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PART II/PARTIE II

REVISED REGULATIONS OF SASKATCHEWAN/ RÈGLEMENTS RÉVISÉS DE LA SASKATCHEWAN

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The Assessment Appraisers Regulations A-28.01 Reg 1

The Recovered Crude Oil Tax Regulations F-22.1 Reg 3

The Accident Reporting Regulations, 2002 H-3.1 Reg 20

The Land Bank Temporary Provisions Amendment Regulations, 2002 SR 97/2002

The Public Employees Pension Plan Amendment Regulations, 2002 (No. 2) SR 98/2002

The Automobile Accident Insurance (General) Amendment Regulations, 2002 SR 99/2002

The Justices of the Peace Amendment Regulations, 2002 (No. 3) / SR 100/2002/

Règlement n° 3 de 2002 modifiant le Règlement de 1989 sur les juges de paix RS 100/2002

The Municipal Police Equipment Amendment Regulations, 2002 SR 101/2002

The Securities Commission (Adoption of National Instruments)

Amendment Regulations, 2002 (No. 2) SR 102/2002

The Milk Control Amendment Regulations, 2002 (No. 11) SR 103/2002

REVISED REGULATIONS OF SASKATCHEWAN

CHAPTER A-28.01 REG 1*The Assessment Appraisers Act*

Section 18

Order in Council 793/2002, dated November 12, 2002

(Filed November 13, 2002)

Title

- 1 These regulations may be cited as *The Assessment Appraisers Regulations*.

Interpretation

- 2 In these regulations:

- (a) “**Act**” means *The Assessment Appraisers Act*;
- (b) “**MAAS designation**” means the Municipal Assessment Appraiser of Saskatchewan designation, as granted by the association in accordance with the educational and employment experience requirements set out in Appendix A;
- (c) “**mass appraisal**” means the process of valuing many properties as of a specific valuation date, using standardized procedures and statistical testing;
- (d) “**MRAAS designation**” means the Municipal Rural Assessment Appraiser of Saskatchewan designation, as granted by the association in accordance with the educational and employment experience requirements set out in Appendix B;
- (e) “**recognized**” means recognized by the council.

Registration as an accredited assessment appraiser of Saskatchewan

- 3 To be registered with the association as an accredited assessment appraiser of Saskatchewan, a person must:

- (a) hold a MAAS designation;
- (b) hold a recognized mass appraisal designation that enables the person to appraise all types of property, other than agricultural land, and have at least four years of experience in mass appraisal;
- (c) hold a recognized fee appraisal designation that enables the person to appraise all types of property, other than agricultural land, and have at least four years of experience in mass appraisal;
- (d) be designated in a jurisdiction outside Saskatchewan as qualified to appraise all types of property, other than agricultural land, and have at least four years of experience in mass appraisal;
- (e) have at least 10 years of experience in mass appraisal and, as at January 1, 2003, have been employed or engaged in conducting assessment valuations in Saskatchewan; or
- (f) as at January 1, 2003, have held an Accredited Municipal Assessor of Saskatchewan (AMAS) designation in accordance with the bylaws of the Saskatchewan Assessors’ Association.

Registration as an accredited assessment appraiser of Saskatchewan (Rural)

4 To be registered with the association as an accredited assessment appraiser of Saskatchewan (Rural), a person must:

- (a) hold a MRAAS designation and be a practising member pursuant to *The Agrologists Act, 1994*;
- (b) be designated in a jurisdiction outside Saskatchewan as qualified to appraise agricultural land, have at least four years of experience in mass appraisal and be a practising member pursuant to *The Agrologists Act, 1994*;
- (c) have at least 10 years of experience in mass appraisal and, as at January 1, 2003, have been employed or engaged in conducting assessment valuations in Saskatchewan; or
- (d) as at January 1, 2003, have held an Accredited Municipal Rural Assessor of Saskatchewan (AMRAS) designation in accordance with the bylaws of the Saskatchewan Assessors' Association.

Registration as a junior assessment appraiser of Saskatchewan

5 A person may be registered with the association as a junior assessment appraiser of Saskatchewan if the person has completed the educational requirements for a MAAS designation or a MRAAS designation from any institution mentioned in Appendix C but has less than four years of experience in mass appraisal.

Registration as a candidate member

6 A person may be registered as a candidate member of the association if he or she is enrolled in one of the educational programs mentioned in Appendix D.

Non-application of certain provision after January 1, 2008

7 Clauses 3(e) and 4(c) do not apply on or after January 1, 2008.

Coming into force

8(1) Subject to subsection (2), these regulations come into force on the day on which section 18 of *The Assessment Appraisers Act* comes into force.

(2) If these regulations are filed with the Registrar of Regulations after the day on which section 18 of *The Assessment Appraisers Act* comes into force, these regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

Appendix A*[Clause 2(b)]***Qualifications for a Municipal Assessment
Appraiser of Saskatchewan (MAAS) Designation****Education:**

The following core classes are essential for accreditation:

- (a) Assessment Appraisal (The University of British Columbia year 1)**
or
Real Estate Appraisal (Appraisal Institute of Canada)
- (b) Mass Appraisal (The University of British Columbia year 2)**
- (c) Real Property Assessment in Saskatchewan (Real Property Assessment 10)
- (d) Statute Law (Local Government Administration 15)

Two full or four half classes are required from the following list:

- (a) economics (micro) – half class*
- (b) economics (macro) – half class*
- (c) land economics – half class*
- (d) statistics – half class*
- (e) computer science – half class*
- (f) blueprint reading and cost estimating – half class*
- (g) demonstration appraisal report:
 - (i) single family dwelling – half class
 - (ii) mass appraisal project – half class
 - (iii) income-producing property – half class
- (h) International Association of Assessing Officers five-day course with examination – half class
- (i) two income workshops (2 ½ days each) with examinations – half class
- (j) Foundation of Real Estate Economics (The University of British Columbia) – full class
- (k) Foundation of Real Estate Finance (The University of British Columbia) – full class
- (l) Income Approach to Value (Appraisal Institute of Canada) – full class

* from any recognized post-secondary educational institution

** towards obtaining a certificate in Real Property Assessment from The University of British Columbia

Experience:

- (a) four years of mass appraisal experience in Saskatchewan

Appendix B

[Clause 2(d)]

Qualifications for a Municipal Rural Assessment Appraiser of Saskatchewan (MRAAS) Designation**Education:**

The following core classes are essential for accreditation:

- (a) Assessment Appraisal (The University of British Columbia year 1)**
- or
- Real Estate Appraisal (Appraisal Institute of Canada)
- (b) Mass Appraisal (The University of British Columbia year 2)**
- (c) Real Property Assessment in Saskatchewan (Real Property Assessment 10)
- (d) Statute Law (Local Government Administration 15)

Two full or four half classes are required from the following list:

- (a) economics (micro) – half class*
- (b) economics (macro) – half class*
- (c) land economics – half class*
- (d) statistics – half class*
- (e) computer science – half class*
- (f) blueprint reading and cost estimating – half class*
- (g) demonstration appraisal report:
 - (i) single family dwelling – half class
 - (ii) mass appraisal project – half class
 - (iii) income-producing property – half class
- (h) International Association of Assessing Officers five-day course with examination – half class
- (i) two income workshops (2 ½ days each) with examinations – half class
- (j) Foundation of Real Estate Economics (The University of British Columbia) – full class
- (k) Foundation of Real Estate Finance (The University of British Columbia) – full class
- (l) Income Approach to Value (Appraisal Institute of Canada) – full class

