

INTERPRETATION ACT, 2025

An Act respecting the interpretation of statutes and regulations.

(20th of September 2025)

I. PRELIMINARY

Short Title

1 This Act may be cited as the *Interpretation Act*.

Definition of Terms Used in this Act

2 (1) Unless otherwise specified:

- (a) The term “**Act**” means an Act of Parliament;
- (b) The term “**enact**” includes “*to issue*”, “*to make*”, or “*to establish*”;
- (c) The term “**enactment**” means an Act or regulation or any portion of an Act or regulation;
- (d) The term “**public officer**” includes any person in the federal public administration who is authorized by or under an enactment to do or enforce the doing of an act or thing or to exercise a power, or on whom a duty is imposed by or under an enactment;
- (e) The term “**regulation**” includes an order, regulation, rule, rule of court, form, tariff of costs or fees, letters patent, commission, warrant, proclamation, by-law, resolution or other instrument issued, made or established
 - (i) in the execution of a power conferred by or under the authority of an Act, or
 - (ii) by or under the authority of the Prime Minister in Council;
- (f) The term “**repeal**” includes “*revoke*”, or “*cancel*”;

Expired and Replaced Enactments

(2) For the purposes of this Act, an enactment that has been replaced is repealed and an enactment that has expired, lapsed or otherwise ceased to have effect is deemed to have been repealed.

II. APPLICATION

Application

3 (1) Every provision of this Act applies, unless a contrary intention appears, to every enactment, whether enacted before or after the commencement of this Act.

Application to this Act

(2) The provisions of this Act apply to the interpretation of this Act.

Rules of Construction not Excluded

(3) Nothing in this Act excludes the application to an enactment of a rule of construction applicable to that enactment and not inconsistent with this Act.

III. ENACTING CLAUSE OF ACTS

Enacting Clause

4 (1) The enacting clause of an Act may be in the following form:

“By and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Aquria-Catopolis, it is enacted as follows:”.

Order of Clauses

(2) The enacting clause of an Act shall follow the preamble, if any, and the various provisions within the purview or body of the Act shall follow in a concise and enunciative form.

IV. OPERATION

Day Fixed for Commencement or Repeal

Operation When Date Fixed for Commencement or Repeal

5 (1) Where an enactment is expressed to come into force on a particular day, it shall be construed as coming into force on the expiration of the previous day, and where an enactment is expressed to expire, lapse or otherwise cease to have effect on a particular day, it shall be construed as ceasing to have effect on the commencement of the following day.

When No Date Fixed

(2) Every enactment that is not expressed to come into force on a particular day shall be construed as coming into force on the expiration of the day immediately before the day the regulation was made.

Judicial notice

(3) Judicial notice shall be taken of a day for the coming into force of an enactment that is fixed by a regulation that has been published in the *Aquria-Catopolis Gazette*.

Regulation Prior to Commencement

Preliminary Proceedings

6 Where an enactment is not in force and it contains provisions conferring power to make regulations or do any other thing, that power may, for the purpose of making the enactment effective on its commencement, be exercised at any time before its commencement, but a regulation so made or a thing so done has no effect until the commencement of the enactment, except in so far as may be necessary to make the enactment effective on its commencement.

Territorial Operation

Territorial Operation

7 (1) Every enactment applies to the whole of Aquria-Catopolis, unless a contrary intention is expressed in the enactment.

Amending Enactment

(2) Where an enactment that does not apply to the whole of Aquria-Catopolis is amended, no provision in the amending enactment applies to any part of Aquria-Catopolis to which the amended enactment does not apply, unless it is provided in the amending enactment that it applies to that part of Aquria-Catopolis or to the whole of Aquria-Catopolis.

Exclusive Economic Zone of Aquria-Catopolis

(2.1) Every enactment that applies in respect of exploring or exploiting, conserving or managing natural resources, whether living or non-living, applies, in addition to its application to Aquria-Catopolis, to the exclusive economic zone of Aquria-Catopolis, unless a contrary intention is expressed in the enactment.

