

OCTOBER 2021 CLA LEGAL UPDATE

Jurisdiction	Name of Law/Regulation	Brief Summary of Changes
Consumer Protection		
British Columbia	<i>Business Practices and Consumer Protection Act</i>	On October 7, 2021, Bill 21, Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act (No. 2), 2021 , received first reading. Section 35 of the Bill clarifies the period within which a borrower may cancel a high-cost credit product and highlights that the applicable time period is extended by a day if the period of cancellation falls on a holiday.
Quebec	<i>Consumer Protection Act, Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector</i>	Bill 64, An Act to modernize legislative provisions as regards the protection of personal information , received third reading and Royal Assent on September 21, 2021. Sections 93 to 152 propose amendments to the <i>Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector</i> . These amendments provide additional requirements to the procedures that must be followed by persons (including enterprises) for the collection of personal information in the private sector, and provides that the person from whom the information is collected must be informed of the possibility that the information could be communicated outside of Quebec. Among other things, some of the major amendments that would affect private lenders include: significant administrative sanctions may be imposed by the Commission d'accès à l'information of up to \$10 million or 2% of worldwide turnover, whichever is greater, and penal sanctions of up to \$25 million or 4% of worldwide turnover (sections 150-151 of Bill 64); the possibility for a company to be sued for damages (section 152 of Bill 64); the requirement to appoint a person to be in charge of the protection of personal information and establish governance policies and practices (section 95 of Bill 64); new obligations when a confidentiality incident involving personal information occurs (section 95 of Bill 64); new rights for individuals or customers with regard to data portability, the right to be forgotten and the right to object to automated processing of their personal information (sections 102, 112-113 of Bill 64); the creation of an exception allowing the disclosure of personal information in the course of a business transaction without the prior consent of the individuals concerned (section 107 of Bill 64); and the obligation for companies to ensure that pre-established settings for their technology products and services ensure the highest levels of confidentiality by default (section 100 of Bill 64). The bill will come into force on September 22, 2023, with exceptions.
Federal		
Federal	<i>Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act</i>	On October 15, 2021 a By-law Amending the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Differential Premiums By-law was published in the proposed regulations section of today's <i>Canada Gazette</i> , Part I. The amendment, which modifies the definition of "condominium units" to "individual condominium units" and affects the mortgage calculations for "Single Family Dwelling Property Mortgage Loans", is technical in nature and does not affect the substantive elements of the By-law. The proposed Amending By-law would come into effect for the 2022 premium year.

Federal	<i>Financial Consumer Agency of Canada Act</i>	<p>On September 29, 2021, the Commissioner of the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada (“FCAC”) released Decision #141. The FCAC had alleged that The Toronto-Dominion Bank (“TD”) committed a violation of the <i>Bank Act</i> between 2012 and 2018 for failing to accurately disclose charges for certain deposit accounts. Section 446 of the <i>Bank Act</i> and s. 3 of the <i>Disclosure of Charges (Banks) Regulations</i> require that a bank disclose charges applicable to deposit accounts and the usual amount charged by the bank for services it normally provides. The FCAC alleged in its Notice of Violation in July 2020 that from 2012 to 2018, TD failed to accurately disclose the charges applicable to certain deposit accounts and the usual amount it charged for services as required under s. 446. Overall, the Bank accepted that the alleged violation occurred but questioned the amount of the penalty and whether it should be made public. However, the Commissioner found that TD had committed this violation and imposed a penalty of \$400,000. The Commissioner also determined that it would be appropriate to make public the name of the bank in this case.</p>
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STATUS OF PRIOR 2021 UPDATES

Jurisdiction	Name of Law/Regulation	Brief Summary of Changes
Motor Vehicle Dealing		
Ontario	<i>Motor Vehicle Dealing Act</i>	<p>On August 3, 2021, the Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services announced it is conducting a Regulatory Impact Analysis on the Ontario <i>Motor Vehicle Dealing Act</i> and posted the Potential Changes under the Motor Vehicle Dealers Act, 2002: Consultation Paper. This legislation governs motor vehicle dealers and salespersons (registrants) and sets out the requirements for how they conduct business and interact with consumers. The MVDA and its regulations are administered and enforced by the Ontario Motor Vehicle Industry Council.</p> <p>The ministry is exploring potential changes that would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce burden for registrants at the place of business • Reduce burden in the day-to-day operations of registrants • Protect consumers • Enhance registrant compliance and improve regulatory efficiency • Address other issues such as housekeeping amendments <p>The ministry is seeking feedback on the potential proposals and the questions posed in the attached consultation paper. Comments are due by September 17, 2021.</p>
Consumer Lending and Accounts		
Alberta	<i>Consumer Protection Act, Credit Unions Act</i>	<p>Consumer Protection Regulations</p> <p>On December 15, 2020, Alberta Regulations 245/2002, 246/2020, and 247/2020 were published in the Alberta Gazette, Part II, make minor expiry date amendments and extend the expiration date of several regulations under the <i>Consumer Protection Act</i>, including the Credit and Personal Reports Regulation (AR 193/99), Direct Selling Business Licensing Regulation (AR 190/99), Energy Marketing and Residential Heat Submetering Regulation (AR 246/2005), Gift Card Regulation (AR 146/2008), Home Inspection Business Regulation (AR 75/2011), Internet Sales Contract Regulation (AR 81/2001), Prepaid Contracting Business Licensing Regulation (AR 185/99), Retail Home Sales Business Licensing Regulation (AR 197/99), and the Ticket Sales Regulation (AR 78/2018). Under the 247/2020 amendment, a collection agency or debt repayment agent can now deposit the money collected in a bank, loan corporation trust corporation, credit union or treasury branch in Canada (rather than just Alberta).</p> <p>On December 15, 2020, Alberta Regulation 5/2021 came into force. The Regulation amends the <i>General Licensing and Security Regulation</i> by increasing the threshold from \$1,000 to \$10,000 to determine how claims are decided if a business operator denies the claim. Claims that fall below the \$10,000 threshold fall to the Director to determine the validity of the claim. Claims above the threshold require arbitration. The regulation also changes the expiry date of Regulation to August 31, 2025.</p> <p>Credit Unions</p> <p>On November 25, 2020 Alberta Regulation 240/2020 came into force. Under the Regulation, the Credit Union (Principal) Regulation (AR 249/89) was amended to allow a corporation to provide confidential information to the Bank of Canada for a</p>