* from any recognized post-secondary educational institution

** towards obtaining a certificate in Real Property Assessment from The University of British Columbia

Experience:

- (a) four years of mass appraisal experience in Saskatchewan

Additional Criteria:

- (a) Bachelor of Science in Agriculture or equivalent degree as recognized by the Saskatchewan Institute of Agrologists
- (b) membership in the Saskatchewan Institute of Agrologists

Appendix C
[Section 5]

Course of Study	Recognized Institution or Association offering Course of Study
Economics (micro) (entry level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any Canadian university • International Association of Assessing Officers • Appraisal Institute of Canada
Economics (macro) (entry level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any Canadian university • International Association of Assessing Officers • Appraisal Institute of Canada
Land Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any Canadian university or recognized post-secondary educational institution
Computer Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any Canadian university or recognized post-secondary educational institution
Real Property Assessment or Principles of Assessment and Appraisal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The University of British Columbia • The University of Regina • Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology • Lakeland College, Alberta • Appraisal Institute of Canada • International Association of Assessing Officers • Saskatchewan Assessment Appraisers' Association
Statistics (entry level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any Canadian university • Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology • Lakeland College, Alberta • Appraisal Institute of Canada • International Association of Assessing Officers
Blueprint Reading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The University of British Columbia • Lakeland College, Alberta • Appraisal Institute of Canada • International Association of Assessing Officers
Cost-Estimating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The University of British Columbia • Lakeland College, Alberta • Appraisal Institute of Canada • International Association of Assessing Officers
Demonstration Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The University of British Columbia • Appraisal Institute of Canada • International Association of Assessing Officers • Saskatchewan Assessment Appraisers' Association
Business Law, Law and the Assessor or Statute Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any recognized post-secondary educational institution
Real Property Assessment in Saskatchewan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any recognized post-secondary educational institution
Other Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential Demonstration Appraisal Report – Mass Appraisal or Single Property

Appendix D

[Section 6]

Course or Program of Study	Recognized Institution or Association offering Course or Program of Study
Certificate in Real Property Assessment; <i>or</i> Diploma in Real Property Assessment and Appraisal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The University of British Columbia • Lakeland College, Alberta • Saskatchewan Assessment Appraisers' Association • Institute of Municipal Assessors
Mass Appraisal of Income-Producing Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Association of Assessing Officers • Saskatchewan Assessment Appraisers' Association • Institute of Municipal Assessors
Other Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration Appraisal Report of an Income-Producing Property <i>or</i> International Association of Assessing Officers Case Study Examination on the Mass Appraisal of Income-Producing Property

CHAPTER F-22.1 REG 3*The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Act*

Section 32.8

Order in Council 787/2002, dated November 12, 2002

(Filed November 13, 2002)

PART I

Preliminary Matters**Title**

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Recovered Crude Oil Tax Regulations*.

Interpretation

2(1) In these regulations:

- (a) **“Act”** means *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Act*;
- (b) **“operator”** means:
 - (i) the person:
 - (A) designated in accordance with subsection 4(3); and
 - (B) listed as the operator of the crude oil recovery facility on the department's records for the purposes of these regulations; or
 - (ii) any other person designated by the minister pursuant to subsection 4(4) as the operator of a crude oil recovery facility for the purposes of these regulations;

- (c) **“special operator”** means a taxpayer:
 - (i) who disposes of recovered crude oil separately from the operator or other taxpayers; and
 - (ii) who has been designated by the minister pursuant to subsection 4(4) as a special operator respecting the recovered crude oil for the purposes of these regulations;
 - (d) **“tax”** means the recovered crude oil tax imposed by section 32.11 of the Act;
 - (e) **“waste facility”** means a crude oil recovery facility that:
 - (i) receives waste material from any oil or gas field operation in Saskatchewan for the purpose of processing or disposing of that material;
 - (ii) is not primarily used for the purpose of skimming oil from waste water before the water is disposed; and
 - (iii) has been approved in writing by the minister as a waste facility for the purposes of these regulations;
 - (f) **“waste material”** means physical waste as that term is ordinarily understood in relation to the activities of the oil and gas industry;
 - (g) **“working interest”** means an interest in recovered crude oil that:
 - (i) entitles a person to share in the proceeds from the disposition of the recovered crude oil; and
 - (ii) requires a person to bear or contribute to the costs associated with the recovery of the recovered crude oil.
- (2) For the purposes of these regulations:
- (a) related persons, as determined in accordance with the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), are deemed not to deal with each other at arm’s length; and
 - (b) it is a question of fact whether persons not related to each other, as determined in accordance with the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), were at a particular time dealing with each other at arm’s length.

Application of regulations

3 These regulations apply:

- (a) with respect to a waste facility, to all recovered crude oil that was sold on or after January 1, 2000; and
- (b) with respect to a crude oil recovery facility, other than a waste facility, to all recovered crude oil that was sold on or after July 1, 2001.

PART II
Recovered Crude Oil Tax

By whom to be paid

4(1) Every person who holds a working interest in recovered crude oil shall pay the taxes respecting the recovered crude oil:

- (a) in accordance with that person's proportionate share of the aggregate of the working interests in the recovered crude oil; and
 - (b) in accordance with these regulations.
- (2) Every operator or special operator, as the case may be, shall remit the taxes respecting recovered crude oil to the minister in accordance with these regulations.
- (3) The persons responsible to pay tax on recovered crude oil with respect to a crude oil recovery facility, with the exception of a special operator, shall designate one person as the operator of the facility for the purposes of remitting taxes to the minister on their behalf.
- (4) The minister may designate any person that the minister considers appropriate in the circumstances as an operator or special operator respecting recovered crude oil.

Operator to collect tax and remit to minister

5(1) Every operator is deemed to be an agent of the Crown for the purposes of determining, collecting and remitting the taxes.

(2) Every operator shall deduct from amounts payable by the operator to each taxpayer with respect to any recovered crude oil sold an amount equal to the lesser of:

- (a) the entire amount payable; and
 - (b) the taxes on that recovered crude oil that the taxpayer is liable to pay pursuant to these regulations, to the extent that they have not previously been deducted.
- (3) All amounts deducted by an operator pursuant to subsection (2) are deemed to have been received by the taxpayer at the time they were deducted by the operator.
- (4) When a payment is due pursuant to subsection 7(1) and the operator of the crude oil recovery facility from which the oil is recovered has not deducted the full amount of the taxes payable on the recovered crude oil that the taxpayer is liable to pay, the taxpayer shall remit to the operator the full amount of those taxes less any amount that the operator has deducted pursuant to subsection (2).
- (5) All amounts deducted by an operator pursuant to subsection (2) and all amounts remitted to an operator pursuant to subsection (4) are deemed to be held in trust by the operator for the Crown until those amounts are remitted to the minister pursuant to section 7.
- (6) Any amount held in trust by an operator pursuant to subsection (5) is deemed not to form part of the operator's estate or property for any purpose but is and remains the property of the Crown, whether or not that amount is in fact kept separate and apart from the operator's own estate or property.

(7) Without limiting the liability of any taxpayer for any taxes payable pursuant to these regulations and in addition to any other liability or penalty to which the taxpayer may be subject pursuant to these regulations, any operator who fails to remit any amount as required by this section is personally liable for and shall pay to the minister an amount equal to the aggregate of all amounts that the operator failed to remit or any lesser amount that the minister may demand.