Continental Shelf of Aquria-Catopolis

(2.2) Every enactment that applies in respect of exploring or exploiting natural resources that are

- (a)** mineral or other non-living resources of the seabed or subsoil, or
- (b)** living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms that, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or subsoil

applies, in addition to its application to Aquria-Catopolis, to the continental shelf of Aquria-Catopolis, unless a contrary intention is expressed in the enactment.

V. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

Property and Civil Rights

Duality of Legal Traditions and Application of Provincial Law

8 Both the common law and the civil law are equally authoritative and recognized sources of the law of property and civil rights in Aquria-Catopolis and, unless otherwise provided by law, if in interpreting an enactment it is necessary to refer to a province's rules, principles or concepts forming part of the law of property and civil rights, reference must be made to the rules, principles and concepts in force in the province at the time the enactment is being applied.

Private Acts

Provisions in Private Acts

9 No provision in a private Act affects the rights of any person, except as therein mentioned or referred to.

Law Always Speaking

Law Always Speaking

10 The law shall be considered as always speaking, and where a matter or thing is expressed in the present tense, it shall be applied to the circumstances as they arise, so that effect may be given to the enactment according to its true spirit, intent and meaning.

Imperative and Permissive Construction

“Shall” and “may”

11 The expression “**shall**” is to be construed as imperative and the expression “**may**” as permissive.

Enactments Remedial

Enactments Deemed Remedial

12 Every enactment is deemed remedial, and shall be given such fair, large and liberal construction and interpretation as best ensures the attainment of its objects.

Preambles

Preamble

13 The preamble of an enactment shall be read as a part of the enactment intended to assist in explaining its purport and object.

Application of Interpretation Provisions

Application of definitions and interpretation rules

14 (1) Definitions or rules of interpretation in an enactment apply to all the provisions of the enactment, including the provisions that contain those definitions or rules of interpretation.

Interpretation Sections Subject to Exceptions

(2) Where an enactment contains an interpretation section or provision, it shall be read and construed

- (a)** as being applicable only if a contrary intention does not appear; and
- (b)** as being applicable to all other enactments relating to the same subject-matter unless a contrary intention appears.

Words in Regulations

15 Where an enactment confers power to make regulations, expressions used in the regulations have the same respective meanings as in the enactment conferring the power.

Proclamations

Proclamation

16 (1) Where an enactment authorizes the issue of a proclamation, the proclamation shall be understood to be a proclamation of the Prime Minister in Council.

Proclamation to be Issued on Advice

(2) Where the Prime Minister is authorized to issue a proclamation, the proclamation shall be understood to be a proclamation issued under an order of the Prime Minister in Council, but it is not necessary to mention in the proclamation that it is issued under such an order.

Effective Day of Proclamations

(3) A proclamation that is issued under an order of the Prime Minister in Council may purport to have been issued on the day of the order or on any subsequent day and, if so, takes effect on that day.

Oaths

Administration of Oaths

17 (1) Where, by an enactment or by a rule of the Senate or House of Commons, evidence under oath is authorized or required to be taken, or an oath is authorized or directed to be made, taken or administered, the oath may be administered, and a certificate of its having been made, taken or administered may be given by

- (a)** any person authorized by the enactment or rule to take the evidence; or
- (b)** a judge of any court, a notary public, a justice of the peace or a commissioner for taking affidavits, having authority or jurisdiction within the place where the oath is administered.

Where Justice of Peace Empowered

(2) Where power is conferred on a justice of the peace to administer an oath or solemn affirmation or to take an affidavit or declaration, the power may be exercised by a notary public or a commissioner for taking oaths.

Reports to Parliament

Reports to Parliament

18 Where an Act requires a report or other document to be laid before Parliament and, in compliance with the Act, a particular report or document has been laid before Parliament at a session thereof, nothing in the Act shall be construed as requiring the same report or document to be laid before Parliament at any subsequent session.