		<p>purpose authorized by an agreement, contract, memorandum of understanding or other written arrangement made, with the prior approval of the Minister, between the Corporation and the Bank of Canada.</p> <p>Bill 44, <i>Financial Statutes Amendment Act, 2020</i>, received third reading on December 1, 2020 and obtained Royal Assent on December 9, 2020. Under section 46 of the <i>Credit Unions Act</i> a credit union may now carry on business as an information management corporation - that is a corporation whose activities are limited to either or both of the following: (a) the collection, manipulation and transmission of information that is primarily financial or economic in nature; (b) the sale or licensing of related software.</p>
<p>Ontario</p>	<p><i>Consumer Protection Act, 2002, Payday Loans Act, Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires Act</i></p>	<p>Ontario Review of the Consumer Reporting Act</p> <p>On February 10, Ontario posted The Consumer Reporting Act - Proposals Under Consideration for Providing Access to Security Freezes, Credit Scores and Reports to Ontario's Regulatory Registry. Comments were due March 15, 2021. The Ministry of Government and Consumer Services is considering changes that could help improve and clarify the Consumer Reporting Act, so that consumers can benefit from additional tools and protections, and consumer reporting agencies (often called credit bureaus) are able to implement the rules effectively.</p> <p>Ontario Review of the Consumer Protection Act</p> <p>On January 29, 2021, the Alternative Financial Services: High-Cost Credit Consultation Paper was posted to Ontario's Regulatory Registry. The Government of Ontario is considering establishing new protections for users of alternative financial services (AFS). AFS are high-cost financial services provided outside of traditional financial institutions like banks and credit unions. Common AFS offerings include payday loans, instalment loans, lines of credit, and auto title loans. Ontario currently regulates payday loans. This consultation paper focuses on draft proposals and options intended to strengthen protections for borrowers and improve the regulation of high-cost credit agreements, other than payday loans. This paper is in addition to Ontario's comprehensive review of the Consumer Protection Act, 2002 (CPA). Comments are due March 30, 2021.</p> <p>On December 1, 2020, the Ontario government posted the Consumer Protection Act, 2002 Review Consultation Paper on the Ontario Regulations Registry. The goal of the review and update is to improve the CPA to work better in the new marketplace. Updating it will enhance consumer protection and reduce the burden for the retail community in general, while addressing specific problems more effectively than the current law. The updates consider simpler and stronger contract rules, improved protection against unfair practices, better rules for specific contracts, strengthened basic consumer rights, and stronger and clearer rights to remedies. Any responses to the consultation questions and any additional comments or suggestions can be submitted online. Comments are due February 1, 2021.</p> <p>Payday Loans</p> <p>Private Member's Bill 234, <i>Payday Loans Accountability Act</i>, received first reading on November 25, 2020. The goal of the bill is to increase the accountability of lenders and protections for borrowers and amends the <i>Payday Loans Act, 2008</i> by establishing a limit on the annual interest that may be prescribed in the regulations with respect to the cost of borrowing under a payday loan agreement, establishes the Borrower's Bill of Rights setting out principles which shall be taken into considering in interpreting the Act, requiring lenders to</p>

		<p>provide a copy of the Bill of Rights to borrowers before entering into a payday loan agreement, and establishing a Payday Loans Task Force.</p> <p>Credit Union and Caisses Populaires Act</p> <p>On December 8, 2020, Bill 229 - <i>Protect, Support and Recover from COVID-19 (Budget Measures), 2020</i>, received third reading and royal assent. The Act repeals the <i>Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires Act, 1994</i> and replaces it with the <i>Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires Act, 2020</i>. The new Act generally sets out the rules that govern credit unions, including in respect of the establishment of credit unions and their membership, capital structure, governance and business powers. Changes are made to give the Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ontario (the Authority) new rule-making powers in relation to its function as the sector regulator. The Chief Executive Officer of the Authority is given powers to enforce compliance with the Act and may impose administrative penalties for contraventions of or failures to comply with certain requirements under the Act.</p>
Manitoba	<p><i>Consumer Protection Act, The Consumer Protection Amendment Act, The Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires Act</i></p>	<p>Credit Union Regulations</p> <p>Bill 22, <i>The Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires Amendment Act</i> received third reading and Royal Assent on May 20, 2021. The Act will be in force on proclamation (not yet in force). The Act changes the oversight and governance framework for Manitoba's credit union system. Under the changes, the federal Officer of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions no longer oversees the provincial credit union centrals and significantly expanded oversight powers are given to the guarantee corporation and the provincial Registrar of Credit Unions (the "Registrar").</p> <p>Consumer Protection Regulations</p> <p>Bill 30, <i>The Consumer Protection Amendment Act</i>, received third reading and Royal Assent on May 20, 2021. The Act will be in force on proclamation (not yet in force). Bill 30 proposes a prohibition on the direct sale of furnaces, air conditioners, windows and other household systems and supplies. Leases for household systems and supplies or for any product bought through a direct sale cannot be for an indefinite term. The Bill also repeals the <i>Cell Phone Contracts Regulations, Manitoba Regulation 40/2012</i>.</p> <p>Private Member's Bill 234, <i>The Consumer Protection Amendment Act (Right to Repair)</i> received first reading on May 26, 2021. This Bill amends <i>The Consumer Protection Act</i> and requires a manufacturer to make the items necessary to maintain and repair its electronic products available to consumers and repair businesses at a reasonable price. If not, the manufacturer must replace the electronic product at no charge or refund the purchase price when requested to do so by the purchaser.</p> <p>Prepaid Purchase Cards</p> <p>On February 26, 2021 Regulation 13/2021 was passed. The Regulation exempts a prepaid purchase card issued by a bank listed in Schedule I, II or III of the <i>Bank Act</i>, a company, as defined in section 2 of the <i>Trust and Loan Companies Act</i>, a retail associate, as defined in section 2 of the <i>Cooperative Credit Associations Act</i>, and a company or foreign company as defined in subsection 2(1) of the <i>Insurance Companies Act</i>, from Part XX of the <i>Consumer Protection Act</i>.</p>