Special operator to determine tax and remit to minister

6(1) A special operator shall determine the taxes payable on the recovered crude oil that has been sold by the special operator and remit those taxes to the minister in accordance with section 7.

(2) When a special operator sells recovered crude oil, the operator of the crude oil recovery facility from which the crude oil was recovered shall:

- (a) respecting the recovered crude oil, determine the special operator's tax share pursuant to subsection (3) and provide that information to the special operator;
- (b) provide the special operator with all other information necessary to enable the special operator to comply with subsection (1); and
- (c) provide the information mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) in sufficient time to enable the special operator to comply with subsection (1).

(3) The special operator's tax share of recovered crude oil sold in a month is the amount TS calculated in accordance with the following formula and expressed in cubic metres rounded to the nearest tenth:

$$TS = PS \times TR \times RCO$$

where:

PS is the special operator's proportionate share of the recovered crude oil that was sold in the month with respect to a crude oil recovery facility;

TR is the tax rate applicable to the recovered crude oil determined in accordance with subsections 9(3) and 9(4); and

RCO is the total amount of recovered crude oil, expressed in cubic metres rounded to the nearest tenth, sold in the month with respect to a crude oil recovery facility.

(4) With respect to the recovered crude oil that the special operator sells, the operator is relieved from any obligation to remit to the minister all amounts that the special operator is liable to pay to the Crown respecting that recovered crude oil on account of a tax calculated pursuant to these regulations.

Recovered crude oil tax

7(1) On or before the last day of the month following the month in which recovered crude oil was sold, the operator or special operator, as the case may be, shall submit to the minister:

- (a) the tax payment calculated in accordance with section 9; and
- (b) a return in a form acceptable to the minister that supports the tax payment.

- (2) Recovered crude oil tax payments must be:
- (a) determined for each crude oil recovery facility; and
 - (b) calculated monthly.
- (3) Recovered crude oil tax payments that are required to be remitted to the minister are not considered to be remitted until they are received by the minister at the offices of the department in Regina.
- (4) If a recovered crude oil tax payment calculated in accordance with section 9 is equal to zero, the operator or special operator, as the case may be, is still required to submit to the minister a return in a form acceptable to the minister that supports the tax payment calculation in the time required pursuant to subsection (1).

Limitation on deductions

8 Except to the extent permitted by these regulations, no allowance, credit or other deduction shall be made or taken in calculating, paying or remitting any of the taxes.

Calculation of recovered crude oil tax

9(1) In this section:

- (a) **“heavy oil”** means:
 - (i) all recovered crude oil that is recovered from a crude oil recovery facility located West of the Third Meridian in Saskatchewan; or
 - (ii) any other recovered crude oil approved in writing by the minister as heavy oil for purposes of these regulations;
 - (b) **“new oil”** means new oil as defined in *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Regulations, 1995*;
 - (c) **“non-heavy oil”** means all recovered crude oil that is not heavy oil;
 - (d) **“southwest designated oil”** means southwest designated oil as defined in *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Regulations, 1995*.
- (2) The recovered crude oil tax payment for each taxpayer for recovered crude oil sold in a month is the amount TP calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$TP = P \times PS \times TR \times RCO$$

where:

P is the price, expressed in dollars per cubic metre rounded to the nearest cent, determined for the taxpayer pursuant to section 10 for recovered crude oil sold in the month with respect to the crude oil recovery facility;

PS is the taxpayer's proportionate share of the recovered crude oil sold in the month with respect to the crude oil recovery facility;

TR is the tax rate applicable to the recovered crude oil determined in accordance with subsections (3) and (4); and

RCO is the total amount of recovered crude oil, expressed in cubic metres rounded to the nearest tenth, sold in the month with respect to the crude oil recovery facility.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), the tax rate to be applied to recovered crude oil that is sold in a month from a crude oil recovery facility is the greater of:

- (a) zero; and
- (b) the amount TR calculated in accordance with the following formula and expressed as a percentage:

$$TR = \left[K - \frac{X}{RCO} \right] - PTF$$

where:

K is:

- (i) for recovered crude oil that is heavy oil, the factor K determined for the month pursuant to section 9 of *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Regulations, 1995* for heavy oil that is also new oil; and
- (ii) for recovered crude oil that is non-heavy oil, the factor K determined for the month pursuant to section 9 of *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Regulations, 1995* for non-heavy oil that is not southwest designated oil and that is also new oil;

RCO is the total amount of recovered crude oil, expressed in cubic metres rounded to the nearest tenth, sold in the month with respect to the crude oil recovery facility;

PTF is the factor PTF determined for the month pursuant to section 9 of *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Regulations, 1995*, that is applicable to new oil produced from or allocated to any freehold lands that are not Crown-acquired lands; and

X is:

- (i) for recovered crude oil that is heavy oil, the factor X determined for the month pursuant to section 9 of *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Regulations, 1995* for heavy oil that is also new oil; and
- (ii) for recovered crude oil that is non-heavy oil, the factor X determined each month pursuant to section 9 of *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Regulations, 1995* for non-heavy oil that is not southwest designated oil and that is also new oil.

(4) The tax rate to be applied to recovered crude oil that is sold in a month from a crude oil recovery facility that is also a waste facility is the lesser of:

- (a) the amount determined pursuant to subsection (3); and
- (b) 10%.

Price of recovered crude oil

10(1) In this section, “**allowable transportation expenses**” means:

- (a) trucking expenses incurred by the taxpayer in transporting recovered crude oil to the delivery point specified in an arm’s length agreement for the sale of that recovered crude oil; and
 - (b) any other reasonable transportation expenses that are approved by the minister as allowable transportation expenses.
- (2) Subject to subsections (4) and (5), the price of recovered crude oil, with respect to a crude oil recovery facility, that is sold pursuant to one or more arm’s length agreements during a month, is the greater of:

- (a) zero; and
- (b) the amount P calculated in accordance with the following formula and rounded to the nearest cent:

$$P = \frac{TV - TE}{RCO}$$

where:

TV is the total value at the point of sale of the recovered crude oil sold during the month with respect to the arm’s length agreements;

TE is the allowable transportation expenses respecting that recovered crude oil; and

RCO is the total amount of recovered crude oil, expressed in cubic metres rounded to the nearest tenth, sold in the month with respect to the crude oil recovery facility.

(3) If recovered crude oil is blended with another quality of oil, condensate or other substance before being sold during a month with respect to a crude oil recovery facility, the price of the recovered crude oil that is sold pursuant to one or more arm’s length agreements during the month is the greater of:

- (a) zero; and
- (b) the amount P calculated in accordance with the following formula and rounded to the nearest cent:

$$P = \frac{BV - (OS + TE + OC)}{RCO}$$

where:

BV is the total arm’s length value at the point of sale of the blended volume sold during the month;

OS is the total arm’s length value of the oil, condensate or other substance that was blended with the recovered crude oil during the month;

TE is the allowable transportation expenses respecting that recovered crude oil;

OC is any other arm’s length charges approved by the minister; and

RCO is the total amount of recovered crude oil, expressed in cubic metres rounded to the nearest tenth, that was included in the blended volume.

(4) If, in the opinion of the minister, an arm's length agreement mentioned in subsection (2) or (3) is entered into for the purpose of transporting recovered crude oil, the price received pursuant to subsequent arm's length agreements for the sale of the recovered crude oil, other than those entered into for the purposes of transporting the recovered crude oil, must be used to determine the price of the recovered crude oil pursuant to subsection (2) or (3), as the case may be.

