

**Government and Private Members Bills list
Dissolution of parliament – March 26 2011
(updated on April 4, 2011)**

| No | Title | Subject | Status |
|-------|---|--|--|
| C-4 | An Act to amend the Youth Criminal Justice Act and to make consequential and related amendments to other Acts (Sébastien's Law (Protecting the Public from Violent Young Offenders)) | This enactment amends the sentencing and general principles of the <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> , as well as its provisions relating to judicial interim release, adult and youth sentences, publication bans, and placement in youth custody facilities. It defines the terms "violent offence" and "serious offence", amends the definition "serious violent offence" and repeals the definition "presumptive offence". It also requires police forces to keep records of extrajudicial measures used to deal with young persons. | HOUSE OF COMMONS SECOND READING, MAY 3 RD , 2010 COMMITTEE, JUNE 17, 2010. |
| C-16 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Ending House Arrest for Property and Other Serious Crimes by Serious and Violent Offenders Act) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to eliminate the reference, in section 742.1, to serious personal injury offences and to restrict the availability of conditional sentences for all offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment is 14 years or life and for specified offences, prosecuted by way of indictment, for which the maximum term of imprisonment is 10 years. | HOUSE OF COMMONS SECOND READING, MAY 6, 2010. |
| C-17 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (investigative hearing and recognizance with conditions) (Combating Terrorism Act) | This enactment replaces sections 83.28 to 83.3 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> to provide for an investigative hearing to gather information for the purposes of an investigation of a terrorism offence and to provide for the imposition of a recognizance with conditions on a person to prevent them from carrying out a terrorist activity. It also provides for those sections to cease to have effect or for the possible extension of their operation. | HOUSE OF COMMONS REPORT PRESENTATION, MARCH 2, 2011. |
| C-21 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (sentencing for fraud) (Standing up for Victims of White Collar Crime Act) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to (a) provide a mandatory minimum sentence of imprisonment for a term of two years for fraud with a value that exceeds one million dollars; (b) provide additional aggravating factors for sentencing; (c) create a discretionary prohibition order for offenders convicted of fraud to prevent them from having authority over the money or real property of others; (d) require consideration of restitution for victims of fraud; and (e) clarify that the sentencing court may consider community impact statements from a community that has been harmed by the fraud. | ROYAL ASSENT MARCH 23, 2011. |
| C-22 | An Act respecting the mandatory reporting of Internet child pornography by persons who provide an Internet service (Protecting Children from Online Sexual Exploitation Act) | This enactment imposes reporting duties on persons who provide an Internet service to the public if they are advised of an Internet address where child pornography may be available to the public or if they have reasonable grounds to believe that their Internet service is being or has been used to commit a child pornography offence. This enactment makes it an offence to fail to comply with the reporting duties. | ROYAL ASSENT MARCH 23, 2011. |
| C-23A | An Act to amend the Criminal Records Act | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Records Act</i> to extend the ineligibility periods for certain applications for a pardon. It also enables the National Parole Board to consider additional factors when deciding whether to grant a pardon for certain offences. | ROYAL ASSENT JUNE 29, 2010. |

| | | | |
|-------|--|---|---|
| C-23B | An Act to amend the Criminal Records Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts (<i>Eliminating Pardons for Serious Crimes Act</i>) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Records Act</i> to substitute the term "record suspension" for the term "pardon". It extends the ineligibility periods for applications for a record suspension. It also makes certain offences ineligible for a record suspension and enables the National Parole Board to consider additional factors when deciding whether to order a record suspension. | HOUSE OF COMMONS SECOND READING, JUNE 14, 2010. COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER 22, 2010 |
| C-30 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (<i>Response to the Supreme Court of Canada Decision in R. V. Shoker Act</i>) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to allow a court to require that an offender or defendant provide a sample of a bodily substance on the demand of peace officers, probation officers, supervisors or designated persons, or at regular intervals, in order to enforce compliance with a prohibition on consuming drugs or alcohol imposed in a probation order, a conditional sentence order or a recognizance under section 810, 810.01, 810.1 or 810.2 of that Act. | ROYAL ASSENT MARCH 23, 2011. |
| C-31 | An Act to amend the Old Age Security Act (<i>Eliminating Entitlements for Prisoners Act</i>) | This enactment amends the <i>Old Age Security Act</i> to preclude incarcerated persons from receiving benefits under this Act while maintaining entitlement to benefits for, and avoiding a reduction in the amounts payable to, their spouse or common-law partner under this Act. | ROYAL ASSENT DECEMBER 15, 2010 |
| C-39 | An Act to amend the Corrections and Conditional Release Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts (<i>Ending Early Release for Criminals and Increasing Offender Accountability Act</i>) | This enactment amends the <i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i> to (a) clarify that the protection of society is the paramount consideration for the Correctional Service of Canada in the corrections process and for the National Parole Board and the provincial parole boards in the determination of all cases; (b) provide that a correctional plan is to include the level of intervention by the Service in respect of the offender's needs and the objectives for the offender's behaviour, their participation in programs and the meeting of their court-ordered obligations; (c) expand the range of disciplinary offences to include intimidation, false claims and throwing a bodily substance; (d) establish the right of a victim to make a statement at parole hearings; (e) permit the disclosure to a victim of the name and location of the institution to which the offender is transferred, the reason for a transfer, information about the offender's participation in programs and convictions for serious disciplinary offences and the reason for a temporary absence or a hearing waiver; (f) eliminate accelerated parole review; (g) provide for the automatic suspension of the parole or statutory release of offenders who receive a new custodial sentence and require the National Parole Board to review their case within a prescribed period; and (h) authorize a peace officer to arrest without warrant an offender for a breach of a condition of their conditional release. This enactment also makes consequential amendments to other Acts. | HOUSE OF COMMONS SECOND READING, OCTOBER 20, 2010. |