Saskatchewan	<i>The Credit Union Act, 1998</i>	<p>Credit Unions: Electronic Meetings</p> <p>Bill 22, <i>The Credit Union Amendment Act, 2020</i>, received third reading and Royal Assent on May 20, 2021. The Act will be in force on proclamation (not yet in force). The Act makes minor amendments to <i>The Credit Union Act, 1998</i> including by clarifying what must be included in the bylaws in relation to the manner and procedures by which the meeting of the credit union or board can vote, and by allowing a meeting and voting of members of a credit union to be held, in accordance with the regulations, if any, by means of a telephonic, electronic or other communication facility.</p>
Quebec	<i>An Act respecting French, the official and common language of Québec, Consumer Protection Act.</i>	<p>French Charter</p> <p>Bill 96, <i>An Act respecting French, the official and common language of Québec</i> received first reading on May 13, 2021. The purpose of this bill is to affirm that the only official language of Québec is French. It also affirms that French is the common language of the Québec nation. To that end, the bill makes several amendments to the Charter of the French language. In relation to businesses, the bill strengthens provisions relating to the use of French as the language of commerce and business, in particular as concerns signs and posters and the drafting of certain documents, such as contracts relating to certain sales of immovable property. The bill requires for parties to first examine a French contract and express to be bound by a contract in a language other than French before the documents related to the contract can be drawn up in the other language. The bill also reduces the threshold for the francization of enterprises from 50 employees to 25 employees. More information can be found at the Blakes Bulletin: French Language Charter Reforms: Increased Requirements for Businesses in Quebec.</p>
Federal	<i>Trust and Loan Companies Act, Bank Act</i>	<p>On June 9, 2021, the section which required a company registered under the <i>Trust and Loan Companies Act</i>, or a bank or foreign bank authorized under the <i>Bank Act</i>, to provide oral disclosure of the fact that for a deposit account in a currency other than Canadian currency, any deposit to the account will not be insured by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation of the <i>Disclosure on Account Opening by Telephone Request (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations</i>, <i>Disclosure on Account Opening by Telephone Request (Authorized Foreign Banks) Regulations</i>, and <i>Disclosure on Account Opening by Telephone Request (Banks) Regulations</i> was repealed.</p>
Mortgage Brokers and Lending		
Ontario	<p><i>Mortgage Brokerages, Lenders and Administrators Act, 2006</i></p> <p>Financial Services Regulatory Authority</p>	<p>The proposed Mortgage Brokerages, Lenders and Administrators Act, 2006 (MBLAA) - Licensing Exemption for Mortgage Transactions for Commercial Purposes regulatory changes were posted on August 18, 2021. These proposed regulatory changes are expected to reduce administrative costs and red tape for a select number of financially sophisticated entities that would otherwise need to register for a mortgage brokerage licence to deal or trade in mortgage transactions with other sophisticated entities. For instance, the Ministry of Finance is proposing a licensing exemption that could be made available to sophisticated borrowers and lenders with respect to mortgage transactions for commercial purposes in the several different circumstances. The posting also included draft provisions within O. Reg. 192/08 ("Administrative Penalties") and included a housekeeping amendment to O. Reg. 188/08 ("Mortgage Brokerages: Standards of Practice") which ensures that the definition of "permitted client" will be consistent with that referenced in the draft of O. Reg. 407/07.</p> <p>On August 5, 2021, Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ontario (FSRA) published its final guidance on mortgage brokering sector Code of Conduct.</p>

		<p>FSRA is releasing its final approach Guidance which outlines how it will supervise compliance with the Mortgage Broker Regulators' Council of Canada Code of Conduct for the Mortgage Brokering Sector (Code). FSRA considers adherence to the Code when assessing whether an individual or business is suitable for licensing. The Code provides simple, clear guidance on how to conduct mortgage brokering activities that protect consumers' interests. It does this by reminding licensees to: provide products and services that are suitable for each client; provide services in a transparent and effective manner; and comply with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. The Guidance can be found here.</p> <p>On July 27, 2021, FSRA announced a new consultation for proposed guidance on adopting the Mortgage Broker Regulators' Council of Canada's Education and Accreditation Standards. The new standards promote a base level of education quality among course providers to foster professionalism, strengthen consumer protection and enhance confidence in the mortgage brokering sector. FSRA and the Ministry of Finance, in consultation with the industry, are working collaboratively to implement recommendations from the 2019 report on the government's review of the <i>Mortgage Brokerages, Lenders and Administrators Act, 2006</i> (MBLAA). More information on the consultation can be found here. Comments are due by September 7, 2021.</p> <p>On July 22, 2021, FSRA announced that it identified two critical areas where mortgage professionals must demonstrate high conduct standards to protect consumers from financial harm: a) mortgage brokerages working with homebuyers who seek financing from private lenders must clearly explain the options, risks and consequences of using these lenders, and b) mortgage administrators must provide investors with timely and accurate information to ensure they make informed decisions and adapt their investment strategies if needed. Building off the previous year's supervision activities and current market trends, FSRA's areas of supervision focus in 2021-2022 are: mortgage brokerages' business practices in private lending, and mortgage administrators' practices in providing disclosure and managing clients' funds. FSRA will also review developments driven by regulatory changes and other supervision findings. More information can be found here.</p>
Ontario	<p><i>Mortgage Brokerages, Lenders and Administrators Act, 2006</i></p>	<p>Mortgage Brokerages, Lenders and Administrators Act</p> <p>On December 8, 2020, <i>Protect, Support and Recover from COVID-19 (Budget Measures), 2020</i>, received third reading and royal assent. <i>The Mortgage Brokerages, Lenders and Administrators Act, 2006</i> is amended to add a requirement for prescribed persons and entities to register with the Chief Executive Officer of the Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ontario. The requirement to register applies even if the prescribed person or entity is also a licensee. Persons and entities who are not required to register under the regulations may register voluntarily. The maximum amounts for administrative penalties and offences under the Act are increased.</p> <p>On July 1, 2021, Ontario Regulation 696/20 and Ontario Regulation 695/20 <i>Mortgage Brokerages, Standards of Practice</i> made under the <i>Mortgage Brokerages, Lenders and Administrators Act, 2006</i> will come into force. The regulations exempt a person or entity who is registered as a dealer under the <i>Securities Act</i> from having a brokerage licence if they meet the requirements for dealing with syndicated mortgages and outline the standards of practice for those exempt from licensing because they meet the requirements of dealing with syndicated mortgages.</p>

