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Regulations Amending the Tobacco Products Information Regulations

Statutory authority

Tobacco Act

Sponsoring department

Department of Health

REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS STATEMENT

(*This statement is not part of the Regulations.*)

Description

The *Tobacco Products Information Regulations* (TPIR) came into force in 2000. The TPIR establish the requirements for information that must be displayed on tobacco products that are for retail sale in Canada. These Regulations support the federal *Tobacco Act* (“the Act”) in providing a legislative response to a national health problem of substantial and pressing concern.

The TPIR set out specific requirements for graphics, size, location and content of information to be displayed—all aimed at ensuring that tobacco products display health

warning messages, health information messages and information about their toxic emissions or constituents in a way that is easily legible, in a similar manner in both official languages and, where specified, in colour.

The *Regulations Amending theTobacco Products Information Regulations* (the "Regulations") serve two main purposes: to respond to a review of the TPIR by the Standing Joint Committee on the Scrutiny of Regulations and to remove the obligation to list numerical values for toxic emissions.

Response to the review by the Standing Joint Committee on the Scrutiny of Regulations

The Standing Joint Committee on the Scrutiny of Regulations identified problems in the TPIR with respect to redundant language, clarity and consistency in both the English and French language versions, as well as to consistency between the English and French renditions and to errors in terminology.

The Regulations would amend section 1 of the TPIR by clarifying the following definitions:

— "health information" — modify the definition to clarify that words appearing in Part 4 of the source document that attribute the information to its source are not part of the definition;

— "health warning" — modify the definition to include reference to provisions that set out health warnings but are not currently referenced in the definition, specifically health warnings for bidis (a thin cigarette of tobacco rolled in a dry leaf, usually made in South Asia), chewing tobacco and snuff, and to clarify that words appearing in Parts 1, 2 and 3 of the source document that attribute the information to its source are not part of the definition;

— "manufacturer" — modify the definition to exclude the

words “includes an importer of tobacco products” — the words are redundant in that the concept of importing of tobacco products is already in the definition of “manufacture” found in the Act;

— “slide” — modify the definition to reflect accurately its use in other sections of the Regulations — this clarifies that slide is part of a “slide and shell” package; and

— “source document” — modify the definition in order to provide reference to an amended version of the document *Health Warnings and Information for Tobacco Products*—the source document has been amended to correct several minor errors and omissions.

Section 1 would also be amended to add the following definition:

— “identical products” — this definition would support the new wording in subsection 8(2) to describe which tobacco products are exempted from the requirements for toxic constituent testing.

The Regulations would amend subsection 4(1) by clarifying that manufacturers who wish to attribute health warnings or health information can find the information required by this section for such an attribution in the source document.

The Regulations would amend section 5 by deleting the word “cigares” (subsection 5(1), French version only), by clarifying that the formats for display of health warnings, except in the case of bidis, chewing tobacco and snuff, be selected from the formats set out in the source document—not, as is currently stated, from formats provided by the Minister (paragraph 5(2)(*d*)), and by clarifying that the requirement for equal display of health warnings applies to each type of package of each brand (subsection 5(7)).

The Regulations would amend paragraphs 6(1)(*a*) and (*b*)

to change the word “surface” to “side” to provide consistency with the terminology used in the first paragraph of subsection 6(1).

The Regulations would amend subparagraph 7(1)(*a*)(i) by deleting the word “extérieur” (French version only) and by clarifying provisions for equal display of health information on leaflets (subsection 7(3)) in English by aligning the wording more accurately with the French version.

The Regulations would amend section 8 by deleting the reference to section 5 (alternative methods) of the *Tobacco Reporting Regulations* as applying to testing for toxic constituents required by the *Tobacco Products Information Regulations* (subsection 8(1)) and by deleting the references to subsections 14(3) (emissions - sampling) and 14(4) (emissions - replicates) of the *Tobacco Reporting Regulations* (subsection 8(1)) as well as the reference to section 9 of the *Tobacco Products Information Regulations*, as the methodology for determining quantities of toxic emissions would no longer be required with the removal of the requirement for this information to be displayed on packages (see the last paragraph of “Obligation to Display Numerical Values in the Toxic Emissions Information” following). The Regulations would also clarify the wording to describe which tobacco products are exempted from the requirements for toxic constituent testing (subsection 8(2)).