(5) The minister may, pursuant to section 11, determine the price of recovered crude oil sold during a month in circumstances where:

- (a) the minister is satisfied that there is no agreement for the sale of the recovered crude oil or that no arm's length transaction has occurred;
- (b) there is a consideration for the sale of the recovered crude oil in addition to or instead of the price specified in an arm's length agreement;
- (c) the minister believes that one of the purposes of a transaction evidenced by an agreement for the sale of the recovered crude oil is to reduce, unduly or artificially, the liability of a taxpayer to pay tax on the recovered crude oil; or
- (d) the operator or special operator with respect to a crude oil recovery facility, as the case may be, and the minister agree, for administrative reasons, that a price equal to an average provincial oil price would be appropriate.

Price to be determined by minister

11(1) If in the minister's opinion, one of the circumstances mentioned in subsection 10(5) exists, the minister may determine a price that, in the minister's opinion, accurately reflects a fair price for the recovered crude oil.

(2) Before determining a price in accordance with subsection (1), the minister shall consider the following:

- (a) the arm's length prices received by the operator or special operator, as the case may be, for the sale of similar quality oil in similar markets;
- (b) the arm's length prices received by other operators or special operators, as the case may be, for the sale of similar quality oil in similar markets;
- (c) the arm's length prices received by the operator or special operator, as the case may be, for sales of similar quality oil in other markets;
- (d) any other price information provided by the operator or special operator that the minister considers appropriate in the circumstances.

(3) If the minister determines a price in accordance with subsection (1), the minister shall provide written notice of the price to the operator or special operator, as the case may be.

Interest rate

12(1) Subject to subsection (2), for the purposes of section 32.41 of the Act, a rate of interest of 1.5% per month or part of a month is prescribed.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), if the amount of interest owing pursuant to subsection (1) is less than \$10, the taxpayer is required to remit \$10 to the minister.

Election to apply credits

13(1) In this section and in section 14, “**credits**” means credits earned by the operator or special operator pursuant to section 6 of *The Petroleum Research Incentive Regulations*.

(2) An operator or special operator who has entered into an agreement with the minister pursuant to *The Petroleum Research Incentive Regulations* may, instead of remitting any portion of any taxes that are to be remitted to the minister pursuant to these regulations, elect to apply credits in an amount equal to that portion by completing a form approved by the minister.

(3) Notwithstanding that an operator or special operator does not remit any portion of any taxes pursuant to an election, the operator or special operator shall:

- (a) calculate the amount of taxes; and
- (b) submit to the minister a return in a form acceptable to the minister that supports the tax payment calculation in the time required pursuant to subsection 7(1).

Application of section 13

14(1) Section 13 applies only to taxes payable pursuant to these regulations with respect to recovered crude oil sold between the end of the month in which these regulations come into force and March 31, 2007.

(2) If an operator or special operator remits taxes, the operator or special operator is not subsequently entitled:

- (a) to apply credits in place of remitting those taxes; or
- (b) to a refund of any amount remitted.

(3) Nothing in section 13 relieves an operator or special operator of the obligation to make reports and provide information to the minister in accordance with these regulations.

PART III**Administration and Enforcement****Investigation**

15(1) In this Part:

(a) “**minister**” means the member of the Executive Council to whom for the time being the administration of the Act is assigned, or any person authorized by the minister pursuant to subsection (2);

(b) “**record**” means a book, paper, document or thing, whether in electronic form or otherwise, that may contain information related to:

- (i) the recovery of crude oil from a crude oil recovery facility; and
- (ii) the sale of crude oil recovered from a crude oil recovery facility.

(2) The minister may authorize any person that the minister considers appropriate to conduct any investigation and inquiry and to exercise any of the minister’s powers pursuant to this Part.

(3) The minister may investigate and inquire into any matter the minister considers necessary respecting the administration of Part III of the Act or these regulations.

(4) For the purposes of an investigation pursuant to this section, the minister, at any reasonable time, may:

(a) enter on any lands and enter any premises, building or structure used in connection with the operation of any well or any crude oil recovery facility and take from those places any samples or specimens to determine the quantity or quality of any substances produced, received or processed at those places;

(b) enter any building, structure or office containing any record required to be kept pursuant to Part III of the Act or these regulations and inquire into and examine any of those records; and

(c) use any machinery, equipment, appliance or thing that the minister considers necessary while at any place mentioned in clause (a) or (b).

Production of records

16(1) The minister may, at any reasonable time, demand the production of and inspect all or any record of the person with respect to whom the investigation is being made, and any person who has the custody, possession or control of any record shall produce it and permit inspection of it by the minister.

(2) If any person refuses or neglects to permit the minister to examine, inspect or make copies of any record that is required pursuant to this Part, the minister may apply *ex parte* to a judge of the Provincial Court and the judge may order the production and delivery of any record for inspection and copying.

Copies of records

17(1) When a record has been examined pursuant to section 15, the minister may make copies of that record.

(2) A copy of a record certified by the minister to be a copy made pursuant to this section:

(a) is admissible in evidence without proof of the office or signature of the person purporting to have signed the certificate; and

(b) has the same probative force as the original record.

(3) The minister shall ensure that after copies of any records examined pursuant to this Part are made, the originals are promptly returned to:

(a) the place they were removed from; or

(b) any other place that may be agreed to by the minister and the person who was in custody, possession or control of the record.

Confidentiality

18(1) Except as provided in this section, the minister shall not disclose any information that comes to the knowledge of the minister in the exercise of the powers, performance of the duties or carrying out of the functions of the minister pursuant to Part III of the Act or these regulations.

(2) Subsection (1) applies, with any necessary modification, to any employee of the department.

(3) If, in the opinion of the minister, there is evidence of the commission of an offence against an Act, a regulation, an Act of the Parliament of Canada or a regulation made pursuant to an Act of the Parliament of Canada, the minister may disclose to the Attorney General for Saskatchewan or the Attorney General of Canada information that relates to the commission of the offence.

**PART IV
General****Notices of working interests**

19(1) The operator of a crude oil recovery facility shall deliver a notice to the minister, in a form acceptable to the minister, that:

- (a) lists the persons who have a working interest in the facility;
- (b) sets out the working interest held by each person, expressed as a percentage of the aggregate of the working interests in the facility; and
- (c) contains any additional information that the minister considers necessary in the circumstances.

(2) The notice mentioned in subsection (1) must be delivered to the minister at the offices of the department in Regina on or before the last day of the month following the later of:

- (a) the month in which the facility commences operation; and
- (b) the month in which these regulations come into force.

(3) When a change occurs in any of the information mentioned in subsection (1), the operator shall:

- (a) provide the minister with a notice of the change in a form acceptable to the minister; and
- (b) deliver the notice mentioned in clause (a) to the minister:
 - (i) on or before the last day of the month following the month in which the change occurred; and
 - (ii) at the offices of the department in Regina.

Records of account

20(1) Every operator of a crude oil recovery facility shall:

- (a) keep proper records of account with respect to recovered crude oil and the operation of the facility; and
- (b) make the records mentioned in clause (a) available to the minister on terms and conditions that are satisfactory to the minister.

(2) Every taxpayer shall:

- (a) keep proper records of account with respect to the taxpayer's working interest in recovered crude oil; and
- (b) make the records mentioned in clause (a) available to the minister on terms and conditions that are satisfactory to the minister.