Corporations

Powers Vested in Corporations

19 (1) Words establishing a corporation shall be construed

- (a)** as vesting in the corporation power to sue and be sued, to contract and be contracted with by its corporate name, to have a common seal and to alter or change it at pleasure, to have perpetual succession, to acquire and hold personal property for the purposes for which the corporation is established and to alienate that property at pleasure;
- (b)** in the case of a corporation having a name consisting of an English and a French form or a combined English and French form, as vesting in the corporation power to use either the English or the French form of its name or both forms and to show on its seal both the English and French forms of its name or have two seals, one showing the English and the other showing the French form of its name;
- (c)** as vesting in a majority of the members of the corporation the power to bind the others by their acts; and
- (d)** as exempting from personal liability for its debts, obligations or acts individual members of the corporation who do not contravene the provisions of the enactment establishing the corporation.

Corporate Name

(2) Where an enactment establishes a corporation and in each of the English and French versions of the enactment the name of the corporation is in the form only of

the language of that version, the name of the corporation shall consist of the form of its name in each of the versions of the enactment.

Permission Required

(3) The establishing of a private corporation must be first approved by Parliament, or an organisation authorized to do so by Parliament.

Banking Business

(4) No corporation is deemed to be authorized to carry on the business of banking unless that power is expressly conferred on it by the enactment establishing the corporation.

Majority and Quorum

Majorities

20 (1) Where an enactment requires or authorizes more than two persons to do an act or thing, a majority of them may do it.

Quorum of Board, Court, Commission, etc.

(2) Where an enactment establishes a board, court, commission or other body consisting of three or more members, in this section called an “association”,

(a) at a meeting of the association, a number of members of the association equal to,

(i) if the number of members provided for by the enactment is a fixed number, at least one-half of the number of members, and

(ii) if the number of members provided for by the enactment is not a fixed number but is within a range having a maximum or minimum, at least one-half of the number of members in office if that number is within the range,

constitutes a quorum;

(b) an act or thing done by a majority of the members of the association present at a meeting, if the members present constitute a quorum, is deemed to have been done by the association; and

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

Appointment, Retirement and Powers of Officers

Public Officers Hold Office During Pleasure

21 (1) Every public officer appointed by or under the authority of an enactment or otherwise is deemed to have been appointed to hold office during pleasure only, unless it is otherwise expressed in the enactment, commission or instrument of appointment.

Effective Day of Appointments

(2) Where an appointment is made by instrument under the State Seal of Aquria-Catopolis, the instrument may purport to have been issued on or after the day its issue was authorized, and the day on which it so purports to have been issued is deemed to be the day on which the appointment takes effect.

Appointment or Engagement Otherwise than Under State Seal of Aquria-Catopolis

(3) Where there is authority in an enactment to appoint a person to a position or to engage the services of a person, otherwise than by instrument under the State Seal of Aquria-Catopolis, the instrument of appointment or engagement may be expressed to be effective on or after the day on which that person commenced the performance of the duties of the position or commenced the performance of the services, and the day on which it is so expressed to be effective, unless that day is more than sixty days before the day on which the instrument is issued, is deemed to be the day on which the appointment or engagement takes effect.

Remuneration

(4) Where a person is appointed to an office, the appointing authority may fix, vary or terminate that person's remuneration.

Commencement of Appointments or Retirements

(5) Where a person is appointed to an office effective on a specified day, or where the appointment of a person is terminated effective on a specified day, the appointment or termination is deemed to have been effected immediately on the expiration of the previous day.

Implied powers respecting public officers

22 (1) Words authorizing the appointment of a public officer to hold office during pleasure include, in the discretion of the authority in whom the power of appointment is vested, the power to

- (a)** terminate the appointment or remove or suspend the public officer;
- (b)** re-appoint or reinstate the public officer; and
- (c)** appoint another person in the stead of, or to act in the stead of, the public officer.

