HUMANE CANADA
ANIMAUX CANADA

SAFETY FOR ANIMALS SAFER COMMUNITIES

POLICIES FOR A STRONGER CANADA



www.humanecanada.ca

POLICIES FOR A STRONGER CANADA

Table of contents

The Violence Link

Animal torture/abuse content and the *Safe Social Media Act* **Page 3**

Justice stakeholder training on the Violence Link, particularly in preparation for the future coercive control offence **Page 5**

Animal abuse and crime tracking data **Page 7**

Emergency Management

A Coordinated National Animal Emergency Response **Page 9**

One Health, One Welfare

Pet Inclusive housing **Page 11**

Farmed animal health and wellbeing **Page 13**

References **Page 16**

Introduction

More than half of Canadian households have pets (60%), with an estimated 28.5 million pets in 2025, including dogs, cats, and other animals, and many Canadians identifying their pet as a member of the family.[1] Keeping their animals safe is their top priority, but factors such as the lack of affordable pet inclusive housing and accessible veterinary care has forced heartbreaking choices as the cost-of-living increases.

Humane Canada is the national federation of SPCAs and humane societies, representing one of the oldest social institutions in the country and serving Canadian communities for more than 150 years. As Canada's voice for animal welfare representing 50+ organizations nationwide, we drive positive, progressive change to end animal cruelty, improve animal protection and promote the humane treatment of all animals. Almost 30% of our Members (29.6%) are also responsible for municipal animal control services and enforcing provincial and federal animal welfare laws in their regions.

Humane societies and SPCAs today provide so much more than temporary shelter and care for companion animals who find themselves homeless. These organizations serve as neighbourhood hubs, providing their communities with critical services like pet food banks and emergency sheltering that help keep animals and their families together. Yet most humane societies and SPCAs do not receive the governmental support necessary to fulfil this social service mandate and are chronically underfunded; they rely mainly on public donations, while only occasionally being eligible to apply for government grants.

While our focus at Humane Canada is protecting animals, we also help to protect people by advancing legislative reforms that recognize the role animals play in Canadian lives and educating lawmakers that animals can be victims of violence alongside humans. In addition, we are not oblivious to the current instability of the national and global economies. However, Humane Canada believes that these issues are not mutually exclusive.

Investing in safety for animals means safer communities for everyone, which leads to a stronger, more resilient Canada.

THE VIOLENCE LINK

Protecting children online means protecting them from all forms of harm—including animal abuse and torture content—in the Safe Social Media Act

The Policy Problem

Images involving animal abuse and torture are proliferating across the Internet, targeting Canadian youth to desensitize and encourage them toward violence. The Criminal Code addresses some forms of animal cruelty and sexual abuse, and Bill C-16 criminalizes the creation and distribution of representations of bestiality. However, Canada still lacks an effective mechanism to address non-sexual animal torture and abuse content.

Issue

The Government of Canada has recently strengthened the Criminal Code to protect animals harmed or threatened as a tactic of coercive control and to address the use of animal sexual abuse in grooming that desensitizes children to sexual exploitation in Bill C-16, the *Protecting Victims Act*. Yet animal cruelty and torture images circulating on social media and messaging services used by children and youth will continue to go unaddressed without adequate legislation. Violent online networks use this material to target, recruit and desensitize vulnerable young people.

Background

- **Evidence from the RCMP and Humane Canada's own research** indicates that nihilistic online groups, including The Com and 764, build trust with young people and then coerce them to create or share progressively more severe material, including animal torture, bestiality, child sexual exploitation and self harm.
- **Violent networks operate on mainstream services such as Telegram, Roblox, Discord, Minecraft and Twitch** and often move targets to other platforms to continue grooming beyond moderator oversight. Other organized groups also produce and sell cruelty content, including "crush" videos.
- Research published in June 2026 from **DIY: Digital Safety and the Canadian Centre for Child Protection found that young people encounter violent material in "everyday online spaces"**,[2] where unregulated recommendation algorithms can amplify exposure.[3] In research conducted by Humane Canada, one academic interviewee compared the platforms and engagement algorithms to tobacco companies and smoking: a public health hazard that warrants restrictions.[4]
- **This material not only harms the animals depicted, but it can also traumatize people who encounter it**, as well as normalize violence and encourage copycat behaviours.
- The United States' ***Preventing Animal Cruelty and Torture (PACT) Act*** supports prosecution of certain animal abuse offences committed within and outside the country[5]—conduct that Canada's current laws do not reach.

