline count)		2022		2023
	Requirements	Regulations	Requirements	Regulations	Requirements
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	134	4	133	4	133

Canada Border Services Agency	1,426	30	1,284	31	1,284
Canada Energy Regulator	1,298	14	5,167	16	5,635
Canada Revenue Agency	1,776	30	1,824	31	1,824
Canadian Dairy Commission	4	2	4	2	4
Canadian Food Inspection Agency	10,989	34	5,508	11	4,888
Canadian Grain Commission	1,056	1	1,050	1	1,050
Canadian Heritage	797	3	678	3	678
Canadian Intellectual Property Office	569	6	592	5	592
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission	8,169	10	6,993	10	6,630
Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency	731	2	305	2	303
Canadian Transportation Agency	545	7	482	9	482
Competition Bureau Canada	444	3	444	3	444
Copyright Board Canada	16	1	17	1	17
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern	0	0	244	11	244

Affairs Canada †						
Department of Finance Canada	1,818	42	2,033	45	2,045	
Employment and Social Development Canada	2,791	7	3,121	6	3,121	
Environment and Climate Change Canada	9,985	53	15,093	55	15,270	
Farm Products Council of Canada ††	47	3	47	3	47	
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	5,350	30	5,370	30	5,370	
Global Affairs Canada	2,809	55	3,149	67	3,180	
Health Canada	15,649	95	20,479	35	21,034	
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada	14	1	59	1	60	
Impact Assessment Agency of Canada	89	1	325	2	325	
Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada †	288	12	0	0	0	
Indigenous Services Canada †	0	0	148	1	148	
Innovation, Science and	1,693	8	1,388	8	1,484	

Economic Development Canada					
Labour Program	21,468	32	31,491	22	31,498
Measurement Canada	335	2	359	2	359
Natural Resources Canada	4,507	28	4,200	26	4,208
Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy Canada	799	4	799	3	791
Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada	2,875	33	2,669	25	2,751
Parks Canada	773	25	767	25	830
Patented Medicine Prices Review Board Canada	59	1	63	2	63
Public Health Agency of Canada	42	2	189	2	189
Public Safety Canada	229	6	233	7	239
Public Services and Procurement Canada	388	1	507	1	507
Statistics Canada	157	1	157	1	157
Transport Canada	29,695	94	31,386	91	31,504

Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat	46	1	13	1	13
Grand total	129,860	684	148,770	601	149,401

*

Organization names as of September 30, 2024.

†

The 2014 baseline count included data for Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, while subsequent counts include data for Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada, which capture the regulatory requirements associated with Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada.

††

The requirements reported by the Farm Products Council of Canada (FPCC) between 2014 and 2024 count as they were determined to not meet the definition of administrative burden for the 2024 update in the future unless it introduces requirements that are within the scope of the update.

Footnotes

1

A GIC regulation is considered to have a significant cost impact if it has total national costs of more than \$1 million a year.

2

The Treasury Board may also make or approve regulations, which are within the scope of the *Cabinet Directive on Regulation*. These regulations are considered by Treasury Board (Part A) and are not subject to subsequent approval by the Governor in Council. Few regulations are made or approved under this enabling authority, averaging fewer than one per year.

3

The Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat recommends that present values be estimated using a 7% discount rate. This rate is based on a weighted average of foreign and domestic sources of capital funding for projects in the private sector. In some cases, benefits and costs may occur in areas that do not crowd out or create private investment. In such cases, a lower discount rate, the social discount rate, of 3% may be appropriate.

- 4 The *Regulations Amending Schedule 2 to the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act and the Fuel Charge Regulations* (SOR/2025-107) effectively removed the fuel charge as a tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Though the proposal included some costing of impacts, a full CBA was not undertaken. To allow prompt consideration and approval, the GIC exempted this regulation from the analytical requirements of the *Cabinet Directive on Regulation*, based on subsection 5.5 of the directive.
- 5 To remove the effect of inflation, all figures in this section are expressed in 2024 dollars. The costing published in the RIAs might have been stated in a different reference year. As a result, figures here might not match those published in the RIAs.
- 6 As required by the *Red Tape Reduction Regulations*, this annualized figure of \$91.6 million is expressed in 2012 dollars and discounted to 2012 using a 7% discount rate. This figure is equivalent to \$272.8 million in 2024 dollars, including an adjustment to value all previous changes in administrative burden at their equivalent value in 2025 in lieu of 2012.
- 7 The annual ABB counts are provided by federal regulators who, in the baseline year of 2014, oversaw regulations that imposed administrative burden on business. Regulators whose regulations in the 2014 baseline year did not impose administrative burden on business do not report under the ABB. The 2024 count included one fewer reporting organization as the Farm Products Council of Canada determined that its previously counted requirements did not meet the definition of “administrative burden” and resulted in a count of zero for the organization.

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