| C-48 | An Act to amend the <i>Criminal Code</i> and to make consequential amendments to the National Defence Act (<i>Protecting Canadians by Ending Sentence Discounts for Multiple Murders Act</i>) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> with respect to the parole inadmissibility period for offenders convicted of multiple murders. It also makes consequential amendments to the <i>National Defence Act</i> . | ROYAL ASSENT MARCH 23, 2011. |

| | | | |
|------|---|--|--|
| C-50 | <p>An Act to amend the Criminal Code (interception of private communications and related warrants and orders) (Improving Access to Investigative Tools for Serious Crimes Act)</p> | <p>This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i>, primarily in respect of authorizations to intercept private communications and warrants and orders. Among other things, it</p> <p>(a) provides that if an authorization is given under certain provisions of Part VI, the judge may at the same time issue a warrant or make an order that relates to the investigation in respect of which the authorization is given;</p> <p>(b) provides that the rules respecting confidentiality that apply in respect of an authorization to intercept private communications also apply in respect of a request for a related warrant or order;</p> <p>(c) requires the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness to report on the interceptions of private communications made without authorizations;</p> <p>(d) provides that a person who has been the object of an interception made without an authorization must be notified of the interception within a specified period;</p> <p>(e) permits a peace officer or a public officer, in certain circumstances, to install and make use of a number recorder without a warrant; and</p> <p>(f) extends to one year the maximum period of validity of a warrant for a tracking device and a number recorder if the warrant is issued in respect of a terrorism offence or an offence relating to a criminal organization.</p> | <p>HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, OCTOBER 29, 2010</p> |
| C-51 | <p>An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Competition Act and the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act (Investigative Powers for the 21st Century Act)</p> | <p>The enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to add new investigative powers in relation to computer crime and the use of new technologies in the commission of crimes. It provides, among other things, for</p> <p>(a) the power to make preservation demands and orders to compel the preservation of electronic evidence;</p> <p>(b) new production orders to compel the production of data relating to the transmission of communications and the location of transactions, individuals or things;</p> <p>(c) a warrant to obtain transmission data that will extend to all means of telecommunication the investigative powers that are currently restricted to data associated with telephones; and</p> <p>(d) warrants that will enable the tracking of transactions, individuals and things and that are subject to legal thresholds appropriate to the interests at stake.</p> <p>The enactment amends offences in the <i>Criminal Code</i> relating to hate propaganda and its communication over the Internet, false information, indecent communications, harassing communications, devices used to obtain telecommunication services without payment and devices used to obtain the unauthorized use of computer systems or to commit mischief.</p> <p>The enactment amends the <i>Competition Act</i> to make applicable, for the purpose of enforcing certain provisions of that Act, the new provisions being added to the <i>Criminal Code</i> respecting demands and orders for the preservation of computer data and orders for the production of documents relating to the transmission of communications or financial data. It also modernizes the provisions of the Act relating to electronic evidence and provides for more effective enforcement in a technologically advanced environment.</p> <p>The enactment also amends the <i>Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act</i> to make some of the new investigative powers being added to the <i>Criminal Code</i> available to Canadian authorities executing incoming requests for assistance and to allow the Commissioner of Competition to execute search warrants under the <i>Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act</i>.</p> | <p>HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING NOVEMBER 1ST, 2010</p> |

| | | | |
|------|---|--|--|
| C-52 | An Act regulating telecommunications facilities to support investigations (Investigating and Preventing Criminal Electronic Communications Act) | This enactment requires telecommunications service providers to put in place and maintain certain capabilities that facilitate the lawful interception of information transmitted by telecommunications and to provide basic information about their subscribers to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, the Commissioner of Competition and any police service constituted under the laws of a province. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, NOVEMBER 1 ST , 2010 |
| C-53 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (mega-trials) (Fair and Efficient Criminal Trials Act) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to (a) allow for the appointment of a judge as a case management judge; (b) define the role and the powers of a case management judge; (c) streamline the use of direct indictments preferred under section 577; (d) allow for delayed severance orders; (e) improve the protection of the identity of jurors; (f) increase the maximum number of jurors who can hear the evidence on the merits; and (g) provide that, in the case of a mistrial, certain decisions made during the trial are binding on the parties in any new trial. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, NOVEMBER 2, 2010 |