The Regulations would amend section 11 by clarifying the requirements for the height of characters to be used in the printing of toxic emissions and toxic constituents information on packages (paragraph 11(*b*)), as the phrase “in a pitch of 10 points” was not correct terminology. The marginal note in the English version would be improved to provide a better description of the section.

The Regulations would amend section 12 by removing the phrase “Subject to subsection (3)” (subsection 12(1)) as this phrase is unnecessary and by clarifying that the requirement for equal display of health information applies

to each brand (subsection 12(3)).

In addition to the above, the French rendition of the term for a “slide and shell package,” “paquet à coulisse,” was made consistent throughout the Regulations. Also, in the French version, the term “information” has been replaced by the term “renseignements” where health warnings and health information are referred to jointly.

Obligation to display numerical values in the toxic emissions information

The toxic emission information displayed on packages of certain types of smoked tobacco products was originally intended to provide smokers with information on six compounds found in the smoke they inhale to help them gain a better understanding of the health risks associated with the use of tobacco products (there are more than 4 000 compounds found in tobacco smoke).

Currently, numerical values have to be displayed on the side of packages of five types of smoked tobacco products, for six toxic substances found in the smoke of these products. The five types of tobacco products are cigarettes, cigarette tobacco, kreteks (a tobacco-and-clove cigarette, usually made in Southeast Asia), leaf tobacco and tobacco sticks; whereas the six toxic substances are tar, nicotine, carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, hydrogen cyanide and benzene.

The toxic emission values are expressed as a range, with the lower number determined according to smoking conditions set in a method from the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the higher number by the same method but with modified smoking conditions (e.g. larger puff volumes). As no two people smoke the same way, it was reasoned that providing a lower and upper value of the yields for various toxic emissions would provide a better indication of the potential amounts of toxic substances a person might inhale.

The Department of Health has had research conducted which indicates that the numerical values for toxic emissions that currently appear on tobacco product packaging are not clearly understood by some smokers. In a 2003 study, most participants stated that they “have no idea” or “don’t really know” what the numbers mean. Participants were also confused about whether the numbers referred to dose per cigarette or per package of cigarettes and the presence of a range of numbers made many of them question the accuracy of the numbers. A second 2003 study found that most people had little idea what the range of numbers for each chemical meant. People also questioned the accuracy of the large range of measurements. As a result, many people concluded that the numbers did not really mean anything. Only 17% of participants understood that the toxic emission values are related to the fact that some smokers may take in larger amounts of a chemical while other smokers may take in less.

In 2002, the Scientific Advisory Committee on Tobacco Products Regulation of the World Health Organization (WHO) recommended that tar, nicotine, and carbon monoxide numerical ratings not be displayed.

Based on the above, the Regulations would remove the requirement to have the toxic emission values displayed on affected tobacco product packaging. As a result, the list of six toxic emissions would still remain but without the numerical values.

Internationally, Canada would join Australia, Brazil and Venezuela, which have already removed the obligation to display toxic emission values on tobacco product packaging. It should be noted that many countries, including the United States, do not require toxic emission values to be displayed on tobacco product packaging.

The Regulations would thus amend section 9, as well as clause 13(1)(*c*)(ii)(B), by eliminating the requirement for

information on the amount of each toxic emission. Concurrently, the Regulations would also repeal Schedule 1, which describes the official methods for the collection of data on toxic emissions, and the definitions in section 1 for "equivalent unit," "mainstream smoke" and "toxic emission," which are no longer required.

The Regulations would provide for a transition period of 18 months during which time the unamended TPIR would continue to apply to tobacco product packages and any accompanying leaflets that are in accordance with that version. This provision would allow tobacco product packages that have been printed before the proposed amendment comes into force to be sold through the system.

Alternatives

Given the nature and purpose of the proposed amendments to correct problems identified by the Standing Joint Committee on the Scrutiny of Regulations, no alternatives were considered.

Regarding the toxic emissions information, various requirements have been implemented since 1989. A recent consultation, held in 2004, proposed new approaches and sought public input on the type of information to be displayed. Further to this consultation, the Department of Health is continuing the development of a new concept in this area. In the meantime, the Department believes that the recommendation of the WHO should be followed and that the removal of the obligation to display the toxic emission values is the most appropriate public health measure to implement. Several alternatives were considered.