Information re tax to be provided to minister

21(1) If the minister believes that a person has knowledge relevant to the imposition, calculation or payment of any taxes payable pursuant to these regulations, the minister may, at any time, require the person to provide any information that the minister considers necessary to enable a full and complete determination of the amount of any of the taxes or of the liability of any person to pay any of the taxes.

(2) When the minister requires a person to provide information pursuant to subsection (1), the person shall submit the information to the minister within 30 days or any longer period specified by the minister.

PART V**Transitional and Coming Into Force****Transitional**

22(1) This section applies with respect to tax owing by a taxpayer pursuant to clause 32.9(d) of the Act.

(2) As soon as practicable after these regulations are filed with the Registrar of Regulations, the minister shall:

- (a) assess, in accordance with Part III of the Act and the regulations, the amount of tax owing, and interest, penalties or other amounts, if any, to be paid by a taxpayer; and
- (b) provide each taxpayer with a copy of the assessment mentioned in clause (a).

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations, no interest is payable on the tax owing by a taxpayer for the period:

- (a) commencing on the date that the taxpayer was required or purportedly required to pay that tax owing; and
- (b) ending on the date that is 30 days following the date that the assessment mentioned in clause (2)(b) was received by the taxpayer.

(4) Interest begins to accrue and is payable on tax owing by a taxpayer commencing on the expiration of the 30 day period mentioned in clause (3)(b).

Coming into force

23(1) Subject to subsection (2), these regulations come into force on the day on which *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Amendment Act, 2001* comes into force but are retroactive and are deemed to have been in force on and from January 1, 2000.

(2) If these regulations are filed with the Registrar of Regulations after the coming into force of *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Amendment Act, 2001*, these regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations but are retroactive and are deemed to have been in force on and from January 1, 2000.

CHAPTER H-3.1 REG 20*The Highway Traffic Act*

Section 119

Order in Council 790/2002, dated November 12, 2002

(Filed November 13, 2002)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Accident Reporting Regulations, 2002*.

Amount of damage

2 For the purposes of subsection 85(3) of *The Highway Traffic Act*, the prescribed amount of property damage is \$1,000.

R.R.S. c.H-3.1 Reg 8 repealed

3 *The Accident Reporting Regulations, 1987* are repealed.

Coming into force

4 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

SASKATCHEWAN REGULATIONS 97/2002*The Land Bank Repeal and Temporary Provisions Act*

Section 15

Order in Council 786/2002, dated November 12, 2002

(Filed November 13, 2002)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Land Bank Temporary Provisions Amendment Regulations, 2002*.

R.R.S. c.L-2.1 Reg 2 amended

2 *The Land Bank Temporary Provisions Regulations, 1983* are amended in the manner set forth in these regulations.

Section 2 amended**3 Clause 2(b) is repealed and the following substituted:**

“(b) **‘department’** means the Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Revitalization”.

New sections 7 and 7.1**4 Sections 7 and 7.1 are repealed and the following substituted:****“Rent for grazing land**

7(1) For the purposes of this section and section 7.1:

(a) **‘animal unit month rating’** means the number of animal unit months applicable to the land in question as rated by the Saskatchewan Assessment Management Agency or as determined by the department to reflect the current grazing carrying capacity of the land;

(b) **‘price per pound’** means the average price of cattle marketed from October 1 to November 30 of the preceding calendar year as published by the department for markets in Saskatchewan, weighted as follows:

Feeder steers	500-600 lbs	35.0%
Feeder heifers	500-600 lbs	15.0%
Feeder steers	800-900 lbs	17.0%
Feeder heifers	>800 lbs	21.0%
Slaughter D1-D2 cows		12.0%.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the lease, commencing on January 1, 2002, every holder of a lease of Crown land for grazing purposes, whether issued before or after this section comes into force, shall pay a cash yearly rent in the amount calculated as follows:

Rent = price per pound x 46 pounds x animal unit month rating x 0.8 x 12.75%.

“Rent for land used to produce hay

7.1 Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the lease, commencing on January 1, 2002, every holder of a lease of Crown land for the production of hay, whether issued before or after this section comes into force, shall pay a cash yearly rent in the amount calculated as follows:

Rent = price per pound x 46 pounds x animal unit month rating x 2 x 0.8 x 12.75%”.

New section 8.7**5 The following section is added after section 8.6:****“Rent prior to 2002**

8.7 Notwithstanding the repeal of sections 7 and 7.1 as those sections existed immediately before the coming into force of this section, those sections, as they existed immediately before the coming into force of this section, continue to apply with respect to the calculation and collection of rent for the period commencing on January 1, 1997 and ending on December 31, 2001”.

Coming into force

6 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

SASKATCHEWAN REGULATIONS 98/2002

The Public Employees Pension Plan Act

Section 26

Order in Council 788/2002, dated November 12, 2002

(Filed November 13, 2002)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Public Employees Pension Plan Amendment Regulations, 2002 (No. 2)*.

R.R.S. c.P-36.2 Reg 1 amended

2 *The Public Employees Pension Plan Regulations* are amended in the manner set forth in these regulations.

Section 3 amended

3(1) The following subclauses are added after subclause 3(2)(b)(ii):

“(iii) employees who are entitled to participate in The Additional Pension Contribution Program established, operated, administered and managed by the Public Employees Benefits Agency pursuant to *The Financial Administration Act, 1993*;

“(iv) employees with respect to whom an agreement has specified the amount of contributions to be made to the plan”.

(2) Subclause 3(3)(a)(i) is repealed and the following substituted:

“(i) DirectWest Publishers Ltd.”.

New Appendix

4 The Appendix is repealed and the following substituted:

“Appendix

TABLE 1

[*Subsection 3(2)*]

Participating Employers

Agricultural Implements Board
 Battlefords Concern for Youth, Inc.
 The Battlefords Interval House Society
 Bridge House Inc.
 Carmel House Inc.
 Catholic Family Services of Prince Albert Inc.
 Family Futures, Inc.
 Farm Land Security Board
 Farm Tenure Arbitration Board

Government of Saskatchewan with respect to:

- (a) members of the public service, as defined in *The Public Service Act, 1998*;
- (b) ministerial assistants, as defined in *The Ministerial Assistant Employment Regulations, 1993*;
- (c) holders of the following positions:
 - (i) Assistant Chief Electoral Officer;
 - (ii) Chief Electoral Officer;
 - (iii) Children's Advocate;
 - (iv) Clerk of the Legislative Assembly;
 - (v) Conflict of Interest Commissioner;
 - (vi) Deputy Rentalsman;
 - (vii) Information and Privacy Commissioner;
 - (viii) Ombudsman;
 - (ix) Provincial Auditor;
 - (x) Rentalsman;
 - (xi) traffic justices appointed pursuant to *The Traffic Safety Court of Saskatchewan Act, 1988*.

Information Services Corporation of Saskatchewan

Legislative Assembly Office

Liquor and Gaming Authority

The Lung Association of Saskatchewan Inc.

MacKenzie Infant Care Centre Inc.

Meewasin Valley Authority

Melfort Group Homes Society Inc.

Milk Control Board

Municipal Financing Corporation of Saskatchewan

NDP Caucus Office

North East Crisis Intervention Centre, Inc.

NorthPoint Energy Solutions, Inc.

Office of the Provincial Auditor

Office of the Rentalsman

Pacific Regeneration Technologies Inc.

Power Greenhouses Inc.

Prairie Agricultural Machinery Institute

Prairie Diagnostic Services Inc.