Power to Act for Ministers

(2) Words directing or empowering a minister to do an act or thing, regardless of whether the act or thing is administrative, legislative or judicial, or otherwise applying to that minister as the holder of the office, include

- (a)** a minister acting for that minister or, if the office is vacant, a minister designated to act in the office by or under the authority of an order in council;
- (b)** the successors of that minister in the office;
- (c)** their deputy; and
- (d)** notwithstanding paragraph (c), a person appointed to serve, in the department or ministry of state over which the minister presides, in a capacity appropriate to the doing of the act or thing, or to the words so applying.

Restriction as to Public Servants

(3) Nothing in paragraph (2)(c) or (d) shall be construed as authorizing the exercise of any authority conferred on a minister to make a regulation as defined in the *Statutory Instruments Act*.

Successors to and Deputy of Public Officer

(4) Words directing or empowering any public officer, other than a minister, to do any act or thing, or otherwise applying to the public officer by their name of office, include their successors in the office and their deputy.

Powers of Holder of Public Office

(5) Where a power is conferred or a duty imposed on the holder of an office, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by the person for the time being charged with the execution of the powers and duties of the office.

Evidence

Documentary evidence

25 Where an enactment provides that a document is evidence of a fact without anything in the context to indicate that the document is conclusive evidence, then, in any judicial proceedings, the document is admissible in evidence and the fact is deemed to be established in the absence of any evidence to the contrary.

Computation of Time

Time limits and holidays

26 Where the time limited for the doing of a thing expires or falls on a holiday, the thing may be done on the day next following that is not a holiday.

Clear days

27 (1) Where there is a reference to a number of clear days or “at least” a number of days between two events, in calculating that number of days the days on which the events happen are excluded.

Not Clear Days

(2) Where there is a reference to a number of days, not expressed to be clear days, between two events, in calculating that number of days the day on which the first

event happens is excluded and the day on which the second event happens is included.

Beginning and Ending of Prescribed Periods

(3) Where a time is expressed to begin or end at, on or with a specified day, or to continue to or until a specified day, the time includes that day.

After specified day

(4) Where a time is expressed to begin after or to be from a specified day, the time does not include that day.

Within a Time

(5) Where anything is to be done within a time after, from, of or before a specified day, the time does not include that day.

Calculation of a Period of Months After or Before a Specified Day

28 Where there is a reference to a period of time consisting of a number of months after or before a specified day, the period is calculated by

- (a)** counting forward or backward from the specified day the number of months, without including the month in which that day falls;
- (b)** excluding the specified day; and
- (c)** including in the last month counted under paragraph (a) the day that has the same calendar number as the specified day or, if that month has no day with that number, the last day of that month.

Time of the Day

29 Where there is a reference to time expressed as a specified time of the day, the time is taken to mean standard time.

Time When Specified Age Attained

30 A person is deemed not to have attained a specified number of years of age until the commencement of the anniversary, of the same number, of the day of that person's birth.

Miscellaneous Rules

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Reference to Provincial Court Judge, etc.

31 (1) Where anything is required or authorized to be done by or before a judge, provincial court judge, justice of the peace or any functionary or officer, it shall be done by or before one whose jurisdiction or powers extend to the place where the thing is to be done.

Ancillary Powers

(2) Where power is given to a person, officer or functionary to do or enforce the doing of any act or thing, all such powers as are necessary to enable the person, officer or functionary to do or enforce the doing of the act or thing are deemed to be also given.

Powers to be Exercised as Required

(3) Where a power is conferred or a duty imposed, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

Power to Repeal

(4) Where a power is conferred to make regulations, the power shall be construed as including a power, exercisable in the same manner and subject to the same consent and conditions, if any, to repeal, amend or vary the regulations and make others.

Forms

32 Where a form is prescribed, deviations from that form, not affecting the substance or calculated to mislead, do not invalidate the form used.

Gender

33 (1) Words importing female persons include male persons and corporations and words importing male persons include female persons and corporations.

Number

(2) Words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.

Parts of Speech and Grammatical Forms

(3) Where a word is defined, other parts of speech and grammatical forms of the same word have corresponding meanings.