(1) Status quo

The toxic emission information displayed on packages of certain types of smoked tobacco products was originally

intended to provide facts to smokers to help them gain a better understanding of the health risks associated with the use of tobacco products. However, in light of the recommendations from the WHO and of Department of Health research indicating that many people do not understand the toxic emission values, it is a reasonable conclusion that those values should be removed while the list of six toxic emissions should remain.

(2) Public education campaign

A public education campaign to explain how to interpret the toxic emission values was examined as an alternative. However, this option was not retained given the challenge of explaining the complexity of the smoking process to the general public and considering that the toxic emissions values would still not be reliable as a source of information about individual exposure.

(3) Voluntary removal of toxic emission values

The voluntary removal of the toxic emission values by industry is not an option because the inclusion of both the six toxic substances and their corresponding numerical toxic emission values is a current regulatory requirement.

Benefits and costs

The amendments in response to the Standing Joint Committee on the Scrutiny of Regulations are cost neutral.

The removal of the obligation to display toxic emission values would better align Canadian regulations with current international expert opinion on the provision of information on toxic emissions and remove information from tobacco packaging that may be confusing and not understood by smokers.

While there would be no new costs to the federal government as a result of the proposed Regulations, the

tobacco industry would incur costs because of changes required to the packaging of tobacco products, and it could be anticipated that these costs would be passed on to consumers.

Industry costs related to modifications of the health information messages

Health information must be displayed on or in the packages of several types of tobacco products. The products are cigarettes (other than cigarettes contained in a soft package), cigarette tobacco (other than cigarette tobacco contained in a pouch), kreteks, leaf tobacco and tobacco sticks. The health information must be printed on the package or on a leaflet inserted in the package. For slide and shell packages, the health information must appear on the slide part of the package or on a leaflet. Leaflets must also be placed in cartons of cigarettes contained in soft packages.

The amendment of the Source Document includes minor changes to five of the sixteen health information messages, three affecting both the slide and shell and the leaflet versions, one affecting only the slide and shell version and one affecting only the leaflet version.

The two major tobacco companies that manufacture tobacco products in Canada use a rotogravure process to print their packages, including the slide part of slide and shell packages. Rotogravure printing requires the use of cylinders which have been engraved with the information to be printed. For the slide and shell packages, the revisions to four health information messages would require one new cylinder for each message, for a total of four cylinders per company. The estimated maximum cost per cylinder is $10,000. Therefore, the total cost for engraving the new cylinders is expected to be about $40,000 per company, for a total of about $80,000 for the two companies.

Other tobacco companies manufacturing tobacco products in Canada usually use techniques such as lithography or laser printing to print the slide and shell parts of their packages, and all manufacturers use techniques like these to print leaflets. The costs for these manufacturers to change the four health information messages, on both packages and leaflets, would be much less than the costs of engraving cylinders.

In addition, inventory-related costs would be mitigated significantly through the provision of an 18-month transition period that would allow tobacco product packages that have been printed before the proposed amendment comes into force to be sold through the system.

The maximum total costs for the revisions to the health information messages are expected to be less than $150,000.

Industry costs related to the removal of the obligation to display toxic emission values

The costs to the tobacco industry associated with the removal of the values from the toxic emission information have been extrapolated from the response of one major manufacturer to a survey carried out on behalf of the Department of Health in 2006. Taking into account recent changes in tobacco manufacturing in Canada, it is estimated that the costs of the modifications to tobacco product packaging would be approximately $9,300,000. This estimate does not include inventory-related costs which would be mitigated significantly through the provision of the 18-month transition period that would allow tobacco product packages, printed before the proposed amendment comes into force, to be sold through the system.

If the additional packaging costs were to be passed on to consumers, the retail price of a package of cigarettes

would be expected to increase by less than one cent.

Conclusion

The removal of the obligation to display toxic emission values will remove information from tobacco packaging that is not understood by smokers. This in turn will mean that smokers will have better information about the chemicals in tobacco smoke and a better understanding of the health risks associated with the use of tobacco products.