Provincial Mediation Board

Public Employees Pension Board

Regina Transition Women's Society

St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre
Sask Pork
Saskatchewan Archives Board
Saskatchewan Arts Board
Saskatchewan Assessment Management Agency
Saskatchewan Cancer Foundation
Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts
Saskatchewan Communications Network Corporation
Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation
Saskatchewan Film and Video Development Corporation
Saskatchewan Health Information Network
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology
Saskatchewan Legal Aid Commission
Saskatchewan Municipal Board
Saskatchewan Party Caucus
Saskatchewan Pension Plan Board of Trustees
Saskatchewan Police Commission with respect to:
 (a) its employees employed pursuant to section 7 of *The Police Act, 1990*
 (b) the complaints investigator appointed pursuant to section 16 of *The Police Act, 1990*
Saskatchewan Power Corporation
Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation
Saskatchewan Telecommunications
Saskatchewan Telecommunications Holding Corporation
Saskatchewan Telecommunications International, Inc.
Saskatoon Association for Community Living Inc.
Saskatoon Downtown Youth Centre Inc.
Saskatoon Friendship Inn
SaskEnergy Incorporated
SaskEnergy International Incorporated
SaskPower International Inc.
SCEP Centre Society (Regina)
SecurTek Monitoring Solutions Inc.
Self Help and Recreation - Education P.A. Incorporated
SMILE Services Inc.
South Saskatchewan River Irrigation District No. 1
SPI Marketing Group Inc.
Thunder Creek Rehabilitation Association Inc.
Tourism Authority
TransGas Limited
Victoria House

Violence Intervention Program, Southeast Saskatchewan Inc.
Wanuskewin Heritage Park Authority
Wascana Centre Authority
Water Appeal Board
Western Development Museum
The Workers' Compensation Board".

Coming into force

5 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

SASKATCHEWAN REGULATIONS 99/2002

The Automobile Insurance Act

Section 81

Order in Council 789/2002, dated November 12, 2002

(Filed November 13, 2002)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Automobile Accident Insurance (General) Amendment Regulations, 2002*.

R.R.S. c.A-35, Reg 4 amended

2 *The Automobile Accident Insurance (General) Regulations, 2002* are amended in the manner set forth in these regulations.

Section 23 amended

3 Subsection 23(3) is repealed and the following substituted:

“(3) The premium payable for a vehicle mentioned in subsection (2) in a registration period following the registration period in which the owner of the vehicle died is the scheduled premium if the vehicle is registered solely under the name of the executor or administrator of the deceased's estate.

“(4) Subsection (5) applies with respect to a vehicle if:

- (a) the vehicle is a vehicle for which a discount in the basic premium applies pursuant to subsection 29(3);
- (b) the vehicle was registered in a registration period in the name of two or more co-owners as defined in section 26 and, in that registration period, one of the co-owners died;
- (c) the vehicle is registered in a registration period following the registration period mentioned in clause (b); and
- (d) the executor or administrator of the deceased's estate is registered as a co-owner of the vehicle in a registration period following the registration period in which that co-owner of the vehicle died.

- “(5) In the circumstances mentioned in subsection (4):
- (a) the premium payable for the vehicle mentioned in that subsection is to be based on the average safety rating of all co-owners; and
 - (b) the executor or administrator of the deceased’s estate, in that executor or administrator’s status a co-owner, is deemed to have a safety rating of zero”.

Section 26 amended

4 The following clause is added after clause 26(c):

- “(d) ‘**co-owner**’ means an individual who:
- (i) is registered as the owner of a motor vehicle along with one or more individuals; and
 - (ii) has provided the insurer, on a form acceptable to the insurer, with his or her permission to disclose his or her safety rating to all other individuals registered as co-owners of the motor vehicle”.

Section 27 amended

5 The following subsections are added after subsection 27(6):

“(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations and subject to subsection (8), the insurer shall determine the safety rating of a co-owner who does not reside in Saskatchewan based on his or her Saskatchewan driving record or driving history.

“(8) If a co-owner does not have a Saskatchewan driving record or motor vehicle accident claims history, the co-owner’s safety rating is deemed to be zero”.

New section 29

6 Section 29 is repealed and the following substituted:

“Safety rating and premium discount

29(1) No person with a safety rating of zero or less is entitled to a discount in the basic premium pursuant to subsection 5(2) of the Act.

(2) Subject to these regulations, the owner of a motor vehicle is entitled to a discount in the basic premium if:

- (a) the motor vehicle is registered in the name of the owner and the owner has a safety rating of one or greater; or
- (b) the motor vehicle is registered to co-owners and the average safety rating of all co-owners is one or greater.

(3) A discount in the basic premium applies only to the following motor vehicles:

- (a) a motor vehicle registered in Class PV other than a hearse, U-Drive vehicle, bus, ambulance, police vehicle, RCMP vehicle or a vehicle owned by either the federal government or a Crown corporation;
- (b) a motor vehicle registered in Class F with a manufactured gross weight of 5 000 kilograms or less other than a motor vehicle registered in Class F by a non-resident owner pursuant to section 18 of the Act.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a discount in the basic premium is not available to the owner or co-owner of a motor vehicle if the owner or one of the co-owners is not an individual.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations, if a driver with a safety rating of greater than minus 11 has a chargeable incident registered against him or her as a result of a conviction pursuant to section 220, 221, 236, paragraph 249(1)(a), subsection 249(3) or (4), section 252, paragraph 253(a) or (b), subsection 254(5), subsection 255(2) or (3) or subsection 259(4) of the *Criminal Code* and the offence was committed by means of a motor vehicle:

- (a) the driver's safety rating is deemed to be minus 20; and
- (b) the insurer shall charge the driver the maximum surcharge of \$500.

(6) If an owner or co-owner is entitled to a discount in the premium payable, the premium payable is the amount PP calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$PP = BP - (BP \times DA)$$

where:

BP is the basic premium set out in subsection 5(2) of the Act;

DA is:

- (a) in the case of a vehicle registered in the name of one owner, the identified discount percentage based on the owner's points determined using the safety rating scale set out in Table 3; or
- (b) in the case of a vehicle registered in the name of co-owners, the average of the identified discount percentages based on each co-owner's points determined using the safety rating scale set out in Table 3".

Coming into force

7 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations but are retroactive and are deemed to have been in force on and from July 1, 2002.

SASKATCHEWAN REGULATIONS 100/2002*The Justices of the Peace Act, 1988*

Section 15

Order in Council 791/2002, dated November 12, 2002

(Filed November 13, 2002)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Justices of the Peace Amendment Regulations, 2002 (No. 3)*.

R.R.S. c.J-5.1 Reg 1, section 6 amended

2(1) Section 6 of *The Justices of the Peace Regulations, 1989* is amended in the manner set forth in this section.

(2) Clause (1)(j) is repealed and the following substituted:

“(j) \$10 for hearing and determining an application for an order that authorizes substitutional service of an emergency intervention order pursuant to:

- (i) section 13 of *The Victims of Domestic Violence Regulations*; or
- (ii) section 9 of *The Emergency Protection for Victims of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Act*”.

(3) Subsection (5) is repealed and the following substituted:

“(5) Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (4) but subject to sections 7 and 8, the fee payable to a justice of the peace is \$25 for each hour or part of an hour during which the justice of the peace considers an application pursuant to:

- (a) section 3 of *The Victims of Domestic Violence Act*; or
- (b) section 7 of *The Emergency Protection for Victims of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Act*”.