“They”, “Them”, and “Their”

(4) The words “They”, “Them”, and “Their” refer to persons in the plural or the singular without referring to a specific gender.

Offences

Indictable and Summary Conviction Offences

34 (1) Where an enactment creates an offence,

- (a)** the offence is deemed to be an indictable offence if the enactment provides that the offender may be prosecuted for the offence by indictment;
- (b)** the offence is deemed to be one for which the offender is punishable on summary conviction if there is nothing in the context to indicate that the offence is an indictable offence; and
- (c)** if the offence is one for which the offender may be prosecuted by indictment or for which the offender is punishable on summary conviction, no person shall be considered to have been convicted of an indictable offence by reason only of having been convicted of the offence on summary conviction.

Normal Criminal Laws to Apply

(2) All indictable offences apply to indictable offences created by an enactment, and apply to all other offences created by an enactment, except to the extent that the enactment otherwise provides.

Documents Similarly Construed

(3) In a commission, proclamation, warrant or other document relating to criminal law or procedure in criminal matters,

- (a)** a reference to an offence for which the offender may be prosecuted by indictment shall be construed as a reference to an indictable offence; and
- (b)** a reference to any other offence shall be construed as a reference to an offence for which the offender is punishable on summary conviction.

VI. DEFINITIONS

General definitions

35 (1) In every enactment,

“Aquria-Catopolis”, for greater certainty, includes the internal waters of Aquria-Catopolis and the territorial sea of Aquria-Catopolis;

“Aqurio-Catopolitan waters” includes the territorial sea of Aquria-Catopolis and the internal waters of Aquria-Catopolis;

“broadcasting” means any radiocommunication in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public;

“commencement”, when used with reference to an enactment, means the time at which the enactment comes into force;

“contiguous zone” means the contiguous zone of a state as determined in accordance with international law and the domestic laws of that state;

“continental shelf” means the continental shelf of a state as determined in accordance with international law and the domestic laws of that state;

“contravene” includes fail to comply with;

“**corporation**” does not include a partnership that is considered to be a separate legal entity under provincial law;

“**county**” includes two or more counties united for purposes to which the enactment relates; (comté)

“**diplomatic officer**” or “**consular officer**” includes an ambassador, envoy, minister, chargé d’affaires, counsellor, secretary, attaché, consul-general, consul, vice-consul, pro-consul, consular agent, acting consul-general, acting consul, acting vice-consul, acting consular agent, high commissioner, permanent delegate, adviser, acting high commissioner, and acting permanent delegate;

“**exclusive economic zone**” means the exclusive economic zone of a state as determined in accordance with international law and the domestic laws of that other state;

“**Governor**”, “**Governor General**”, “**Governor of Aquria-Catopolis**”, “**Prime Minister**”, or “**Prime Minister of Aquria-Catopolis**” means the Prime Minister of Aquria-Catopolis or other chief executive officer or administrator carrying on the Government of Aquria-Catopolis on behalf of Parliament, by whatever title that officer is designated;

“**Governor General in Council**”, “**Governor in Council**”, or “**Prime Minister in Council**” means the Prime Minister of Aquria-Catopolis;

“**holiday**” includes any of the following days, namely, *Sunday*; *New Year’s Day*; *Catdependence Day*, which is observed on every 14th of July; *Unification Day*, which is observed on every 25th of July; the first Monday in September, designated *Labour Day*; *National Day for Truth and Reconciliation*, which is observed on every 30th of September; *Remembrance Day*, which is observed on every 11th of November; any day appointed by proclamation to be a holiday; and any of the following additional days, namely,

(a) in any province, any day appointed by proclamation of the Premier of the province to be observed as a public holiday or as a day of general prayer or mourning or day of public rejoicing or thanksgiving within the province, and any day that is a non-juridical day by virtue of an Act of the legislature of the province, and

(b) in any city, town, municipality or other organised district, any day appointed to be observed as a civic holiday by resolution of the council or other authority charged with the administration of the civic or municipal affairs of the city, town, municipality or district;