The benefit of this regulatory proposal to the health of Canadians clearly outweighs the economic costs to the tobacco industry which can be recouped through a very small increase in the cost of a package of cigarettes.

Consultation

A public consultation paper entitled “Building on Success: A Proposal for New Health-related Information on Tobacco Product Labels” was released in August 2004 and widely disseminated through a mailing to the tobacco industry, non-governmental organizations, public interest groups, professional organizations and others, as well as through posting on the Health Canada Web site. This paper included a proposal to replace the current toxic emissions information with a series of statements that would present clear and concise information about the toxicity of each of eight substances found in tobacco smoke (six substances are mentioned presently), including its health effect and its range of toxic emission values. It was suggested in the proposal that these statements could be equally distributed amongst tobacco product packaging. Respondents from non-governmental and governmental organizations supported the proposal, with four recommending that the range of toxic emission values be removed. Respondents from the tobacco industry generally neither supported nor opposed the proposal although they emphasized that the information should be objective and fairly presented.

Further to this consultation, the Department of Health is continuing its comprehensive review; this proposed amendment is a first step. Tobacco manufacturers were advised of the proposed amendment in face-to-face meetings in 2006 with Health Canada management and offered no written comments. Further changes to the toxic emissions information are being explored and may include amending the information as described in the consultation document noted above.

Compliance and enforcement

Compliance with these requirements would be monitored through inspections at the retail and manufacturing/importing levels that would be undertaken to ensure that all changes, including those affecting the toxic emission values, have been made in accordance with these amendments, taking into account the transitional period.

Contact

Interested parties are invited to seek further information on this proposal, by writing to

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PROPOSED REGULATORY TEXT

Notice is hereby given that the Governor in Council, pursuant to sections 17 and 33 (see footnote a) of the

Tobacco Act (see footnote b), proposes to make the annexed *Regulations Amending the Tobacco Products Information Regulations*.

Interested persons may make representations with respect to the proposed Regulations within 75 days after the date of publication of this notice. All such representations must cite the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, and the date of publication of this notice, and be addressed to Cameron Laing, Regulatory Policy Analyst, Regulations Division, Office of Regulations and Compliance, Tobacco Control Programme, Healthy Environments and Consumer Safety Branch, Health Canada, MacDonald Building, Address Locator 3507C1, 123 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9 (fax: 613-941-1551; e-mail: pregs@hc-sc.gc.ca).

Ottawa, May 15, 2008

MARY PICHETTE
Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council

REGULATIONS AMENDING THE TOBACCO PRODUCTS INFORMATION REGULATIONS

AMENDMENTS

1. (1) The definitions "equivalent unit", "mainstream smoke" and "toxic emission" in section 1 of the *Tobacco Products Information Regulations* (see footnote 1) **are repealed.**

(2) The definitions "health information", "manufacturer", "slide" and "source document" in section 1 of the Regulations are replaced by the following:

"health information" « *information de santé* »	"health information" means the information set out in Part 4 of the source document, but does not include the attribution of that information to its source as provided for in subsection 4(1).
"manufacturer" « *fabricant* »	"manufacturer" does not include a manufacturer that, on behalf of another manufacturer, only packages or only distributes tobacco products.
"slide" « *tiroir* »	"slide" means the sliding portion of a slide and shell package that is intended to contain a tobacco product.
"source document" « *document source* »	"source document" means the document entitled *Health Warnings and Information for Tobacco Products*, published by the Department of Health, dated May 12, 2000, as amended on March 30, 2007.

(3) The definition "health warning" in section 1 of the Regulations is amended by striking out the word "and" at the end of paragraph (*b*), by adding the word "and" at the end of paragraph (*c*) and by adding the following after paragraph (*c*):

(*d*) in respect of bidis, chewing tobacco and snuff, the warnings that are set out in subsections 5(4) to (6).

This definition does not include the attribution of those warnings to their source as provided for in subsection 4(1).

(4) Section 1 of the Regulations is amended by adding the following in alphabetical order:

"identical products"
« *produits identiques* »

"identical products" means tobacco products that

(*a*) contain identical ingredients;

(*b*) are manufactured in an identical manner;

(*c*) have identical dimensions; and

(*d*) perform in an identical manner under the same conditions.