New Brunswick	<i>Mortgage Brokers Act</i>	<p>Mortgage Brokers Continuing Education</p> <p>On February 5, 2021, the Financial and Consumer Services Commission of New Brunswick posted the Consumer Affairs Bulletin 2021-01: Mortgage Brokers Act - 2021 Mandatory Continuing Education. The Bulletin requires that all current and new licensed Associates and Brokers must complete the 2021 New Brunswick Continuing Education Course on or before March 31st. Brokers and Associates who fail to complete and report their continuing education on or before March 31, 2021 will have their licence automatically suspended pursuant to paragraph 18(3)(d) of the Act until the required continuing education is completed.</p>
Nova Scotia	<i>Mortgage Regulation Act</i>	<p>Mortgage Regulation</p> <p>The <i>Mortgage Regulation Act</i> (Act) was proclaimed into force on November 1, 2021. In conjunction with the regulations passed pursuant to the Act, the Act establishes a new regulatory regime for mortgage brokerages, mortgage brokers, associate mortgage brokers, mortgage lenders and mortgage administrators. These regulations, which come into force on November 1, 2021, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Mortgage Regulation Act General Regulations;</i> - <i>Mortgage Regulation Act Exemption Regulations;</i> - <i>Mortgage Lender, Brokerage, Broker and Administrator Licensing Regulations;</i> - <i>Principal Broker Regulations;</i> - <i>Compliance Officers Regulations;</i> - <i>General Disclosure Regulations;</i> - <i>Cost of Borrowing Disclosure Regulations;</i> - <i>Standards of Conduct for Mortgage Brokerages Regulations;</i> - <i>Standards of Conduct for Mortgage Brokers and Associate Mortgage Brokers Regulations;</i> - <i>Standards of Conduct for Mortgage Lenders Regulations;</i> - <i>Standards of Conduct for Mortgage Administrators Regulations;</i> - <i>Record-Keeping Regulations; Reporting Requirements Regulations; and</i> - <i>Forms Regulations.</i>
Financial Institutions		
British Columbia	<i>Financial Institutions Act</i>	<p>On March 9 and 25, 2021, Bill 8 - the <i>Finance Statutes Amendment Act, 2021</i> received third reading and Royal Assent, respectively. The Bill has various impacts on the <i>Financial Institutions Act</i> and rescinds many powers of the BC Financial Services Authority and grants those powers exclusively to the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (Bill 8, sections 1, 3, 4, 6, 19, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 44). The Bill, among other things, establishes rules respecting the issuance of business authorizations for extraprovincial credit unions and the amendment of business authorizations for extraprovincial corporations (section 9), prohibits the BC Financial Services Authority from issuing a business authorization to an extraprovincial credit union whose primary jurisdiction is not Canada if certain requirements are not met (section 10), authorizes the Superintendent of Financial Institutions to require an extraprovincial insurance corporation to file its market conduct practices report with the administrator of a national database of market conduct (section 12), and authorizes the Superintendent of Financial Institutions to enter into agreements with other jurisdictions, other financial services regulatory authorities and the administrator of a national database of market conduct (section 21). The Bill is in force upon Royal Assent, except for sections 1-13, ss. 15-150, ss. 160-167, 169-176, which will come into force by regulation of the Lieutenant Governor.</p>
British Columbia	<i>Credit Union Incorporation Act</i>	<p>On March 9 and 25, 2021, Bill 8 the <i>Finance Statutes Amendment Act, 2021</i> received third reading and Royal Assent, respectively. Section 137-150 amend</p>

		the <i>Credit Union Incorporation Act</i> . While many amendments are minor, Section 142 of the Bill amends section 64 of the <i>Credit Union Incorporation Act</i> and transfers from the BC Financial Services Authority to the Superintendent of Financial Institutions the power to approve, in certain circumstances, the redemption or acquisition by a credit union of equity shares issued by the credit union. The Bill is in force upon Royal Assent, except for sections 1-13, ss. 15-150, ss. 160-167, 169-176, which will come into force by regulation of the Lieutenant Governor.
Other		
Federal	<i>Digital Charter Implementation Act, 2020</i>	When the Governor-General dissolved Parliament on August 15, 2021, several bills died on the Order Paper. One of those was, Bill C-11 , the <i>Digital Charter Implementation Act, 2020</i> , which was first read on November 17, 2020. Part 1 of the Bill enacted the <i>Consumer Privacy Protection Act</i> to protect the personal information of individuals while recognizing the need of organizations to collect, use or disclose personal information in the course of commercial activities. Part 2 of the Bill enacted the <i>Personal Information and Data Protection Tribunal Act</i> , which established an administrative tribunal to hear appeals of certain decisions made by the Privacy Commissioner under the <i>Consumer Privacy Protection Act</i> and impose penalties for the contravention of certain provisions of that Act.
Federal	<i>Payment Clearing and Settlement Act</i>	<p>On August 21, 2021, a Notice of designation to the Canadian Payments Association (the “Notice”) was published to the Canada Gazette under the <i>Payment Clearing and Settlement Act</i> (the “Act”). Under subsection 4(1) of the Act, where the Governor of the Bank of Canada is of the opinion that a clearing and settlement system could be operated in a manner that poses a systemic risk, the Governor may, if the Minister of Finance is of the opinion that it is in the public interest to do so, designate the clearing and settlement system as a system that is subject to Part I of the Act.</p> <p>In the Notice, the Governor of the Bank of Canada outlines that they are of the opinion that Lynx could be operated in such a manner as to pose systemic risk and therefore should be designated as subject to Part I of the Act. Lynx is operated by the Canadian Payments Association and is Canada’s modernized wholesale payment system, which will be used for settling transactions from other financial market infrastructures. Lynx is a system eligible to be designated under the Act since it has at least three participants (at least one of which is a Canadian participant and at least one of which has its head office in a jurisdiction other than Ontario, where the Payments Canada head office is located), clearing and settlement are all conducted in Canadian dollars, and payment obligations that arise from the system are ultimately settled through adjustments to the accounts of participants at the Bank of Canada.</p> <p>On August 5, 2021, the Board of Directors of the Canadian Payments Association, pursuant to subsection 18(1) of the <i>Canadian Payments Act</i>, makes the annexed Canadian Payments Association By-law No. 9 — Lynx. This By-law, other than subsections 54(2), 55(2) and (3) and 56(2) and (3) and section 57, came into force on August 28, 2021. Subsections 54(2), 55(2) and (3) and 56(2) and (3) and section 57 come into force on June 1, 2022. The By-law applies to the clearing and settlement of payment messages and the associated Lynx payment obligations and sets out the scope of obligations that each participant who is approved to participate in Lynx must comply with.</p>
Federal	<i>Department of Finance</i>	Government Consultation on Reducing Credit Card Fees

		<p>On August 4, 2021, the federal government launched consultations on reducing credit card transaction fees. As first announced in Budget 2021, the government moved forward with consultations to further reduce credit card transaction fees to lower the cost of doing business, particularly for small businesses. All interested members of the public were invited to provide input relevant to the scope of this consultation. This consultation sought feedback in support of three objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lowering the average overall cost of interchange fees for merchants; - ensuring that small businesses benefit from pricing that is similar to large businesses; and - protecting existing rewards points of consumers. <p>Government Consultation on Luxury Tax</p> <p>On August 20, 2021 the Government of Canada launched the consultations on the proposed Luxury Tax, introduced in Budget 2021. The proposal would introduce a tax on the sale of new luxury cars and aircraft with a retail sale price over \$100,000, and new boats over \$250,000. The tax would be calculated at the lesser of 20 per cent of the value above these thresholds (\$100,000 for cars and aircraft, \$250,000 for boats) or 10 per cent of the full value of the luxury car, boat or aircraft. The tax is proposed to come into force on January 1, 2022. Full details on the government's proposed approach can be found in the technical background paper. Specifically, the government is sought views on several key design features, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the detailed tax base; - the application framework; and - the registration rules.
Federal	<i>Financial Consumer Agency of Canada</i>	<p>On July 16, 2021, the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada announced its Consultation on Strengthening Canada's External Complaint Handling System in Banking. The objective of the consultation is to address the findings of the February 2020 FCAC report entitled <i>The Operations of External Complaints Bodies</i> and determine how to further strengthen the external complaint handling system, this consultation provides an opportunity to seek feedback from stakeholders that will help to inform future policy directions. The FCAC wants to hear views on the following: guiding principles and objectives of Canada's external complaint handling system; the findings of Financial Consumer Agency of Canada's report concerning the structure of Canada's external complaint handling system; and key attributes of an effective external complaint handling process. Participation through email is open until October 14, 2021.</p>
Federal	<i>Ministry of Finance</i>	<p>On June 24, 2021 the Honourable Chrystia Freeland, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, announced the appointment of Peter Routledge as the next Superintendent of Financial Institutions effective June 29, 2021, for a seven-year term. Mr. Routledge will succeed Jeremy Rudin, who announced, last December, that he would retire from the public service once he concludes his seven-year term. More information can be found here.</p> <p>On June 14, 2021 the Standing Committee on Finance launched its Pre-Budget Consultations in advance of the 2022 budget. Written submissions of no more than 2,000 words can be submitted to the Committee until Friday, August 6, 2021. The Committee invites Canadians and interested groups to submit their proposals for the next budget. The link to the submission page can be found here.</p>
Federal	<i>Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis</i>	<p>On July 20, 2021 FINTRAC posted an advisory titled Financial transactions related to countries identified by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The advisory outlines the statements given by the FATF on June 25, 2021, on</p>