“internal waters” means the waters on the landward side of the baselines of the territorial sea of a state;

“lieutenant governor” or **“Premier”** means the Premier or other chief executive officer or administrator carrying on the government of the province indicated by the enactment, by whatever title that officer is designated;

“lieutenant governor in council” or **“Premier in council”** means the lieutenant governor of the province or the Premier of the province indicated by the enactment acting by and with the advice of, by and with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction with, the executive council,

“local time”, in relation to any place, means the time observed in that place for the regulation of business hours;

“military” shall be construed as relating to all or any part of the Aquario-Catopolitan Defence Forces;

“month” means a calendar month;

“oath” includes a solemn affirmation or declaration when the context applies to any person by whom and to any case in which a solemn affirmation or

declaration may be made instead of an oath, and in the same cases the expression “**sworn**” includes the expression “affirmed” or “declared”;

“**Parliament**” means the Parliament of Aquria-Catopolis;

“**person**”, or any word or expression descriptive of a person, includes a corporation;

“**proclamation**” means a proclamation under the State Seal of Aquria-Catopolis;

“**province**” means a province of Aquria-Catopolis;

“**radio**” or “**radiocommunication**” means any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds or intelligence of any nature by means of electromagnetic waves of frequencies lower than 3,000 GHz propagated in space without artificial guide;

“**security**” means sufficient security, and sureties means sufficient sureties, and when those words are used one person is sufficient therefor, unless otherwise expressly required;

“**standard time**”, except as otherwise provided by any proclamation of the Prime Minister in Council that may be issued for the purposes of this definition in relation to any province or territory or any part thereof, means

- (a) in relation to the provinces of Whiskerhaven, Meowton, Purrshire, and Crawford, Eastern Standard Time, being five hours behind Greenwich Mean Time, and
- (b) in relation to the province of Aquria, shall be as defined by the government of Aquria;

“**statutory declaration**” means a solemn written statement made by a person and affirmed to be true by that person in the presence of an authorised official;

“superior court” means

- (a)** in the Province of Meowton, the Superior Court of Meowton,
- (b)** in the Province of Purrshire, the Superior Court of Purrshire
- (c)** in the Province of Whiskerhaven, the Superior Court of Whiskerhaven,
- (d)** in the Province of Crawford, the Superior Court of Crawford, and
- (e)** in the Province of Aquria, the Superior Court in and for the Province,

and includes the Supreme Court of Aquria-Catopolis, the Federal Court of Appeal, the Federal Court and the Tax Court of Aquria-Catopolis;

“telecommunications” means the emission, transmission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds or intelligence of any nature by any wire, cable, radio, optical or other electromagnetic system, or by any similar technical system;

“territorial sea” means the territorial sea of the other state as determined in accordance with international law and the domestic laws of that other state;

“two justices” means two or more justices of the peace, assembled or acting together;

“writing”, or any term of like import, includes words printed, typewritten, painted, engraved, lithographed, photographed or represented or reproduced by any mode of representing or reproducing words in visible form.

Definition of Phrases

(2) In every enactment:

“unless otherwise expressed or implied”, within a section providing the definitions of terms in an enactment, applies exclusively to that enactment unless otherwise specified.

Construction of *telegraph*

36 The expression *telegraph* and its derivatives, in an enactment or in an Act of the legislature of any province enacted before that province became part of Aquria-Catopolis on any subject that is within the legislative powers of Parliament, are deemed not to include the word “**telephone**” or its derivatives.

Construction of *year*

37 (1) The expression *year* means any period of twelve consecutive months, except that a reference

- (a)** to a calendar year means a period of twelve consecutive months commencing on January 1;
- (b)** to a financial year or fiscal year means, in relation to money provided by Parliament, or the accounts, taxes or finances of Aquria-Catopolis, the period beginning on April 1 in one calendar year and ending on March 31 in the next calendar year; and
- (c)** by number to a Dominical year means the period of twelve consecutive months commencing on January 1 of that Dominical year.