2. Subsection 3(1) of the French version of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

Lisibilité des renseignements écrits

3. (1) Les renseignements écrits qui doivent être fournis en vertu du présent règlement doivent être, à la fois :

a) présentés dans les deux langues officielles, de la même façon;

b) lisibles et bien en évidence.

3. Section 4 of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

Attribution

4. (1) If a manufacturer attributes health warnings or health information that in accordance with these Regulations must be displayed, the manufacturer shall do so by displaying only the phrase “Health Canada” under the English health warning or health information and the phrase “Santé Canada” under the French health warning or health information. The attribution, which is contained in the

electronic files referred to in paragraph 3(2)(*a*), shall be displayed in the same colour as the text of the health warning or health information and in Universal type in a pitch that is not greater than the smallest pitch used in the attributed health warning or health information.

Removal of attribution

(2) Every manufacturer that does not attribute a health warning or health information may remove the attribution contained in the electronic files referred to in paragraph 3(2)(*a*).

4. (1) Subsection 5(1) of the French version of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

Obligation de faire figurer

5. (1) Sous réserve des paragraphes (4) à (6), le fabricant de cigarettes, kreteks, bidis, bâtonnets de tabac, tabac à cigarettes, tabac en feuilles, tabac à mâcher, tabac à priser ou tabac à pipe, sauf le tabac à pipe visé à l'article 6, doit faire figurer, sur chaque emballage de ces produits du tabac qu'il fabrique, l'une des mises en garde prévues pour ce produit du tabac, conformément au présent article.

(2) Paragraph 5(2)(*d*) of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

(*d*) be selected, except in the case of bidis, chewing tobacco and snuff, from the formats that are set out in the source document for each health warning and based on the shape of the space as determined in accordance with paragraph (*b*).

(3) The portion of subsection 5(7) of the Regulations before paragraph (*a*) is replaced by the following:

Equal display

(7) Every manufacturer shall, in respect of each type of package of each brand of a tobacco product that the manufacturer packages in a year, display each applicable health warning

5. Section 6 of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

Pipe tobacco and cigars

6. (1) Every manufacturer of pipe tobacco contained in a pouch or cigars contained in a box shall display, entirely on one side of the pouch or box, one of the bilingual health warnings set out in Part 3 of the source document such that the warning is not severed when the pouch or box is opened, as follows:

(*a*) if the side on which the warning is displayed is less than or equal to 149 cm^2, using a warning of at least 20 cm^2 with the width of the warning measuring not less than 4 cm; and

(*b*) if the side on which the warning is displayed is greater than 149 cm^2, using a warning placed on any side of the package other than the bottom, of at least 40 cm^2 with the width of the warning measuring not less than 4 cm.

Cigars in bundles

(2) Every manufacturer of cigars contained in a bundle shall display anywhere on the bundle, other than the top and bottom surfaces, one of the bilingual health warnings set out in Part 3 of the source document such that the warning is at least 40 cm^2 with the width of the warning measuring not less than 4 cm.

6. (1) The portion of paragraph 7(1)(*a*) of the French version of the Regulations before subparagraph (ii) is replaced by the following:

a) dans le cas de tout emballage, à l'exception d'un paquet à coulisse ou d'un pot :

(i) soit en un endroit quelconque de l'emballage, à l'exception de la principale surface exposée et du dessous, de façon que les versions française et anglaise soient côte à côte, qu'elles soient centrées et qu'ensemble, elles occupent de 60 % à 70 % de la surface du côté utilisé,

(2) The portion of paragraph 7(1)(*b*) of the French version of the Regulations before subparagraph (i) is replaced by the following:

b) dans le cas d'un paquet à coulisse :

(3) Subsection 7(3) of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

Equal display

(3) Every manufacturer shall, in respect of each type of package of each brand of a tobacco product specified in subsection (1) that the manufacturer packages in a year, display each message of the required health information on between 3.25% and 9.25% of those tobacco products.

7. Sections 8 and 9 of the Regulations are replaced by the following:

Test methods

8. (1) Section 4 (laboratories) and subsections 12(4) (constituents — sampling), 12(5) (constituents — replicates), and 12(6) (constituents — adjustment for moisture) of the *Tobacco Reporting Regulations* apply to the testing of a tobacco product for the purpose of obtaining information that is to be displayed in accordance with section 10 of these Regulations.