Current Status

The Criminal Code includes animal cruelty offences that currently apply to 'in person' abuse of an animal. An offence that includes the same concepts of "wilful," "without lawful excuse" and "unnecessary," together with proof of intent (mens rea) and the prohibited act (actus reus) targeting online animal torture and abuse content could not only be easily transposed from in person to online offending, but also protect legitimate agriculture, hunting, education, journalism and advocacy efforts.

THE VIOLENCE LINK

Protecting children online means protecting them from all forms of harm—including animal abuse and torture content—in the *Safe Social Media Act* (continued)

For example: a teenager who compiles slaughterhouse footage to share with a gaming audience being investigated for distributing unnecessary cruelty content could raise a lawful purpose defence by providing evidence that the material was shared as animal welfare education. That claim could be tested against the nature and content of other material seized in the investigation, where predominantly gore-focused content would weaken that defence.

Further, animal torture cannot be defended as an "accepted cultural practice" because causing unnecessary suffering to an animal is an offence under the Criminal Code (section 445.1), as is causing an animal to be in distress under provincial animal welfare legislation.

Policy Recommendation: Specifically include nonsexual animal abuse and torture content as a category of harmful content in the Safe Social Media Act.

The Government of Canada should use the Safe Social Media Act to establish clear duties for internet service providers, social media services and other communications platforms to prevent, detect, report and remove nonsexual animal cruelty and torture content.

This framework should:

- Apply to mainstream services marketed or perceived as safe;
- Support investigation and prosecution of certain online animal abuse offences originating outside of Canada when shared on Canadian platforms;
- Include transparent compliance and enforcement measures; and
- Provide exemptions of lawful purpose defences for legitimate agriculture, hunting, education, journalism and advocacy.

Expected Outcome

The result of these measures should lead to improved protections and better platform accountability by identifying and removing harmful content online like animal abuse and torture. In addition, fewer animals will be at risk for harm and children will be exposed to less images of this nature that can cause emotional distress and psychological harm.

THE VIOLENCE LINK

In order to understand that animal abuse occurs alongside other crimes, justice professionals must be trained to recognize it

The Policy Problem

Animal mistreatment can be a warning sign, a concurrent offence and a tactic of coercive control. When police, prosecutors and other justice sector professionals assess animal harm separately from intimate partner violence and other violent offending, they may miss critical evidence, duplicate investigations and use court resources less efficiently.

Issue

Animal harm may form part of a broader pattern of controlling conduct, yet frontline personnel do not consistently receive the training needed to identify, document and respond to this Violence Link.

Background

- **Practices vary widely across jurisdictions and professions, creating significant gaps in screening, evidence collection, risk assessment, referrals and information sharing**. Without common competencies and practical protocols, cases involving both human and animal victims become fragmented across agencies, which can weaken evidence, delay coordinated intervention and limit effective safety planning.
- **The House of Commons Standing Committee on the Status of Women has called for law enforcement and justice personnel** to assess animal mistreatment during intimate partner violence investigations in their 2025 *Coercive Control in Canada* report.[6]
- **Two of the three patterns of conduct recognized in the new coercive control offence will include threats and harm to any animal** known to the intimate partner and the controlling or attempting to control the manner in which the intimate partner cares for any animal known to them.[7] In order to properly investigate, charge and prosecute perpetrators of abuse under this new offence, there must be standardized protocols for justice professionals to follow.

Current Status

The Government of Canada has a unique opportunity to prepare the justice sector for the Criminal Code coercive control framework that would support consistent practice while respecting provincial, territorial and Indigenous jurisdiction.

Justice Canada and Public Safety Canada could expand existing work with governments, policing and prosecution bodies, judicial education organizations, victim service providers and animal welfare enforcement agencies to establish common learning standards to incorporate animal harm. Existing professional learning infrastructure, including the Canadian Police Knowledge Network, would support accessible initial and continuing education.

Policy Recommendation: In preparation for the changes brought about by the *Protecting Victims Act* and the new coercive control offence coming into force by 2028, create and implement a national Violence Link training framework for all justice personnel.

THE VIOLENCE LINK

In order to understand that animal abuse occurs alongside other crimes, justice professionals must be trained to recognize it (continued)

The Government of Canada should direct Justice Canada and Public Safety Canada, in collaboration with provinces, territories, Indigenous governments and justice sector partners, to establish and fund a national Violence Link training framework.