| C-54 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (sexual offences against children) (Protecting Children from Sexual Predators Act) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> (a) to increase or impose mandatory minimum penalties for certain sexual offences with respect to children; (b) to create offences of making sexually explicit material available to a child and of agreeing or arranging to commit a sexual offence against a child; (c) to ensure consistency among those two new offences and the existing offence of luring a child; and (d) to expand the list of specified conditions that may be added to prohibition and recognizance orders to include prohibitions concerning contact with a person under the age of 16 and use of the Internet or other digital network, and to expand the list of enumerated offences that may give rise to such orders and prohibitions. | SENATE SECOND READING MARCH 24, 2011 |
| C-59 | An Act to amend the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (accelerated parole review) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts (Abolition of Early Parole Act) | This enactment amends the <i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i> to eliminate accelerated parole review and makes consequential amendments to other Acts | ROYAL ASSENT MARCH 23, 2011 |
| C-60 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (citizen's arrest and the defences of property and persons) (Citizen's Arrest and Self-defence Act) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to enable a person who owns or has lawful possession of property, or persons authorized by them, to arrest within a reasonable time a person whom they find committing a criminal offence on or in relation to that property. It also amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to simplify the provisions relating to the defences of property and persons. | HOUSE OF COMMONS SECOND READING, MARCH 22, 2011. |
| C-61 | An Act to provide for the taking of restrictive measures in respect of the property of officials and former officials of foreign states and of their family members (Freezing Assets of Corrupt Regimes Act) | This enactment permits, at the request of a foreign state, the taking of restrictive measures in respect of the property of officials and former officials of the foreign state and persons associated with them. | ROYAL ASSENT MARCH 23, 2011 |

| | | | |
|-------|---|---|--|
| C-209 | An Act to prevent the use of the Internet to distribute pornographic material involving children | <p>This enactment provides for the licensing of Internet service providers by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (C.R.T.C.) on conditions to be set by the Minister of Industry by regulation. It also requires service providers to co-operate in minimizing the use of the Internet for the publication or proliferation of child pornography or the facilitation of a sex offence involving a child.</p> <p>Anyone who uses the Internet to facilitate any of the designated sex offences involving children is guilty of an offence.</p> <p>Internet service providers may be required to block access to identified portions of the Internet that carry child pornography.</p> <p>The Minister may enter into agreements with provinces or foreign states to assist in achieving the purposes of the Act. Special powers under search warrants may be prescribed by the Minister to facilitate electronic searches.</p> | <u>HOUSE OF COMMONS</u> FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-221 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (peace officers) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to impose more severe penalties on persons who assault peace officers and to eliminate the possibility of parole for those who murder peace officers. | <u>HOUSE OF COMMONS</u> FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-229 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> by consolidating animal cruelty offences and increasing the maximum penalties. | <u>HOUSE OF COMMONS</u> FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-230 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals) | This enactment adds a new Part to the <i>Criminal Code</i> for animal cruelty offences and repeals the existing provisions relating to animal cruelty that are found in Part XI of the Code (Wilful and Forbidden Acts in respect of Certain Property). | <u>HOUSE OF COMMONS</u> FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010 |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--|---|
| C-231 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code and the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (consecutive sentences) | <p>This enactment provides that a sentence imposed for the offence of sexual assault under section 271 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> is to be served consecutively to any other sentence for an offence under that section or section 272 or 273 to which the offender is subject at the time the sentence for sexual assault is imposed. However, the enactment also gives the sentencing judge discretion to order that the sentence be served concurrently rather than consecutively where he or she is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so. Where the judge makes such an order, he or she must give both oral and written reasons for that decision.</p> <p>The enactment also provides that, where an offender is sentenced for first or second degree murder and is, at the time the sentence is imposed, subject to a sentence for any offence other than murder, the offender will not be eligible for parole until he or she has served the parole ineligibility period required by law to be served for that other sentence — the lesser of one third of that sentence and seven years — and the parole ineligibility period required by law to be served for the first or second degree murder.</p> <p>The enactment further provides that, where an offender is sentenced for first or second degree murder and is, at the time the sentence is imposed, subject to a sentence for another first or second degree murder, the sentencing judge has the discretion to order, where he or she is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so, that the offender must — on the expiration of the parole ineligibility period the person is required by law to serve for that other murder — serve a further parole ineligibility period not exceeding 25 years for the murder for which he or she is being sentenced. However, in no case must the total parole ineligibility period required to be served by the offender exceed 50 years. The enactment also provides that, where the sentencing judge does not make an order for a further period of parole ineligibility, he or she must explain, both orally and in writing, why he or she did not make that order.</p> | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-237 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (motor vehicle theft) | <p>This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to provide that a first offence for motor vehicle theft will be proceeded with by either summary conviction or by indictment while a second or subsequent offence will be proceeded with by indictment.</p> | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-246 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (child sexual predators) | <p>This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to establish the offence of child sexual predation, carrying a minimum sentence of life imprisonment. It covers cases of sexual assault on a child that involve repeated assaults, multiple victims, repeat offences, more than one offender, an element of confinement or kidnapping, or an offender who is in a position of trust with respect to the child.</p> | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |

| | | | |
|-------|---|--|---|
| C-247 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (bail for persons charged with violent offences), the Extradition Act and the Youth Criminal Justice Act | <p>This enactment repeals section 522 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> to remove the power of a judge of a superior court of criminal jurisdiction to grant interim release to a person accused of one of the very serious offences listed in section 469. These offences are</p> <p>(a) an offence under any of the following sections:</p> <p>(i) section 47 (treason),</p> <p>(ii) section 49 (alarming Her Majesty),</p> <p>(iii) section 51 (intimidating Parliament or a legislature),</p> <p>(iv) section 53 (inciting to mutiny),</p> <p>(v) section 61 (seditious offences),</p> <p>(vi) section 74 (piracy),</p> <p>(vii) section 75 (piratical acts), or</p> <p>(viii) section 235 (murder);</p> <p>(b) the offence of being an accessory after the fact to high treason or treason or murder;</p> <p>(c) an offence under section 119 (bribery of judicial officers);</p> <p>(c.1) an offence under any of sections 4 to 7 of the <i>Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act</i>;</p> <p>(d) the offence of attempting to commit any offence mentioned in any of subparagraphs (a)(i) to (vii); and</p> <p>(e) the offence of conspiring to commit any offence mentioned in paragraph (a).</p> <p>The enactment also prohibits the interim release of a person accused of an offence under section 264 (criminal harassment), 272 (sexual assault with a weapon, threats to a third party or causing bodily harm) or 273 (aggravated sexual assault), if there is direct evidence of identification. It provides that, if an application for the interim release of such a person is brought before a justice, and the justice is satisfied that there is credible or trustworthy evidence of identification of the accused by a victim or witness, the application must be refused.</p> <p>The enactment also makes related amendments to the <i>Extradition Act</i> and the <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>.</p> | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-260 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (legal duty outside Canada) | <p>This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to extend the legal duty of every person who directs how another person does work or performs a task to Canadian citizens and organizations wherever they are in the world.</p> | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-261 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (failure to stop at scene of accident) | <p>This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to provide that a person who has control of a vehicle, vessel or aircraft that is involved in an accident and who fails to stop at the scene of the accident is guilty of an offence for which the minimum punishment is seven years' imprisonment and the maximum is life imprisonment, if another person suffers bodily harm and dies as a result of the accident. If another person suffers bodily harm but does not die as a result of the accident, the person who failed to stop at the scene of the accident is guilty of an offence for which the minimum punishment is four years' imprisonment and the maximum is life imprisonment.</p> <p>These provisions apply whether or not the person knows that another person has suffered bodily harm or has died as a result of the accident, and whether or not the person has the intent to escape civil or criminal liability.</p> | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-268 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (minimum sentence for offences involving trafficking of persons under the age of eighteen years) | <p>This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to include a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of five years for offences involving trafficking of persons under the age of eighteen years.</p> | ROYAL ASSENT JUNE 29, 2010 IN FORCE |
| C-269 | An Act to amend the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (victim - trafficking in persons) | <p>This enactment amends the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i> to provide that the decision to issue a temporary residence permit to a victim of trafficking in persons does not depend on the victim's participation in an investigation or legal proceedings in respect of that offence.</p> | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |

| | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| C-285 | An Act regulating telecommunications facilities to facilitate the lawful interception of information transmitted by means of those facilities and respecting the provision of telecommunications subscriber information (<i>Modernization of Investigative Techniques Act</i>) | This enactment requires telecommunications service providers to put in place and maintain certain capabilities that facilitate the lawful interception of information transmitted by telecommunications and to provide basic information about their subscribers to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, the Commissioner of Competition and any police service constituted under the laws of a province. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-293 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (means of communication for child luring) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to expand the offence of luring a child to include all means of communication. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-294 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (luring a child outside Canada) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to add the offence of luring a child to the offences for which Canadian citizens or permanent residents may be prosecuted in Canada even if committed outside Canada. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-314 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (public transportation workers) | The purpose of this enactment is to amend the <i>Criminal Code</i> in order to give greater protection to public transportation workers by creating a new offence of first degree murder and increasing the punishment for aggravated assault when the victim is a public transportation worker. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-315 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (leaving province to avoid warrant of arrest or committal) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to make it an offence for a person to leave the province where he or she resides in order to evade, delay or prevent arrest or committal. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-331 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (arrest without a warrant) | The purpose of this enactment is to give a peace officer the power to arrest without a warrant a person who is in breach of a probation order binding the person or a condition of the person's parole. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-332 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (review of parole ineligibility) and to amend other Acts in consequence | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to repeal section 745.6 of that Act (often referred to as the "faint hope clause"), which allows a person sentenced to life imprisonment for high treason or murder to apply, after 15 years, for a reduction in the period of parole ineligibility. The enactment also makes related amendments to the <i>Criminal Code</i> , and amends certain other Acts in consequence. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-333 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (mass transit operators) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to provide for criminal sanctions for the perpetrators of assaults against mass transit operators. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-340 | An Act to amend the Youth Criminal Justice Act (publication of information) | The purpose of this enactment is to authorize the publication of information relating to a young person who has been dealt with under the <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> once that person has been charged as an adult under the <i>Criminal Code</i> with an indictable offence or an offence punishable on summary conviction. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-349 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (body armour) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> (a) to make it an offence to use body armour while committing or attempting to commit an indictable offence or during flight after committing or attempting to commit an indictable offence; and (b) to provide that a person convicted of using body armour in the commission of an offence is subject to a mandatory prohibition order under section 109 of the Code. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |

| | | | |
|-------|--|---|---|
| C-355 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cyberbullying) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> in order to clarify that cyberbullying is an offence. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-359 | An Act to amend the Contraventions Act and the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (marihuana) | This enactment amends the <i>Contraventions Act</i> and the <i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i> . It changes the type of proceedings and legal regime governing the offences of possession of, possession for the purpose of trafficking and trafficking in, one gram or less of cannabis resin or thirty grams or less of cannabis (marihuana). Under this enactment, these offences are deemed to be contraventions within the meaning of the <i>Contraventions Act</i> . A person who has been convicted of a contravention has not been convicted of a criminal offence, and a contravention does not constitute an offence for the purposes of the <i>Criminal Records Act</i> . | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-362 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (personal identity theft) | This enactment makes it an offence for a person to be in possession of or to transfer, without lawful excuse, any information or document that can be used to identify another person. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-372 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (victim restitution) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to require courts to order that offenders make restitution to their victims in certain specified cases. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-376 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (addition to order of prohibition) | This enactment authorizes a court that sentences or discharges an offender who has committed an offence in respect of a person under the age of sixteen years to prohibit the offender from being in the presence of such a person. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-380 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (hate propaganda) | This enactment expands the definition of "identifiable group" in relation to hate propaganda in the <i>Criminal Code</i> to include any section of the public distinguished by its sex. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-381 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (trafficking and transplanting human organs and other body parts) | This enactment provides for the imposition of penal sanctions for persons who, in Canada or outside Canada, are involved in the medical transplant of human organs or other body parts obtained or acquired as a consequence of a direct or indirect financial transaction or without the donor's consent. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-384 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (right to die with dignity) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to allow a medical practitioner, subject to certain conditions, to aid a person who is experiencing severe physical or mental pain without any prospect of relief or is suffering from a terminal illness to die with dignity once the person has expressed his or her free and informed consent to die. | HOUSE OF COMMONS NEGATIVED, APRIL 21, 2010. |
| C-385 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (computer virus programs) | This enactment amends subsection 342.2(1) of the <i>Criminal Code</i> in order to clarify that the creation, sale or possession of a computer virus program for the purpose of committing a computer offence or mischief is an offence under Canadian law. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-388 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (judicial discretion) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to allow the court, in exceptional circumstances, to impose a punishment that is less than the prescribed minimum punishment. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |

| | | | |
|-------|--|---|---|
| C-389 | An Act to amend the Canadian Human Rights Act and the Criminal Code (gender identity and gender expression) | This enactment amends the <i>Canadian Human Rights Act</i> to include gender identity and gender expression as prohibited grounds of discrimination. This enactment also amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to include gender identity and gender expression as distinguishing characteristics protected under section 318 and as aggravating factors to be taken into consideration under section 718.2 at the time of sentencing. | SENATE FIRST READING, FEBRUARY 10, 2011 |