	<i>Centre of Canada</i>	high-risk jurisdictions and jurisdictions under increased monitoring. The statement on high-risk jurisdictions identifies jurisdictions for which the FATF has called on its members to apply countermeasures or enhanced due diligence. The statement on jurisdictions under increased monitoring identifies those jurisdictions which have developed an action plan with the FATF to address their strategic AML/CFT deficiencies.
Federal	<i>Open Banking</i>	<p>On August 4, 2021, the Honourable Chrystia Freeland, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, welcomed the final report from the Advisory Committee on Open Banking. The report makes recommendations on how to modernize the Canadian financial services sector and implement a secure open banking system that gives Canadian consumers the confidence and convenience they are looking for in today's economy.</p> <p>The report proposes that open banking can be successful in Canada if consumers and small businesses can intentionally share their data in a safe and efficient manner to access useful products and services without the use of screen scraping. Although the initial focus of the Committee's work has been to determine whether open banking has sufficient value to Canadians to merit the implementation of a system, the core objective now is to realize consumers' right to data portability and move to secure, efficient consumer-permissioned data sharing enabled by a system of open banking. As an immediate next step, the Committee recommends that the Government designate an open banking lead that will be responsible for convening industry, government and consumers in designing the foundation of the system of open banking with a view to concluding the design elements within 9 months of appointment. Following a subsequent testing and accreditation period, the system should be operational within 18 months. The Committee recommends that the Government announce a target date of January 2023 for an operational system of open banking.</p>
Federal	<i>Special Economic Measures Act</i>	<p>On August 9, 2021, Global Affairs Canada announced it is imposing new sanctions in response to gross and systematic human rights violations committed in Belarus. The <i>Special Economic Measures (Belarus) Regulations</i> impose asset freezes and dealings prohibitions on listed persons by prohibiting persons in Canada and Canadians outside Canada from dealing in any property of these individuals or providing financial or related services to them. The new measures impose restrictions on certain activities relating to Belarus's financial sector, including transferrable securities and money market instruments, debt financing, insurance and reinsurance, petroleum products and potassium chloride products. More information can be found here.</p>
Federal	<i>Trust and Loan Companies Act, Bank Act, Insurance Companies Act, Cooperative Credit Associations Act, Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act</i>	<p>On August 9, 2021, the <i>Financial Consumer Protection Framework Regulations</i> (the "FCP Regulations") which come into force on or immediately before June 30, 2022, were posted to the Orders in Council database. The regulatory amendments, together with the new Financial Consumer Protection Framework (the "Framework"), will establish a comprehensive set of federal rules applying to banks and authorized foreign banks when they deal with their customers and the public, that co-exist with provincial rules. The amendments are complementary to provincial consumer protection laws that generally apply to all parts of the economy. Consumers would continue to benefit from all provincial protections, while gaining new bank-specific protections under federal law.</p> <p>The parts of the Framework include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Part 1 Fair and Equitable Dealings: this section outlines provisions related to requirements for cancelling agreements, access to basic

		<p>banking services, provisions related to providing credit, and complaints processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Part 2 Disclosure and Transparency for Informed Decisions: this section has provisions related to key product information, such as those that outline which information that must be provided for deposit accounts, financial instruments, notes, deposit insurance, credit agreements, loans, lines of credit, credit cards, prepaid payment products, and mortgage insurance, as well as provisions related to public notices and public accountability statements. - Part 3 outlines the consequential amendments, the repeals and when the provisions will come into force. <p>The FCP Regulations will repeal a number of <i>Bank Act</i> regulations that contain consumer protection provisions. The following 13 regulations will be repealed in full:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Basic Banking Services Regulations • Complaints (Banks, Authorized Foreign Banks and External Complaints Bodies) Regulations • Cost of Borrowing (Authorized Foreign Banks) Regulations • Cost of Borrowing (Banks) Regulations • Disclosure of Charges (Authorized Foreign Banks) Regulations • Disclosure of Charges (Banks) Regulations • Disclosure of Interest (Authorized Foreign Banks) Regulations • Disclosure of Interest (Banks) Regulations • Disclosure on Account Opening by Telephone Request (Authorized Foreign Banks) Regulations • Disclosure on Account Opening by Telephone Request (Banks) Regulations • Notice of Branch Closure (Banks) Regulations • Notices of Deposit Restrictions (Authorized Foreign Banks) Regulations • Notices of Uninsured Deposits Regulations (Banks) <p>The regulatory amendments will advance consumers' rights and interests when dealing with their banks and will provide a more consistent and coherent set of rules that is easier for stakeholders, including consumers, to understand and use. The regulatory amendments will also provide important clarity to banks to guide their operations.</p>
Federal	<i>Financial Consumer Agency of Canada</i>	<p>FCAC Monetary Penalty Framework</p> <p>On June 17, 2021, the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada (FCAC) published its Administrative Monetary Penalties Framework, setting out the framework used by the FCAC's Supervision and Enforcement Branch to determine the amount of a proposed administrative monetary penalty that would be included in a Notice of Violation issued to a financial institution or a payment card network operator. Generally, the criteria to be taken into account when determining a penalty are: the harm done by the violation, the degree of intention or negligence on the part of the reporting entity, and the duration of the violation. Each of these criteria have several factors included in their consideration, and each has three levels which represent a scale of some, significant, and very significant. For instance, "some harm" represents a penalty of \$0 to \$2,000,000; "significant harm" has penalties up to \$4,000,000 and "very significant harm" has penalties up to \$6,000,000. The framework illustrates the extent to which the FCAC can penalize those reporting entities which commit a violation.</p>