The training framework should:

- Define common competencies;
- Provide standardized and continuing education for law enforcement, Crown prosecutors, judges, victim service professionals and other justice personnel;
- Embed practical protocols for cases involving both human and animal victims; and
- Include measures to evaluate uptake, consistency and outcomes.

Training content should cover animal mistreatment as both an indicator of interpersonal violence and a tactic of coercive control; practical screening and evidence collection protocols; coordinated risk assessment, referrals and information sharing; and the distinct roles of justice, victim service and animal welfare partners. Evaluation measures should assess participation, consistency of practice, investigative and prosecutorial outcomes, and opportunities for continuous improvement.

Humane Canada can contribute subject matter expertise and practical experience from Violence Link training delivered to policing and animal welfare audiences.

Expected outcome

A coordinated federal approach would improve recognition of animal abuse as a form of interconnected violence, reduce fragmented investigations, strengthen evidence and referrals, support more efficient prosecutions, and improve safety planning for human and animal victims.

THE VIOLENCE LINK

Tracking animal abuse is the first step to preventing escalating violence

The Policy Problem

Canada cannot prevent and respond effectively to animal abuse without reliable, detailed and accessible data. Current national reporting captures only part of the problem and does not consistently show how animal harm intersects with intimate partner violence, coercive control, child abuse and other serious offences.

Issue

Statistics Canada's Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collects police-reported information on criminal incidents, clearance status and persons charged, with incident-based data capturing characteristics of incidents, victims and accused. However, despite being individually coded to their Criminal Code offence, animal cruelty data is presented as "total violations related to animal cruelty"[8] out of confidentiality concerns.[9]

Background

- **Animal cruelty offences are not currently presented by individual violation**.
- **Incidents involving animal harm and interpersonal violence together are difficult to identify** because commonly used crime tracking programs, such as Royal Canadian Mounted Police's Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System (ViCLAS), do not include animal cruelty incidents at all.
- **Relevant charges and outcomes handled by humane societies, SPCAs, provincial enforcement bodies and prosecutors** are integrated unless there was police involvement.

Current Status

Public reporting does not provide a complete national picture of the prevalence, circumstances and outcomes of animal abuse. These gaps limit the government's ability to identify trends, assess escalation and target prevention, enforcement and training.

Policy Recommendation: Create a comprehensive animal abuse incident tracking framework that works within existing crime tracking systems.

The Government of Canada should direct Statistics Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in collaboration with provinces, territories, Indigenous governments, police services, humane societies and SPCAs, to establish a national framework for collecting, linking and publicly reporting animal abuse data.

This framework should:

- Itemize police reported animal cruelty offences by individual violation;
- Enable authorized animal welfare enforcement agencies and provincial prosecutors to contribute charge and case outcome data;
- Record when animals are harmed, killed or threatened in connection with interpersonal and other violent crimes;
- Incorporate animal harm indicators into appropriate crime linkage and major case systems; and
- Publish regular national analyses through products like Juristat or research hubs like the Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics that provides enough detail to guide prevention, investigations, prosecutions, training and legislative review while protecting privacy.

Tracking animal abuse is the first step to preventing escalating violence (continued)

Statistics Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police's ViCLAS should adopt common definitions and data standards that enable animal cruelty offences to be reported by individual Criminal Code violation and linked to intimate partner violence, coercive control, child abuse, sexual exploitation, organized crime and other violent offences. Secure mechanisms should allow authorized animal welfare enforcement agencies and provincial prosecutors to contribute charge, disposition and case outcome information.

The federal government should also encourage regional jurisdictions to adopt the inclusion of animal harm history and incident indicators in their own crime linkage data systems, such as Ontario's Major Case Management (MCM).

Statistics Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police should lead this work with Justice Canada, Public Safety Canada, provinces, territories, Indigenous governments, police services, and humane societies and SPCAs who are responsible for animal welfare enforcement. Governance should establish clear standards for privacy, data quality, access, information sharing and implementation responsibilities.

The framework should be phased, beginning with common definitions aligned with Criminal Code offence language and a review of existing federal data fields, followed by pilot projects with selected jurisdictions and animal welfare enforcement agencies. Implementation should comply with the Statistics Act, applicable privacy laws and jurisdictional responsibilities while ensuring that public reporting remains sufficiently detailed to support evidence-based decisions.