| C-391 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code and the Firearms Act (repeal of long-gun registry) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> and the <i>Firearms Act</i> to repeal the requirement to obtain a registration certificate for firearms that are neither prohibited firearms nor restricted firearms. | HOUSE OF COMMONS REPORT PRESENTATION JUNE 9, 2010 AND DEBATE, SEPTEMBER 22, 2010. NOT BE FURTHER PROCEEDED WITH |
| C-404 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (failure to prevent access to child pornography) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to make it an offence for a person who possesses child pornography to allow access to it by any other person. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-405 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (firefighters) | The purpose of this enactment is to give greater protection to firefighters under the <i>Criminal Code</i> . | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-407 | An Act to eliminate racial and religious profiling (Elimination of Racial and Religious Profiling Act) | The purpose of this enactment is to prevent individuals from being stopped or otherwise investigated by enforcement officers wholly or partly on the basis of the individual's race, colour, ethnicity, ancestry, religion or place of origin. The enactment prohibits the practice of racial and religious profiling. It also requires enforcement agencies to establish policies and procedures to eliminate racial and religious profiling, including the collection of data sufficient to determine whether enforcement officers have engaged in racial or religious profiling. The enactment requires the Minister responsible for an enforcement agency to submit to Parliament each year a report of the agency on racial and religious profiling. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-408 | An Act to amend the State Immunity Act and the Criminal Code (detering terrorism by providing a civil right of action against perpetrators and sponsors of terrorism) | This enactment amends the <i>State Immunity Act</i> to prevent a foreign state from claiming immunity from the jurisdiction of Canadian courts in respect of legal proceedings that relate to the support of terrorism or terrorist activity engaged in by the foreign state. It also amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to provide victims who suffer loss or damage as a result of conduct that is contrary to Part II.1 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> (Terrorism) with a civil remedy against the person who engaged in the terrorist-related conduct. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010 |
| C-424 | An Act to amend the Youth Criminal Justice Act (protection of the public) | This enactment amends the <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> to (a) specify that the protection of the public is the primary goal of that Act; (b) repeal the presumption in subsection 29(2) that detention is unnecessary; (c) amend paragraph 31(5)(a) so that when the designated responsible person is relieved of his or her obligations, some of the young person's obligations may nevertheless remain in effect; (d) amend subsection 31(6) so that the young person may be detained in custody; and (e) remove the time limit for a young person to attend a non-residential program. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-434 | An Act to amend the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (day parole - six months or one sixth of the sentence rule) | This enactment amends the <i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i> to eliminate the portion of the sentence of six months, or one sixth of the sentence, for day parole of an offender eligible for accelerated parole review. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|
| C-451 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (mischief) | This enactment makes it an offence to commit an act of mischief in relation to property such as an educational institution — including a school, daycare centre, college or university — or a community centre, playground, arena or sports centre. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-461 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (use of hand-held telecommunications device while operating a motor vehicle) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to make it an offence to use a hand-held telecommunications device for sending or receiving messages in text format or a hand-held cellular telephone while operating a motor vehicle on a highway. Section 2 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> specifies that “highway” means “a road to which the public has the right of access, and includes bridges over which or tunnels through which a road passes”. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-464 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (justification for detention in custody) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to provide that the detention of an accused in custody may be justified where it is necessary for the protection or safety of the public, including any person under the age of 18 years. | ROYAL ASSENT DECEMBER 15, 2010. |
| C-475 | An Act to amend the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (methamphetamine and ecstasy) | This enactment amends the <i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i> to prohibit a person from possessing, producing, selling or importing anything knowing it will be used to produce or traffic in methamphetamine or ecstasy. | ROYAL ASSENT MARCH 25, 2011 |
| C-483 | An Act to amend the State Immunity Act (genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or torture) (Redress for Victims of International Crimes Act) | This enactment amends the <i>State Immunity Act</i> to prevent a foreign state from claiming immunity from the jurisdiction of Canadian courts in respect of legal proceedings that relate to genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or torture committed by the foreign state. It will allow victims with a real and substantial connection to Canada to pursue civil remedies against those who caused them harm. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-484 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cracking down on child pornography) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to increase the penalty associated with the offences related to child pornography. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010. |
| C-510 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (coercion) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to make it an offence for someone to coerce or attempt to coerce a female person to have an abortion. | HOUSE OF COMMONS NEGATIVED DECEMBER 15, 2010 |