(4) Subsection (6) is amended:

- (a) by striking out “and” after clause (a);**
- (b) by adding “and” after clause (b); and**
- (c) by adding the following clause after clause (b):**

“(c) warrants under section 13.1 of *The Child and Family Services Act*, where the information is submitted by telephone or other means of electronic communication”.

Coming into force

3 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

RÈGLEMENT DE LA SASKATCHEWAN 100/2002*Loi de 1988 sur les juges de paix*

Article 15

Décret 791/2002, en date du 12 novembre 2002

(Déposé 13 novembre 2002)

Titre**1** *Règlement n° 3 de 2002 modifiant le Règlement de 1989 sur les juges de paix.***Modification de l'article 6 du Règl. 1, ch. J-5.1 des R.R.S.****2(1)** L'article 6 du *Règlement de 1989 sur les juges de paix* est modifié de la manière énoncée dans le présent article.**(2) L'alinéa (1)j) est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

« j) 10 \$ pour audition et détermination d'une demande d'autorisation de signification indirecte d'une ordonnance d'intervention en cas d'urgence présentée en vertu de l'une ou l'autre des dispositions suivantes:

(i) l'article 13 du règlement intitulé *The Victims of Domestic Violence Regulations*,

(ii) l'article 9 de la loi intitulée *The Emergency Protection for Victims of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Act* ».

(3) Le paragraphe (5) est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

« (5) Par dérogation aux paragraphes (1) à (4), mais sous réserve des articles 7 et 8, les honoraires payables aux juges de paix sont de 25 \$ l'heure ou la partie de l'heure où le juge de paix considère une demande présentée en vertu de l'une ou l'autre des dispositions suivantes:

a) l'article 3 de la loi intitulée *The Victims of Domestic Violence Act*;

b) l'article 7 de la loi intitulée *The Emergency Protection for Victims of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Act* ».

(4) Le paragraphe (6) est modifié:

a) dans la version anglaise, par suppression du mot « and » après l'alinéa a);

b) dans la version anglaise, par adjonction du mot « and » après l'alinéa b);

c) par insertion de l'alinéa suivant après l'alinéa b):

« c) une demande de mandat présentée en vertu de l'article 13.1 de la loi intitulée *The Child and Family Services Act*, lorsque la dénonciation est faite par téléphone ou à l'aide d'un autre moyen de communication électronique ».

Entrée en vigueur**3** Le présent règlement entre en vigueur le jour de son dépôt auprès du registraire des règlements.

SASKATCHEWAN REGULATIONS 101/2002*The Police Act, 1990*

Section 12

Order in Council 792/2002, dated November 12, 2002

and

Commission Order, dated October 17, 2002

(Filed November 13, 2002)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Municipal Police Equipment Amendment Regulations, 2002*.

R.R.S. c.P-15.01 Reg 3 amended

2 *The Municipal Police Equipment Regulations, 1991* are amended in the manner set forth in these regulations.

Section 2 amended

3 **Clause 2(g) is amended:**

(a) by striking out “and” after subclause (vi); and

(b) by adding the following after subclause (vii):

“(viii) stun guns; and

“(ix) bean bag shotgun rounds”.

New section 11.2

4 **The following section is added after section 11.1:**

“Spike-belts

11.2(1) In this section, ‘**approved tire deflation device**’ means a tire deflation device, commonly known as a spike-belt, that is:

(a) manufactured for police purposes; and

(b) approved by the chief of police for use in accordance with this section.

(2) A municipality for which a police service is established may provide approved tire deflation devices for use by members who are authorized by the chief of police to use the device.

(3) A chief of police may authorize members who have successfully completed a program of training to carry and use approved tire deflation devices on any terms and conditions that the chief considers appropriate”.

Coming into force

5 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

SASKATCHEWAN REGULATIONS 102/2002*The Securities Act, 1988*

Section 154

Minister's Order, dated October 15, 2002

and

Commission Order, dated October 4, 2002

(Filed November 15, 2002)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Securities Commission (Adoption of National Instruments) Amendment Regulations, 2002 (No. 2)*.

R.R.S. c.S-42.2 Reg 3 amended

2 *The Securities Commission (Adoption of National Instruments) Regulations* are amended in the manner set forth in these regulations.

Section 2 amended

3 **The following clause is added after clause 2(y):**

“(z) Multilateral Instrument 81-104, entitled Community Pools, as set out in Part XXVI of the Appendix”.

Part I of Appendix (National Instrument 14-101) amended

4(1) Part I of the Appendix (National Instrument 14-101) is amended in the manner set forth in this section.

(2) The definition of “insider reporting requirement” is repealed and the following substituted:

“**‘insider reporting requirement’** means the requirement in securities legislation for an insider of a reporting issuer to file reports disclosing:

- (a) the insider's direct or indirect beneficial ownership of, or control or direction over, securities of the reporting issuer; or
- (b) any change or changes to such ownership of, or control or direction over, securities of the reporting issuer”.

(3) The definition of “jurisdiction” is repealed and the following substituted:

“**‘jurisdiction or jurisdiction of Canada’** means a province or territory of Canada except when used in the term foreign jurisdiction”.

(4) The definitions “multilateral instrument” and “national instrument” are repealed.

(5) The following definitions are added after the definition of “prospectus requirement”:

“**‘provincial and territorial securities directions’** means the instruments listed in Appendix A;

‘provincial and territorial securities legislation’ means the statutes and the other instruments listed in Appendix B;

‘provincial and territorial securities regulatory authorities’ means the securities commissions and similar regulatory authorities listed in Appendix C”.

(6) The title to Appendix A is repealed and the following substituted:

**“PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL SECURITIES
DIRECTIONS/CANADIAN SECURITIES DIRECTIONS”.**

(7) The following entry is added to Appendix A after “NOVA SCOTIA The policy statements and the written interpretations issued by the securities regulatory authority”:

“Nunavut The policy statements and the written interpretations issued by the securities regulatory authority”.

(8) The title to Appendix B is repealed and the following substituted:

**“PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL SECURITIES
LEGISLATION/CANADIAN SECURITIES LEGISLATION”.**

(9) The following entry is added to Appendix B after “NOVA SCOTIA *Securities Act* and the regulations under that Act and the blanket rulings and orders issued by the securities regulatory authority”:

“Nunavut *Securities Act* and the regulations under that Act and the blanket rulings and orders issued by the securities regulatory authority”.

(10) The title to Appendix C is repealed and the following substituted:

**“PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL SECURITIES REGULATORY
AUTHORITIES/CANADIAN SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITIES”.**

(11) The following entry is added to Appendix C after “NOVA SCOTIA Nova Scotia Securities Commission”:

“Nunavut Registrar of Securities, Nunavut”.

(12) The following entry is added to Appendix D after “NOVA SCOTIA Director, as defined under section 1 of the *Securities Act* (Nova Scotia)”:

“Nunavut Registrar, as defined under section 1 of the *Securities Act* (Nunavut)”.

(13) The effective date of the amendments in this section is December 31, 2002.