Expected Outcome

Better connected data would reveal trends and repeat patterns earlier, strengthening investigations and prosecutions, improving risk assessment and frontline training and supporting more targeted prevention. It would also advance Recommendation V.1 of the Mass Casualty Commission,[10] which calls for data collection on whether perpetrators of mass casualty incidents had a history of threatening, harming or killing animals.

Strengthening Public Safety Through Animal-Inclusive Emergency Management

A National Framework for Preparedness, Response, and Community Resilience

The Policy Problem

Every evacuation order forces families to make impossible choices when emergency systems are not prepared for animals. Across Canada, people facing wildfires, floods, and other disasters refuse evacuation orders, remain in dangerous conditions, or attempt risky rescues because they cannot bring their animals to safety. As climate emergencies become more common, these situations are no longer exceptions. They are predictable failures of preparedness. Canada has the opportunity to close this gap and strengthen public safety by ensuring animals are fully integrated into emergency planning, response, and recovery.

Issue

Canada's emergency management system does not consistently recognize or integrate animal welfare organizations as essential emergency response partners. While humane societies, SPCAs, veterinary professionals, and other animal response organizations regularly support communities during disasters, animals remain largely absent from federal emergency management doctrine, preparedness funding, coordination mechanisms, training exercises, and response frameworks.

This creates avoidable risks for people, animals, first responders, and receiving communities.

Background

- **Climate disasters are increasing in frequency, severity, and cost.** Canada is experiencing more wildfires, floods, extreme weather events, and climate-related emergencies, placing growing pressure on emergency management systems across the country.
- **Animals are a public safety issue, not just an animal welfare issue.** More than 60% of Canadian households have a dog or cat. When animals cannot be accommodated during evacuations, people often delay or refuse evacuation orders, increasing risks to themselves and to emergency personnel.
- **The same coordination failures occur during every major emergency.** Humane Canada member organizations report recurring challenges related to unclear roles, delayed activation, fragmented communications, and the absence of designated animal response leadership. Our recent research on Canadian experiences with animals in emergencies echoes these same challenges as well as barriers to safety: More than half of respondents (52%) reported that finding evacuation information and resources for animals was somewhat or extremely difficult, with the leading reported barriers being emergency shelters that did not allow animals (33%) and boarding facilities or shelters being at capacity (26%). [11]
- **Canada lacks a national framework for animal emergency response.** There are no consistent national standards for animal evacuation, transportation, sheltering, reunification, training, resource typing, or reimbursement.
- ***The capacity already exists*.** Humane societies, SPCAs, municipal animal services, veterinary professionals, and other partners have the expertise, facilities, and public trust to strengthen emergency preparedness and response if they are formally integrated and appropriately supported.

Current Status

Public Safety Canada provides national leadership for emergency management and promotes a whole-of-

Strengthening Public Safety Through Animal-Inclusive Emergency Management (continued)

society approach to preparedness, response, and recovery. However, animals and animal welfare organizations are not systematically embedded within federal emergency management policies, funding programs, operational structures, or emergency planning frameworks.

Qualified animal welfare organizations are not consistently eligible for preparedness funding, and animal response often depends on ad hoc arrangements and post-disaster reimbursement.

Policy Recommendation: Establish a National Animals in Emergencies Framework

The Government of Canada should establish and fund a National Animals in Emergencies Framework and recognize professional animal welfare organizations as essential emergency management partners.

This Framework should:

- Establish a dedicated Animals in Emergencies coordination function within Public Safety Canada.
- Expand eligibility under the Humanitarian Workforce Program, or a comparable permanent funding mechanism, to include qualified animal welfare agencies.
- Integrate designated animal welfare leads into Emergency Operations Centres and Incident Command System structures from the outset of an emergency response.
- Establish national standards for animal evacuation, transportation, sheltering, veterinary support, reunification, training, resource typing, and reimbursement.
- Support pet-inclusive evacuation, emergency sheltering, temporary housing, and transportation planning across Canada.
- Fund preparedness activities before disasters occur, including training, exercises, mutual aid agreements, transportation assets, equipment, veterinary surge capacity, and temporary sheltering infrastructure.

Expected Outcome

A coordinated national approach will improve evacuation compliance, enhance public and responder safety, strengthen community resilience, reduce human and animal suffering during disasters, and ensure Canada is better prepared for the growing impacts of climate change.