Prime Minister in Council may Define *year*

(2) Where in an enactment relating to the affairs of Parliament or the Government of Aquria-Catopolis there is a reference to a period of a year without anything in the context to indicate beyond doubt whether a financial or fiscal year, any period of twelve consecutive months or a period of twelve consecutive months commencing on January 1 is intended, the Prime Minister in Council may prescribe which of those periods of twelve consecutive months shall constitute a year for the purposes of the enactment.

Common Names

38 The name commonly applied to any country, place, body, corporation, society, officer, functionary, person, party or thing means the country, place, body, corporation, society, officer, functionary, person, party or thing to which the name is

commonly applied, although the name is not the formal or extended designation thereof.

Affirmative and Negative Resolutions

39 (1) In every Act,

- (a)** the expression subject to affirmative resolution of Parliament, when used in relation to any regulation, means that the regulation shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after it is made or, if Parliament is not then sitting, on any of the first fifteen days next thereafter that Parliament is sitting and shall not come into force unless and until it is affirmed by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament introduced and passed in accordance with the rules of those Houses;
- (b)** the expression subject to affirmative resolution of the House of Commons, when used in relation to any regulation, means that the regulation shall be laid before the House of Commons within fifteen days after it is made or, if the House is not then sitting, on any of the first fifteen days next thereafter that the House is sitting and shall not come into force unless and until it is affirmed by a resolution of the House of Commons introduced and passed in accordance with the rules of that House;
- (c)** the expression subject to negative resolution of Parliament, when used in relation to any regulation, means that the regulation shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after it is made or, if Parliament is not then sitting, on any of the first fifteen days next thereafter that Parliament is sitting and may be annulled by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament introduced and passed in accordance with the rules of those Houses; and
- (d)** the expression subject to negative resolution of the House of Commons, when used in relation to any regulation, means that the regulation shall be laid before the House of Commons within fifteen days after it is made or, if the House is not then sitting, on any of the first fifteen days next thereafter that the House is sitting and may be annulled by a resolution of the House of Commons introduced and passed in accordance with the rules of that House.

Effect of Negative Resolution

(2) Where a regulation is annulled by a resolution of Parliament or of the House of Commons, it is deemed to have been revoked on the day the resolution is passed and

any law that was revoked or amended by the making of that regulation is deemed to be revived on the day the resolution is passed, but the validity of any action taken or not taken in compliance with a regulation so deemed to have been revoked shall not be affected by the resolution.

VII. References and Citations

Citation of Enactment

40 (1) In an enactment or document,

- (a)** an Act may be cited by reference to its chapter number in the Revised Statutes, by reference to its chapter number in the volume of Acts for the year or regnal year in which it was enacted or by reference to its long title or short title, with or without reference to its chapter number; and
- (b)** a regulation may be cited by reference to its long title or short title, by reference to the Act under which it was made or by reference to the number or designation under which it was registered by the Clerk of the Privy Council.

Citation Includes Amendment

(2) A citation of or reference to an enactment is deemed to be a citation of or reference to the enactment as amended.

Reference to Two or More Parts, etc.

41 (1) A reference in an enactment by number or letter to two or more parts, divisions, sections, subsections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, clauses, subclauses, schedules, appendices or forms shall be read as including the number or letter first mentioned and the number or letter last mentioned.

Reference in Enactments to Parts, etc.

(2) A reference in an enactment to a part, division, section, schedule, appendix or form shall be read as a reference to a part, division, section, schedule, appendix or form of the enactment in which the reference occurs.

Reference in Enactment to Subsections, etc.

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

Reference to Regulations

(4) A reference in an enactment to regulations shall be read as a reference to regulations made under the enactment in which the reference occurs.

Reference to Another Enactment

(5) A reference in an enactment by number or letter to any section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, clause, subclause or other division or line of another enactment shall be read as a reference to the section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, clause, subclause or other division or line of such other enactment as printed by authority of law.