Exception

(2) A manufacturer is not required to perform the tests in respect of a particular brand of tobacco product if the manufacturer

(*a*) sells identical products under more than one brand, including the particular brand;

(*b*) performs the tests in respect of another of those brands of identical products (in this subsection referred to as the "reference brand");

(*c*) displays, in accordance with section 10, on the packages of the reference brand, the information obtained from the tests described in paragraph (*b*); and

(*d*) displays, in accordance with section 10, the same information on the packages of all of the other brands of identical products, including the particular brand.

Toxic emissions

9. Every manufacturer of cigarettes, cigarette tobacco, kreteks, leaf tobacco and tobacco sticks shall display on every package, other than a carton, kit or wrapper, of those tobacco products the texts “Some of the toxic emissions: Tar, Nicotine, Carbon monoxide, Formaldehyde, Hydrogen cyanide, Benzene” and “Quelques-unes des émissions toxiques : goudron, nicotine, monoxyde de carbone, formaldéhyde, acide cyanhydrique, benzène” such that those texts are one under the other.

8. (1) The marginal note to section 11 of the English version of the Regulations is replaced by “Placement, presentation and expression.”

(2) Paragraph 11(*b*) of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

(*b*) in Helvetica bold type in black characters of 10 points on a white background, or, if it is impossible to display the information without occupying more than 70% of the area in which it is to be displayed, in a pitch that results in the information occupying not less than 60% of that area; and

9. The heading before section 12 of the French version of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

PAQUETS À COULISSE

10. (1) Subsection 12(1) of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

Texts to be displayed

12. (1) Every manufacturer of bidis, cigarettes, kreteks or tobacco sticks contained in slide and shell packages shall display on the upper slide-flap of every package of those tobacco products that they manufacture the health information that is set out for the upper slide-flap in Part 4 of the source document, in accordance with this section.

(2) Subsection 12(3) of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

Equal display

(3) Every manufacturer shall, in respect of each brand of a tobacco product specified in subsection (1) that the manufacturer packages in a year, display each message of the required health information on between 3.25% and 9.25% of those tobacco products.

(3) Subsection 12(4) of the French version of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

Définition de « rabat supérieur »

(4) Dans le présent article, « rabat supérieur » s'entend, dans le cas du paquet à coulisse, de l'extrémité du tiroir qui peut être rabattue et est masquée par la coulisse lorsque le paquet est fermé et qui, dans des conditions normales d'utilisation, s'offre facilement à la vue de la personne qui l'ouvre.

11. (1) The portion of subsection 13(1) of the French version of the Regulations before paragraph (*a*) is replaced by the following:

Renseignements

13. (1) Le fabricant d'un produit du tabac contenu dans une cartouche ou une trousse doit, en plus des renseignements qui doivent par ailleurs figurer sur chaque emballage, faire figurer sur la cartouche ou la trousse les renseignements suivants :

(2) Clause 13(1)(*c*)(ii)(B) of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

(B) in any other case except bidis, the texts "Some of the toxic emissions: Tar, Nicotine, Carbon monoxide, Formaldehyde, Hydrogen cyanide, Benzene" and "Quelques-unes des émissions toxiques : goudron, nicotine, monoxyde de carbone, formaldéhyde, acide cyanhydrique, benzène".

12. Schedule 1 to the Regulations is repealed.

TRANSITIONAL

13. (1) In this section, "former Regulations" means the *Tobacco Product Information Regul a tions* as they read immediately before the day on which these Regulations come into force.

(2) Despite these Regulations, if a package of a tobacco product and any accompanying leaflet displays information in accordance with the former Regulations, the former Regulations continue to apply to the package and the leaflet until the day that is 550 days after the day on which these Regulations come into force.

COMING INTO FORCE

14. These Regulations come into force on the day on which they are registered.

[22-1-o]

Footnote a
S.C. 1998, c. 38, s. 3

Footnote b

S.C. 1997, c. 13

Footnote 1

SOR/2000-272

NOTICE:
The format of the electronic version of this issue of the *Canada Gazette* was modified in order to be compatible with hypertext language (HTML). Its content is very similar except for the footnotes, the symbols and the tables.

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Important notices

Updated: 2008-06-02