<p>Federal</p>	<p><i>An Act to implement the Agreement between Canada, United States and the United Mexican States</i></p>	<p>Canada-USA-Mexico Agreement</p> <p>Bill C-4, <i>An Act to implement the Agreement between Canada, the United States of America and the United Mexican States</i>, received Royal Assent on March 13, 2020 and was proclaimed in force on July 1, 2020. The amendments to the <i>Bank Act</i> came into force on June 30, 2021. The amendments include the addition of a “regulated foreign entity”, which is an entity that is incorporated or formed otherwise in a country or territory, other than Canada, in which a trade agreement listed in Schedule IV of the <i>Bank Act</i> is applicable, and subject to financial services regulation in that country or territory. Schedule IV is also added to the <i>Bank Act</i>. It includes the legislation under which Canada has entered into trade agreements with other nations for the purpose of implementing Canada’s international trade obligations. The changes to the <i>Bank Act</i> create exceptions for some <i>Bank Act</i> requirements for the entities that meet the definition of “regulated foreign entity” or are a bank or a subsidiary of a foreign bank formed in a country or territory in which a trade agreement is listed in the new Schedule IV.</p> <p>The amendments to the <i>Bank Act</i> include, among other things, expanding the place of records exception under s.239(3) to “a bank that is a subsidiary of a foreign bank incorporated or formed otherwise in a country or territory other than Canada in which a trade agreement listed in Schedule IV is applicable or of a regulated foreign entity”, providing an exception for the location of central securities register under s. 251(3) for “a bank that is a subsidiary of a foreign bank incorporated or formed otherwise in a country or territory other than Canada in which a trade agreement listed in Schedule IV is applicable or of a regulated foreign entity”, a place of records exception for an authorized foreign bank that is incorporated in a country or territory other than Canada in which a trade agreement listed in Schedule IV is applicable, or a subsidiary of a foreign bank incorporated or formed otherwise in a country or territory other than Canada in which a trade agreement listed in Schedule IV is applicable or of a regulated foreign entity under s. 597(2), and a place of records exception for a bank holding company that is a subsidiary of a foreign bank incorporated or formed otherwise in a country or territory other than Canada in which a trade agreement listed in Schedule IV is applicable or of a regulated foreign entity under s. 816(1).</p>
<p>Federal</p>	<p><i>Financial Consumer Agency of Canada Act</i></p>	<p>Decision: Failure to Obtain Express Consent</p> <p>On May 6, 2021, the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada (FCAC) found that Rogers Bank failed to obtain express consent before providing customers with credit cards and failed to provide customers with written confirmation when consent to receive credit cards was provided orally. Banks are required to obtain a customer’s express consent, either orally or in writing, before providing a credit card. If consent is given orally, banks are required to provide the customer with confirmation in writing, without delay, of the customer’s express consent for the new credit card. The amounts for the violations were \$170,000 and \$75,000.</p> <p>The FCAC reviewed 525 complaint reports submitted by Rogers Bank and found that 481 of these related to a lack of express consent. The FCAC also found instances of when the customer had no knowledge of applying for a card, was surprised by receiving a card statement or never wanted the card. When written confirmation of the consent was provided, the FCAC Staff found the wording of these communications to be inadequate to confirm express consent was given orally. These communications referred to the credit card being approved rather than confirming that the customer expressly consented to receiving the credit card. FCAC Staff concluded the violations were longstanding and not</p>

		<p>self-identified and there was no reduction in penalty. The name of the bank was also made public.</p> <p>2021-2022 Business Plan</p> <p>On April 7, 2021, Financial Consumer Agency of Canada released its 2021-2022 to 2023-2024 Business Plan. The Business Plan presents the priorities and activities that the FCAC plans to undertake from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022 to advance its 5-year strategic goals. These activities will enhance the Agency's core capabilities—that is, the daily work to protect, supervise and educate—which enable the Agency to fulfill its obligations as set out in the <i>Financial Consumer Agency of Canada Act</i> and other statutes, such as the <i>Bank Act</i>. The strategic goals include being the national leader in financial consumer protection by strengthening the risk-based, outcome-driven supervisory program and implementing the Financial Consumer Protection Framework, strengthening the financial literacy of Canadians for an increasingly digital world by renewing the National Strategy for Financial Literacy and providing innovative tools and resources for better financial decision making, and to be the authoritative source of Canadian financial consumer information.</p>
Federal	<p><i>Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada</i></p>	<p>May Guidance</p> <p>In May 2021, FINTRAC released new guidance related to the travel rule, transaction reporting, and prepaid payment products.</p> <p>Travel rule for electronic funds and virtual currency transfers</p> <p>FINTRAC released guidance clarifying the travel rule. The travel rule is the requirement to ensure that specific information is included with the information sent or received in an electronic funds transfer (EFT) or a virtual currency (VC) transfer. Fulfilling the travel rule is not a separate record keeping requirement. Fulfilling it helps the entities meet the VC and EFT record keeping and reporting requirements. Information received under the travel rule cannot be removed from a transfer. This includes the name, address and account number or other reference number (where applicable) of both the originator and the receiver of the EFT. Financial entities, money service businesses, foreign money service businesses, and casinos must also take reasonable measures to ensure that the travel rule information is included when they receive an EFT, either as an intermediary or as the final recipient.</p> <p>Transaction reporting guidance: the 24-hour rule</p> <p>FINTRAC also released guidance clarifying the 24-hour rule. The 24-hour rule is the requirement to aggregate multiple transactions when they total \$10,000 or more within a consecutive 24-hour window when the transactions are: conducted by the same person or entity; conducted on behalf of the same person or entity (third party), or for the same beneficiary (person or entity). If an amount under \$10,000 is received from a person, and then another amount under \$10,000 is received on behalf of that same person, and these amounts total \$10,000 but are not for the same beneficiary, then the 24-hour rule is not triggered. This is because both transactions are not received by the same person, nor are they received on behalf of the same person. The guidance clarifies that the 24 hours that make up the period must be consecutive, and it is a static 24 hour window. The period cannot exceed 24 hours and all transactions that total \$10,000 or more within a consecutive 24-hour window are to be reported to FINTRAC in a single report (the rule is considered broadly across the business if the RE have multiple locations).</p>