| C-520 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (luring a child outside Canada) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to add the offence of luring a child to the offences for which Canadian citizens or permanent residents may be prosecuted in Canada even if committed outside Canada. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MAY 13, 2010 |
| C-521 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (means of communication for child luring) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to expand the offence of luring a child to include all means of communication. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, MAY 13, 2010 |
| C-531 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (hate propaganda) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to expand the definition of “identifiable group” in relation to hate propaganda to include any section of the public distinguished by sex. | HOUSE OF COMMONS PLACED ON THE ORDER OF PRECEDENCE, FEBRUARY 11, 2011. |
| C-537 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (judicial interim release for offences involving firearms) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to add offences involving firearms to the list of offences set out in section 469 so that (a) offences involving firearms may only be tried by a superior court; and (b) a person accused of an offence involving a firearm will be required to demonstrate to the court why they should not be detained in custody before trial. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, JUNE 14, 2010. |

| | | | |
|-------|--|---|---|
| C-539 | An Act respecting the Marihuana Medical Access Regulations | This enactment requires the Governor in Council to amend the <i>Marihuana Medical Access Regulations</i> to provide that (a) a person is not eligible to be issued a personal-use production licence if they have been convicted as an adult of a designated drug offence or its foreign equivalent in the previous 10 years; (b) the proposed marihuana production site must be within 100 kilometres of the residence of the holder of a personal-use production licence; © a licence to produce marihuana shall not be renewed until an inspection of the production area has taken place; and (d) if a licence to produce is issued in connection with a production area that is located in or on the grounds of a residential or commercial building with more than one unit, the holder of the licence is required to notify the owner and all occupants of the building of the issuance of the licence within 30 days after its issuance. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, JUNE 15, 2010. |
| C-547 | An Act to amend the <i>Criminal Code</i> (arrest by owner) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to give the owner or person in lawful possession of property the power to arrest without warrant a person he finds committing, or he believes has committed, a criminal offence on or in relation to that property. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, JUNE 16, 2010. |
| C-558 | An Act to amend the <i>Criminal Code</i> (social condition) | This enactment amends the provisions of the <i>Criminal Code</i> that establish principles related to sentencing and describe the aggravating circumstances that require increased sentences to be imposed. The enactment requires an increased sentence where there is evidence that the offence was motivated by bias, prejudice or hate based on the social condition of the victim. It strives to protect people experiencing social or economic disadvantage on the basis of their source of income, occupation, level of education, poverty, lack of adequate housing, homelessness or any other similar circumstance. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, JUNE 17, 2010 |
| C-565 | An Act to amend the <i>Criminal Code</i> (arrest without warrant by owner) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to give the owner or person in lawful possession of property the power to arrest without warrant a person he finds committing, or he believes has committed, a criminal offence on or in relation to that property. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, SEPTEMBER 29, 2010 |
| C-576 | An Act to amend the <i>Criminal Code</i> (personating peace officer) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to establish that personating a police officer for the purpose of committing another offence shall be considered by a court to be an aggravating circumstance for sentencing | HOUSE OF COMMONS REPORT PRESENTATION MARCH 3, 2011 |
| C-580 | An Act to amend the <i>Criminal Code</i>, the <i>Firearms Act</i> and the <i>Contraventions Act</i> (long guns) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to remove the first time offence of possession of a firearm other than a prohibited firearm or a restricted firearm without having registered that firearm under the <i>Criminal Code</i> . It clarifies that firearm possession proceedings under that Act do not abrogate or derogate from any existing rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada. It also amends the <i>Firearms Act</i> to eliminate the fee for registration of a firearm that is neither a prohibited firearm nor a restricted firearm. It imposes more control on the release of records that are kept under that Act and that could be used to identify an individual, and ensures that the Chief Firearms Officer, in determining whether a person is eligible to hold a firearms licence, may review records relating to that person's discharge from or unsuccessful application for membership in a law enforcement agency or the military. Finally, it amends the <i>Contraventions Act</i> to designate a first time offence under section 112 of the <i>Firearms Act</i> as a contraventions offence for the purposes of the <i>Contraventions Act</i> . | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, OCTOBER 8, 2010 |

| | | | |
|-------|--|---|---|
| C-602 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (trafficking in persons) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> in order to provide consecutive sentences for offences related to procuring and trafficking in persons. It also specifies that the provisions apply to the trafficking in persons in a domestic or international context. The enactment creates a presumption regarding the exploitation of one person by another and adds circumstances that are deemed to constitute exploitation. Finally, it adds the offences of procuring and trafficking in persons to the list of offences to which the confiscation of the products of criminality apply. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, DECEMBER 9, 2010 |
| C-608 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (failure to inform) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to make it an offence not to report to the authorities instances of sexual or physical abuse of a child. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, DECEMBER 15, 2010 |