Pet inclusive housing supports housing stability and family wellbeing for all Canadians

The Policy Problem

Sixty per cent of Canadian households have pets, yet renters with animals face a smaller pool of available options, additional costs and arbitrary "no pets" policies that lead to difficult choices between housing and keeping a family member. As rents remain high and affordability pressures continue,[12] the lack of pet inclusive options can delay moves, contribute to housing insecurity and increase animal surrenders.

Issue

The government's *Build Canada Homes* program is designed to expand affordable housing through public lands, flexible financing, large scale projects and partnerships with non-market and Indigenous housing providers. Yet federal housing programs do not consistently ask applicants to explain how pet-related rules will be designed, if they mention pets at all.

Background

- **There are no standardized national rental guidelines so pet policies can vary widely**, causing confusion and impeding the freedom of movement across the provinces. Provincial and municipal jurisdiction over tenancy and zoning contribute to fragmentation in legislation governing tenant rights.
- **The Canadian rental market information points to continuing affordability pressures** and renter demand for homes that meet household needs.
- **Experience in the United Kingdom suggests that policy can shift market behaviour**: After the Renters' Rights Act removed blanket pet bans and required landlords to consider requests reasonably, searches specifically filtered for pet friendly properties fell sharply, indicating that renters may feel less need to limit their search to listings advertised in advance as pet friendly.[13]

Current Status

Without clear guidelines, federally supported housing can unintentionally reproduce restrictive practices that reduce tenant choice, separate people from animals and create avoidable barriers for vulnerable populations like seniors, low-income households, people leaving violence and others who rely on pets for companionship, safety and stability. Incorporating pet inclusive criteria into this framework would ensure new federally supported housing reflects the realities of Canadian households.

Policy Recommendation: Ensure fair and equal housing opportunities for all by including pet inclusive criteria in federal housing agreements as a condition for funding.

The Government of Canada should direct *Build Canada Homes* and Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada to embed pet inclusive housing criteria in relevant funding, financing, public land and partnership agreements.

Proposed framework for agreements should:

- Give preference to projects that replace blanket pet bans with reasonable, evidence-based policies;

Pet inclusive housing supports housing stability and family wellbeing for all Canadians (continued)

- Require proponents to disclose pet rules and associated fees;
- Prohibit pet-related charges that undermine affordability;
- Provide model policies and building design guidance;
- Support dedicated pet inclusive options in non-market, supportive, seniors', transitional and Indigenous housing; and
- Track the number, affordability and geographic distribution of pet inclusive units created through federal investments.

Federal guidance should follow the previous government's *Blueprint for a Renters' Bill of Rights* which acknowledges pet ownership as a discriminating factor[14] and support property managers with model lease language, dispute resolution tools, design guidance and partnerships with humane societies and SPCAs.

Pet inclusive standards should allow reasonable, evidence-based rules for animal number, behaviour, health, sanitation and resident safety rather than blanket prohibitions. Measures should be proportionate and should not create cost barriers that undermine affordability.

Expected Outcome

Expanding pet inclusive housing would increase renter choice, support longer and more stable tenancies, reduce animal surrender and help people remain connected to community supports. It would also help federal housing investments serve the diverse needs of Canadian households while protecting responsible property management and the safety of all residents.

Strengthen farmed animal welfare to protect Canada's food security, resilience and competitiveness

The Policy Problem

More than 800 million animals are raised for food in Canada each year. Public expectations for humane treatment are increasing across every stage of production—from farms and transportation to slaughter—while food security, agricultural resilience and consumer confidence depend on healthy animals and sustainable production systems. The number of safety recalls and other issues plaguing the United States' agricultural sector in 2026 is further evidence of the need to establish baseline standards.

Issue

Agricultural animal producers have committed to phasing out some confinement systems and adopt more humane practices, but progress is uneven and higher welfare transitions can require significant upfront investment. National Farm Animal Care Council Codes of Practice[15] provide recognized guidance, but they have not been adopted nor are they enforceable as minimum standards across Canada. Concerns also remain about consistent inspection and enforcement of federal animal health and welfare requirements.