		<p>Prepaid payment products and prepaid payment product accounts</p> <p>Finally, FINTRAC release guidance about prepaid payment products (PPP). A PPP enables a person or entity to engage in a transaction by giving them electronic access to funds or to virtual currency paid into a PPP account held with a financial entity in advance of a transaction taking place and excludes debit and credit, a product issued for use with a particular merchant and a product issued for single use for purpose of a retail rebate. It is a reloadable or non-reloadable product that can be accepted in a variety of locations.</p> <p>March Guidance</p> <p>In March 2021, FINTRAC updated its Guidance's related to Record keeping requirements and Know your client requirements. FINTRAC provides guidance to help individuals and entities understand their obligations under the PCMLTFA and its associated Regulations and how they may be assessed in an examination. The update brings the Guidance in line with the incoming PCMLTFA Regulations, which come into effect June 1, 2021. The Record keeping Guidance outlines certain record keeping requirements and provides additional sector-specific record keeping requirements. The Know your client Guidance explains when you are required to verify the identity of persons and entities, which is determined by the type of transaction or activity they are undertaking.</p>
Federal	<i>Special Economic Measures (Burma) Regulations</i>	<p>In response to the coup d'état in Myanmar, on February 18, 2021, Canada imposed sanctions against 9 Myanmar military officials, under the <i>Special Economic Measures (Burma) Regulations</i>. Since seizing control, the Myanmar military and the newly established State Administrative Council have been engaged in a systemic campaign of repression through coercive legislative measures and use of force, including mass arbitrary detentions, restrictions on access to information and the right to freedom of opinion and expression, association and assembly. The announcement brings the total number of individuals sanctioned by Canada to 54.</p>
Federal	Global Affairs Canada	<p>Global Affairs Canada and the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service recently issued an <u>advisory</u> to Canadian companies active abroad or with ties to Xinjiang, China (Advisory). The Advisory was issued in coordination with a similar announcement from the Government of the United Kingdom and was followed by an American order to detain certain products, originating in Xinjiang, from entering the United States, effective January 13, 2021.</p> <p>The Advisory does not amend Canadian legislation but sets clear compliance expectations for Canadian businesses with respect to forced labour and human rights involving Xinjiang, including adoption of voluntary best practices. The Advisory will be relevant to many Canadian businesses, including financial institutions, institutional investors and others. For more information on the Advisory, please see our January 2021 Blakes Bulletin: Government of Canada Sets Compliance Expectations for Canadian Businesses Linked to Xinjiang, China.</p>
Federal	Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions of Canada	<p>On January 11, 2021, OSFI launched a three-month public consultation with the publication of its discussion paper Navigating Uncertainty in Climate Change: Promoting Preparedness and Resilience to Climate-Related Risks. Given that the risks posed by climate change are accelerating, OSFI aims to identify and categorize climate-related risks and explore ways that Federally Regulated Financial Institutions (FRFIs) could prepare for and build resilience to such risks. OSFI is also seeking feedback on how it can facilitate FRFIs' preparedness for and resilience to climate-related risks. Comments and submissions on the</p>