VIII. Repeal and Amendment

Power of Repeal or Amendment Reserved

42 (1) Every Act shall be so construed as to reserve to Parliament the power of repealing or amending it, and of revoking, restricting or modifying any power, privilege or advantage thereby vested in or granted to any person.

Amendment or Repeal at Same Session

(2) An Act may be amended or repealed by an Act passed in the same session of Parliament.

Amendment Part of Enactment

(3) An amending enactment, as far as consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed as part of the enactment that it amends.

Effect of Repeal

43 Where an enactment is repealed in whole or in part, the repeal does not

- (a) revive any enactment or anything not in force or existing at the time when the repeal takes effect,
- (b) affect the previous operation of the enactment so repealed or anything duly done or suffered thereunder,
- (c) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred under the enactment so repealed,
- (d) affect any offence committed against or contravention of the provisions of the enactment so repealed, or any punishment, penalty or forfeiture incurred under the enactment so repealed, or
- (e) affect any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any right, privilege, obligation or liability referred to in paragraph (c) or in respect of any punishment, penalty or forfeiture referred to in paragraph (d),

and an investigation, legal proceeding or remedy as described in paragraph (e) may be instituted, continued or enforced, and the punishment, penalty or forfeiture may be imposed as if the enactment had not been so repealed.

Repeal and Substitution

44 Where an enactment, in this section called the “former enactment”, is repealed and another enactment, in this section called the “new enactment”, is substituted therefor,

- (a) every person acting under the former enactment shall continue to act, as if appointed under the new enactment, until another person is appointed in the stead of that person;
- (b) every bond and security given by a person appointed under the former enactment remains in force, and all books, papers, forms and things made or used under the former enactment shall continue to be used as before the repeal in so far as they are consistent with the new enactment;
- (c) every proceeding taken under the former enactment shall be taken up and continued under and in conformity with the new enactment in so far as it may be done consistently with the new enactment;
- (d) the procedure established by the new enactment shall be followed as far as it can be adapted thereto
 - (i) in the recovery or enforcement of fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed under the former enactment,

- (ii) in the enforcement of rights, existing or accruing under the former enactment, and
- (iii) in a proceeding in relation to matters that have happened before the repeal;

(e) when any punishment, penalty or forfeiture is reduced or mitigated by the new enactment, the punishment, penalty or forfeiture if imposed or adjudged after the repeal shall be reduced or mitigated accordingly;

(f) except to the extent that the provisions of the new enactment are not in substance the same as those of the former enactment, the new enactment shall not be held to operate as new law, but shall be construed and have effect as a consolidation and as declaratory of the law as contained in the former enactment;

(g) all regulations made under the repealed enactment remain in force and are deemed to have been made under the new enactment, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the new enactment, until they are repealed or others made in their stead; and

(h) any reference in an unrepealed enactment to the former enactment shall, with respect to a subsequent transaction, matter or thing, be read and construed as a reference to the provisions of the new enactment relating to the same subject-matter as the former enactment, but where there are no provisions in the new enactment relating to the same subject-matter, the former enactment shall be read as unrepealed in so far as is necessary to maintain or give effect to the unrepealed enactment.

Repeal does not Imply Enactment was in Force

45 (1) The repeal of an enactment in whole or in part shall not be deemed to be or to involve a declaration that the enactment was previously in force or was considered by Parliament or other body or person by whom the enactment was enacted to have been previously in force.

Amendment Does not Imply Change in Law

(2) The amendment of an enactment shall not be deemed to be or to involve a declaration that the law under that enactment was or was considered by Parliament or other body or person by whom the enactment was enacted to have been different from the law as it is under the enactment as amended.

Repeal Does not Declare Previous Law

(3) The repeal or amendment of an enactment in whole or in part shall not be deemed to be or to involve any declaration as to the previous state of the law.

Judicial Construction not Adopted

(4) A re-enactment, revision, consolidation or amendment of an enactment shall not be deemed to be or to involve an adoption of the construction that has by judicial decision or otherwise been placed on the language used in the enactment or on similar language.