| C-612 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (trafficking in persons) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> in order to provide consecutive sentences for offences related to procuring and trafficking in persons. It also specifies that the provisions apply to the trafficking in persons in a domestic or international context. The enactment creates a presumption regarding the exploitation of one person by another and adds circumstances that are deemed to constitute exploitation. Finally, it adds the offences of procuring and trafficking in persons to the list of offences to which the confiscation of the products of criminality apply. | HOUSE OF COMMONS PLACED ON THE ORDER OF PRECEDENCE, FEBRUARY 15, 2011 |
| C-617 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (mischief relating to war memorials) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to provide for the offence of committing mischief in relation to a war memorial or cenotaph. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, FEBRUARY 9, 2011 |
| C-620 | An Act to amend the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (parole review and victim impact statement) (Fairness for Victims of Violent Offenders Act) | This enactment amends the <i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i> in order to increase the period within which the National Parole Board must provide a further review of parole and statutory release in the case of offenders serving a sentence for an offence involving violence. This enactment also amends the Act to permit the victim of an offence to present a victim impact statement at a parole review hearing. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, FEBRUARY 11, 2011 |
| C-623 | An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (voting with an uncovered face) | This enactment amends the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> to require that electors have their faces uncovered before voting, or registering to vote, in person. | HOUSE OF COMMONS PLACED ON THE ORDER OF PRECEDENCE, FEBRUARY 11, 2011 |
| C-625 | An Act to amend the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (amphetamines) | This enactment amends the <i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i> to transfer amphetamines from Schedule III to Schedule I, so that the punishment is more severe for offences involving amphetamines. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, FEBRUARY 11, 2011 |
| C-627 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (sports betting) | This enactment repeals paragraph 207(4)(b) of the <i>Criminal Code</i> to make it lawful for the government of a province, or a person or entity licensed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of that province, to conduct and manage a lottery scheme in the province that involves betting on a race or fight or on a single sport event or athletic contest. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, FEBRUARY 11, 2011 |
| C-628 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (consent) | This enactment repeals section 159 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> , thus removing the distinction between anal intercourse and other forms of sexual activity. It also amends other sections of that Act in consequence. | HOUSE OF COMMONS FIRST READING, FEBRUARY 11, 2011 |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--|---|
| S-2 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code and other Acts (Protecting Victims From Sex Offenders Act) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> , the <i>Sex Offender Information Registration Act</i> and the <i>National Defence Act</i> to enhance police investigation of crimes of a sexual nature and allow police services to use the national database proactively to prevent crimes of a sexual nature. It also amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> and the <i>International Transfer of Offenders Act</i> to require sex offenders arriving in Canada to comply with the <i>Sex Offender Information Registration Act</i> . It also amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to provide that sex offenders who are subject to a mandatory requirement to comply with the <i>Sex Offender Information Registration Act</i> are also subject to a mandatory requirement to provide a sample for forensic DNA analysis. It also amends the <i>National Defence Act</i> to reflect the amendments to the <i>Criminal Code</i> relating to the registration of sex offenders. | ROYAL ASSENT DECEMBER 15, 2010 |
| S-6 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code and another Act (Serious Time for the Most Serious Crime Act) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> with regard to the right of persons convicted of murder or high treason to be eligible to apply for early parole. It also amends the <i>International Transfer of Offenders Act</i> . | ROYAL ASSENT MARCH 23, 2011 |
| S-9 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (auto theft and trafficking in property obtained by crime) (Tackling Auto Theft and Property Crime Act) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to create offences in connection with the theft of a motor vehicle, the alteration, removal or obliteration of a vehicle identification number, the trafficking of property or proceeds obtained by crime and the possession of such property or proceeds for the purposes of trafficking, and to provide for an <i>in rem</i> prohibition of the importation or exportation of such property or proceeds. | ROYAL ASSENT NOVEMBER 18, 2010 |
| S-10 | An Act to amend the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act and to make related and consequential amendments to other Acts (Penalties for Organized Drug Crime Act) | This enactment amends the <i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i> to provide for minimum penalties for serious drug offences, to increase the maximum penalty for cannabis (marihuana) production and to reschedule certain substances from Schedule III to that Act to Schedule I. As well, it requires that a review of that Act be undertaken and a report submitted to Parliament. The enactment also makes related and consequential amendments to other Acts. | HOUSE OF COMMONS, FIRST READING, DECEMBER 14, 2010 |
| S-204 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (protection of children) | This enactment removes the justification in the <i>Criminal Code</i> available to schoolteachers, parents and persons standing in the place of parents of using force as a means of correction toward a pupil or child under their care. It provides the Government with up to one year between the dates of royal assent and coming into force, which can be used to educate Canadians and to coordinate with the provinces. | SENATE DEBATE AT SECOND READING, DECEMBER 7, 2010 |
| S-215 | An Act to amend the Criminal Code (suicide bombings) | This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to clarify that suicide bombings fall within the definition "terrorist activity". | ROYAL ASSENT DECEMBER 15, 2010. |