		discussion paper should be submitted in accordance with the instructions on OSFI's website by April 12, 2021.
Federal	<i>Financial Consumer Agency of Canada Act</i>	<p>Mandatory Reporting Guide</p> <p>In January 2021, the FCAC's Mandatory reporting guide for federally regulated financial institutions (the Guide) was amended to specify that Tier 2 regulated entities are no longer required to file nil reportable complaints aggregate reports. Tier 2 regulated entities are federally regulated financial institutions whose activities generally do not trigger the market conduct obligations that are overseen by the FCAC. This change was intended to reduce the administrative burdens associated with nil reporting. However, Tier 2 regulated entities are still required to report compliance issues if they arise. In their yearly examination questionnaires, Tier 2 regulated entities will also now be required to confirm that they have met all complaint requirements for that year.</p> <p>Seniors Code</p> <p>The Guide (above) also now incorporates Principles 6 and 7 of the Canadian Banking Association's (CBA) voluntary Code of Conduct for the Delivery of Banking Services to Seniors (Seniors Code). Although the Seniors Code was published in July 2019, many of its provisions were scheduled for implementation on January 1, 2021. For more information on the Seniors Code, please see our July 2019 Blakes Bulletin: Is CBA's New Voluntary Code of Conduct the Golden Rule for Banks Serving Canadians in Their Golden Years?</p>
Federal	<i>Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada</i>	<p>FINTRAC Guidance on Transactions Associate with Iran</p> <p>In February 2021, FINTRAC updated its guidance related to the Ministerial Directive (MD) issued by the Minister of Finance that was published in the Canada Gazette and came into force on July 25, 2020. This update is based upon January 2021's update to the Risk Assessment Guidance (included below) and this MD includes requirements that a) enhance the existing obligations of the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Regulations (PCMLTFR) and b) extend the obligations of the PCMLTFR, in relation to every financial transaction originating from, or bound for, the Islamic Republic of Iran ("Iran"), regardless of the amount.</p> <p>FINTRAC Guidance on Business Relationship Requirements</p> <p>In February 2021, FINTRAC updated its Guidance on business relationship requirements to include previous legislative amendments and those that are scheduled to come into force on June 1, 2021. This guidance explains when reporting entities (REs) enter into a business relationship with a client and related obligations under the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA) and associated Regulations. This guidance applies to all REs. However, some requirements and examples may only apply to certain REs.</p> <p>FINTRAC Guidance on Ongoing Monitoring Requirements</p> <p>In February 2021, FINTRAC updated its Guidance on ongoing monitoring requirements to include previous legislative amendments and those that are scheduled to come into force on June 1, 2021. The ongoing monitoring requirements under the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA) and associated Regulations apply to all reporting entities (REs). This guidance answers the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is ongoing monitoring?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- When must I conduct ongoing monitoring?- When must I conduct enhanced ongoing monitoring?- What are the exceptions to conducting ongoing monitoring?- What records do I need to keep for ongoing monitoring?- When does the requirement for ongoing monitoring end?- When does the requirement for enhanced ongoing monitoring end? <p>FINTRAC Guidance on Politically exposed persons and heads of international organizations</p> <p>In February 2021, FINTRAC updated its Guidance on politically exposed persons and heads of international organizations to include previous legislative amendments and those that are scheduled to come into force on June 1, 2021. Know your client requirements include determining whether a person is a foreign or domestic politically exposed person (PEP), head of an international organization (HIO), or a family member or close associate of a foreign PEP. The reporting entity sectors with this obligation include financial entities, securities dealers, money services businesses and life insurance companies. As of June 1, 2021, all reporting entity sectors will have politically exposed person (PEP) and head of an international organization (HIO) obligations. These obligations include determining whether a person is a foreign or domestic PEP, HIO, or a family member or close associate of a foreign or domestic PEP, as applicable.</p> <p>Risk Assessment Guidance</p> <p>In January 2021, FINTRAC updated its Guidance on the risk-based approach to combatting money laundering and terrorist financing (now titled Risk assessment guidance) to include previous legislative amendments and those that are scheduled to come into force on June 1, 2021. On that date, the previous guidance and sector specific risk-based assessment workbooks will be removed from FINTRAC's website.</p> <p>Anti-Money Laundering</p> <p>On January 22, 2021, FINTRAC issued a plan for its implementation of the regulatory amendments that will come into force on June 1, 2021. These amendments will create or change obligations for reporting entities (REs) that are subject to the <i>Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (the Act)</i>. The plan involves a staggered approach to the implementation of updated reporting obligations and the publication of updated guidance documents. Although FINTRAC expects reporting entities to comply with the new amendments, FINTRAC indicated that it will exercise flexibility in assessing and enforcing the amendments with respect to recordkeeping and reporting obligations in respect of electronic funds transfers and large cash transactions. For more information on the amendments, please see our February 2020 Blakes Bulletin: Yet More Amendments to the PCMLTFA Regulations and our June 2020 Blakes Bulletin: Recent Developments: FINTRAC and the PCMLTFA.</p> <p>Although many of the compliance obligations associated with virtual currencies and foreign money services business do not come into force until June 1, 2021, businesses that engage in these activities must be registered with FINTRAC. Further, they must comply with the requirements that currently apply to them under the PCMLTFA and its associated regulations, such as the requirement to have a compliance program and to report certain transactions. In that regard, FINTRAC now allows reporting entities to provide virtual currency transaction information in suspicious transaction reports and large cash transaction reports.</p>
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		In December 2020, FINTRAC also released new suspicious transaction reporting guidance specifically relating to virtual currency transactions: Money laundering and terrorist financing indicators - Virtual currency transactions.
2021 Budget		
Federal	<i>See below</i>	Bill C-30, <i>Budget Implementation Act, 2021, No. 1</i> passed third reading and received Royal Assent in the Senate on June 29, 2021. Many of the amendments described below are now in force.
Federal	<i>Payday Lending, Financial Consumer Agency of Canada</i>	As part of the government's goal to prevent Canadians from living in a cycle of debt, Bill C-30 included an announcement of a consultation on lowering the criminal rate of interest in the <i>Criminal Code of Canada</i> , which is applicable to payday loans. It remains to be seen how the consultation will be offered and how comments can be submitted.
Federal	<i>Retail Payments Activities Act</i>	Bill C-30 will enact into legislation new policy measures outlined in the 2021 federal budget released earlier in April and includes a draft of the long-awaited <i>Retail Payments Activities Act</i> (RPAA). The new regulatory payments regime, to be regulated by the Bank of Canada, is ground-breaking in that it provides for the first regulatory scheme for retail payment providers in Canada. The RPAA applies to "any retail payment activity that is performed by a payment service provider" with a place of business in Canada. It also applies to retail payment activity performed for an end user in Canada by a payment service provider that does not have a place of business in Canada but directs retail payment activities to individuals and entities in Canada. "Retail payment activity" is defined as a payment function (as defined) in relation to an electronic funds transfer (as defined) that is made in Canadian currency or another country currency or "using a unit that meets prescribed criteria". This definition leaves open the possibility of the RPPA applying to digital currency transactions. For more information on the new regime, please see the Blakes Bulletin " Regulation of Retail Payments in Canada - The Retail Payments Activities Act Has Arrived ". The provisions of the <i>Retail Payment Activities Act</i> , as enacted by section 177 of Bill C-30, other than sections 1 to 10, 12 to 16 and 61, subsections 62(1), (3) and (4) and section 63, come into force on a day or days to be fixed by order of the Governor in Council.
Federal	<i>Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act</i>	Bill C-30 introduced several amendments to the PCMLTFA. Some of these changes include enabling the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) to recover its compliance costs (FINTRAC will have authority to make assessments to be paid by reporting entities based on the amount of certain expenses incurred by FINTRAC), revisions to the definitions of politically exposed domestic person to include "reeve, or other similar chief officer of a municipal or local government" together with mayors and the head of an international organization to include a head of an international sports organization, and that armoured car services will be regulated as a category of money services businesses under the PCMLTFA. Sections 159, 164, 165, 170, 180 and 181 have yet to come into force and will come into force on a day to be fixed by order of the Governor in Council. This in particular includes the "armored vehicle" provision for MSBs (s. 159) and the "appropriation" and "assessment" powers given to FINTRAC (sections 164-165) described above. The rest of the sections came into force upon assent.
Federal	<i>Trust and Loan Companies Act; Bank Act</i>	Bill C-30 also included amendments to the <i>Bank Act</i> and <i>Trust and Loan Companies Act</i> . Both Acts contain provisions requiring the transfer of unclaimed deposits and cheques to the Bank of Canada following a 10-year abandonment period and the provision of advance notices to customers regarding the amount of their unclaimed property. Bill C-30 amends these provisions to include foreign denominated deposits and cheques and to require that the unclaimed property

		<p>notices be provided to the customer’s electronic address (if known) in addition to providing the notices by mail. Bill C-30 also expands the scope of information that must be provided to the Bank of Canada at the time of the transfer of unclaimed property to include the customer’s date of birth and social insurance number. However, these sections remain not in force and come into force on a day to be fixed by the Governor in Council.</p>
Federal	<p><i>Justice for Victims of Corrupt Foreign Officials Act (Sergei Magnitsky Law)</i></p>	<p>Canadian financial institutions and securities dealers are now required to report monthly to their principal regulator whether they hold property of persons listed under the <i>Justice for Victims of Corrupt Foreign Officials Act (Sergei Magnitsky Law)</i> or terrorist groups listed under the <i>Criminal Code</i>. Bill C-30 amends the Sergei Magnitsky Law to require that these reports be filed only if there is an actual match. In the event of a match, the reports will need to be filed without delay and every three months, rather than every month. However, there is no corresponding amendment included to remove the monthly nil filing requirement under the <i>Criminal Code</i>. As such, financial institutions and securities dealers will continue being required to file monthly sanctions reports under the <i>Criminal Code</i>.</p>
Federal	<p><i>Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation</i></p>	<p>Finally, Bill C-30 introduced several amendments to the bank resolution framework under the <i>Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act (CDIC Act)</i>. Among other things, these amendments: extend the CDIC Act stay to circumstances in which there is a monetary breach of a bail-in obligation following the making of a resolution order but before the bail-in conversion is effected; exclude from the CDIC Act stay eligible financial contracts with a central bank, the federal government of Canada, or a foreign government; require that CDIC-member banks and trust and loan companies ensure that the CDIC Act stay provisions apply to eligible financial contracts to which they are a party but in circumstances and in the manner that would be prescribed by CDIC bylaws, which are not made public yet and make certain amendments to the compensation framework under the CDIC Act resolution provisions (similar amendments are made to the Payment Clearing and Settlement Act provisions governing resolution of designated financial market infrastructures). Bill C-30 also amends the CDIC Act deposit protection regime to clarify that under certain circumstances an omission that results in a failure to meet a requirement of the schedule of the CDIC Act will not prevent a deposit from being considered a separate deposit. These sections came into force upon assent.</p>

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