Background

- **A targeted federal grant program could help producers** move away from intensive confinement systems, including conventional and enriched cages for laying hens, gestation stalls for pigs and tie stalls for dairy cattle.
- **Complementary investment in regional processing capacity would reduce long-distance transport**, strengthen rural and remote economies and improve supply chain resilience.
- **Enforceable national standards**, targeted capital assistance and stronger Canadian Food Inspection Agency capacity would improve consistency, public trust and alignment with the expectations of key trading partners, including the European Union and the United Kingdom
- **Supporting Canadian-grown plant-based products**, including pulses and legumes, would create additional opportunities for producers and respond to changing consumer demand.

Current Status

Federal agriculture, supply management, infrastructure and trade policies can accelerate higher welfare production while supporting producers through the transition.

Policy Recommendation: Invest in farmed animal welfare to ensure Canadian food safety and security and improve opportunities for international trade.

The Government of Canada should integrate farmed animal welfare into federal food security, agricultural investment and trade policy. Specifically, the government should:

- Enact legislation establishing National Farm Animal Care Council Codes of Practice as enforceable minimum standards;
- Create a targeted transition fund for producers adopting higher welfare systems;
- Increase Canadian Food Inspection Agency resources for consistent inspection and enforcement;

ONE HEALTH, ONE WELFARE

Strengthen farmed animal welfare to protect Canada's food security, resilience and competitiveness (continued)

- Prioritize regional processing infrastructure that reduces animal transport times;
- Advance legislation to prohibit the export of live horses by air for slaughter overseas; align Canadian standards with emerging expectations in key export markets; and
- Support market development for Canadian-grown plant-based products.

Federal measures should be developed with producers, provinces, territories, Indigenous partners, veterinarians, animal welfare experts, researchers and processors. Standards should include transparent oversight, regular review and proportionate enforcement, while funding should prioritize measurable welfare improvements, producer viability, regional accessibility and practical transition timelines.

Expected outcome

Stronger animal welfare standards and investments would improve animal health, reinforce food security and public confidence, reduce transportation risks, support local processing and help Canadian producers compete in markets where welfare expectations are rising.

Conclusion: A Stronger Canada is within reach

Federal action to regulate online animal torture and abuse content, equip justice professionals to recognize the Violence Link, improve national animal abuse collection data, integrate animals and animal welfare organizations into emergency management, expand pet-inclusive housing and advance enforceable farmed animal welfare standards would address interconnected risks affecting Canadian families, communities and the economy at large.

By working with provinces, territories, Indigenous governments and sector partners—and by pairing clear national standards with sustainable funding, implementation and accountability—the federal government can reduce violence and suffering, support housing and food security, improve emergency preparedness and build a safer, stronger, and more resilient Canada.

Together, these policy recommendations offer the Government of Canada a practical, coordinated agenda to protect both animals and people, strengthen public safety and improve national resilience in the uncharted territory ahead.



REFERENCES

[1] Pet Spending Statistics in Canada | Made in CA
[2] Dodge, A; Neufeld, K; Marcoux, J; Nau, C; Mendes, K; Dietzel, C (2026). Young Canadians' Exposure to Authentic Violent & Gore Content Online. DIY: Digital Safety & Canadian Centre for Child Protection. DOI: https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/8ARITZ p. 5
[3] Ibid., p. 5; Humane Canada (2026). Beyond Promising Practices: Examining Root Causes of Online Radicalization. Humane Canada. https://humanecanada.ca/en/files/beyond-promising-practices-full-report.pdf pp. 42-44
[4] Ibid., p. 49
[5] https://www.congress.gov/116/plaws/publ72/PLAW-116publ72.pdf
[6]https://www.ourcommons.ca/Content/Committee/451/FEWO/Reports/RP13740927/feworp01/feworp01-e.pdf
[7] https://www.parl.ca/DocumentViewer/en/45-1/bill/C-16/royal-assent: s 264.01(2)(a)(iv) and (c)(ii)
[8] Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, Canada, provinces, territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Canadian Forces Military Police
[9] Ibid., Footnote 12: https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/#Footnote12
[10] https://masscasualtycommission.ca/files/documents/Turning-the-Tide-Together-List-of-Recommendations.pdf
[11] Humane Canada. (2026). Canadian experiences with animals in emergencies. (not yet published)
[12] Spring 2026 Renter Preference Survey Canadian Renters Survey 2026: Affordability, AI and Rental Trends
[13] Fewer searches for pet friendly properties as Renters' Rights Act kicks in - Rightmove Press Centre
[14] Blueprint for a Renters' Bill of Rights - Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada
[15] https://www.nfacc.ca/codes-of-practice