New Part XXVI of Appendix

5 The following Part is added after Part XXV:

“PART XXVI
[*Clause 2(z)*]

**“MULTI-LATERAL INSTRUMENT 81-104
COMMODITY POOLS**

“PART 1 DEFINITIONS, APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION

“1.1 Definitions

(1) In this Instrument:

‘Canadian Securities Course’ means a course prepared and conducted by the Canadian Securities Institute and so named by that Institute as of the date on which this Instrument comes into force, every predecessor to that course, and every successor to that course that does not narrow the scope of the significant subject matter of the course;

‘Chartered Financial Analyst Program’ means the three-level program prepared and conducted by the Association for Investment Management and Research, and so named by that Association as of the date on which this Instrument comes into force, every predecessor to that program, and every successor to that program that does not narrow the scope of the significant subject matter of the program;

‘commodity pool’ means a mutual fund, other than a precious metals fund, that has adopted fundamental investment objectives that permit it to use or invest in:

- (a) specified derivatives in a manner that is not permitted by National Instrument 81-102 Mutual Funds; or
- (b) physical commodities in a manner that is not permitted by National Instrument 81-102 Mutual Funds;

‘Derivatives Fundamentals Course’ means a course prepared and conducted by the Canadian Securities Institute and so named by that Institute as of the date that this Instrument comes into force, every predecessor to that course, and every successor to that course that does not narrow the scope of the significant subject matter of the course;

‘mutual fund restricted individual’ means an individual registered as a salesperson, partner, director or officer of a dealer, if the activities of that individual are restricted to trading in securities of mutual funds;

‘precious metals fund’ means a mutual fund that has adopted fundamental investment objectives and received all required regulatory approvals that permit it to invest in precious metals or in entities that invest in precious metals and that otherwise complies with National Instrument 81-102.

(2) Terms defined in National Instrument 81-102 and used in this Instrument have the respective meanings ascribed to them in National Instrument 81-102.

“1.2 Application – This Instrument applies only to:

- (a) a commodity pool that:
 - (i) offers, or has offered, securities under a prospectus for so long as the commodity pool remains a reporting issuer; or
 - (ii) is filing a preliminary prospectus or its first prospectus; and
- (b) a person or company in respect of activities pertaining to a commodity pool referred to in paragraph (a) or pertaining to the filing of a prospectus to which subsection 3.2(1) applies.

“1.3 Interpretation

- (1) Each section, part, class or series of a class of securities of a commodity pool that is referable to a separate portfolio of assets is considered to be a separate commodity pool for the purposes of this Instrument.
- (2) For the purposes of a commodity pool complying with section 2.3 of National Instrument 81-102, the definition of the term ‘public quotation’ used in the definition of the term ‘illiquid asset’ in section 1.1 of National Instrument 81-102, includes any quotation of a price for foreign currency forwards and foreign currency options in the interbank market.

“PART 2 INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS AND PRACTICES

“2.1 Investment Restrictions and Practices

- (1) Section 2.1 of National Instrument 81-102 does not apply to restrict the exposure of a commodity pool to a counterparty of the commodity pool in specified derivatives transactions.
- (2) The following provisions of National Instrument 81-102 do not apply to a commodity pool:
 - 1. clauses 2.3(d), (e), (f), (g) and (h);
 - 2. clause 2.7(1)(a);
 - 3. subsections 2.7(3), (4) and (5);
 - 4. sections 2.8 and 2.11.

“PART 3 NEW COMMODITY POOLS

“3.1 Non-Application – Sections 3.1 and 3.2 of National Instrument 81-102 do not apply to a commodity pool.

“3.2 New Commodity Pools

- (1) No person or company shall file a prospectus for a newly established commodity pool unless:
 - (a) an investment of at least \$50,000 in securities of the commodity pool has been made, and those securities are beneficially owned, before the time of filing by:
 - (i) a manager, a portfolio adviser, a promoter or a sponsor of the commodity pool;

(ii) the directors, officers or shareholders of any of a manager, a portfolio adviser, a promoter or a sponsor of the commodity pool; or

(iii) any combination of the persons or companies referred to in clauses (i) and (ii); and

(b) the prospectus of the commodity pool states that the commodity pool will not issue securities other than those referred to in paragraph (a) unless subscriptions aggregating not less than \$500,000 have been received by the commodity pool from investors other than the persons and companies referred to in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) and accepted by the commodity pool.

(2) A commodity pool may redeem, repurchase or return any amount invested in securities issued upon the investment in the commodity pool referred to in clause (1)(a) only if:

(a) securities issued under clause (1)(a) that had an aggregate issue price of \$50,000 remain outstanding and at least \$50,000 invested under paragraph (1)(a) remains invested in the commodity pool; or

(b) the redemption, repurchase or return is effected as part of the dissolution or termination of the commodity pool.

“3.3 Prohibition Against Distribution – If a prospectus of a commodity pool contains the disclosure described in clause 3.2(1)(b), the commodity pool shall not distribute any securities unless the subscriptions described in that disclosure, together with payment for the securities subscribed for, have been received.

“3.4 British Columbia Commodity Pools – In British Columbia, sections 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 do not apply to a commodity pool.

“PART 4 PROFICIENCY AND SUPERVISORY REQUIREMENTS

“4.1 Proficiency and Supervisory Requirements

(1) No mutual fund restricted individual shall trade in a security of a commodity pool unless that individual:

(a) has received at least a passing grade for the Canadian Securities Course;

(b) has received at least a passing grade for the Derivatives Fundamentals Course;

(c) has successfully completed the Chartered Financial Analyst Program;
or

(d) meets the proficiency standards applicable to trading in securities of commodity pools required by a self-regulatory organization of which the individual, or his or her organization, is a member if the securities regulatory authority or regulator has completed any required review, approval or non-disapproval of the regulatory instrument of the self-regulatory organization that establishes those proficiency standards.

(2) No principal distributor or participating dealer shall trade in a security of a commodity pool in the local jurisdiction unless the individual designated by the principal distributor or participating dealer to be responsible for the supervision of trades of securities of commodity pools in the local jurisdiction has received at least a passing grade on the Derivatives Fundamentals Course or has successfully completed the Chartered Financial Analyst Program.

(3) Despite subsection (2), but subject to compliance with securities legislation, a principal distributor may agree to act as principal distributor of a commodity pool and may trade in securities of a commodity pool if all trades are effected through a participating dealer that satisfies the requirements of subsection (2).

“4.2 Trades of Commodity Pools in British Columbia – Section 4.1 does not apply in British Columbia.

“PART 5 INCENTIVE FEES

“5.1 Non-Application – Part 7 of National Instrument 81-102 does not apply to a commodity pool.

“5.2 Incentive Fees – A commodity pool shall not pay, or enter into arrangements that would require it to pay, and no securities of a commodity pool shall be sold on the basis that an investor would be required to pay, a fee that is determined by the performance of the commodity pool, unless:

(a) the payment of the fee is based on the cumulative total return of the commodity pool for the period that began immediately after the last period for which the performance fee was paid; and

(b) the method of calculation of the fee is described in the prospectus of the commodity pool.

“5.3 Multiple Portfolio Advisers – Section 5.2 applies to fees payable to a portfolio adviser of a commodity pool that has more than one portfolio adviser, if the fees are calculated on the basis of the performance of the portfolio assets under management by that portfolio adviser, as if those portfolio assets were a separate commodity pool.

“PART 6 REDEMPTION OF SECURITIES OF A COMMODITY POOL

“6.1 Frequency of Redemptions – If disclosed in its prospectus, a commodity pool may include, as part of the requirements established under subsection 10.1(2) of National Instrument 81-102, a provision that securityholders of the commodity pool shall not have the right to redeem their securities for a period up to six months after the date on which the receipt is issued for the initial prospectus of the commodity pool.

“6.2 Required Notice of Redemption – Despite section 10.3 of National Instrument 81-102, a commodity pool may implement a policy providing that a person or company making a redemption order for securities shall receive the net asset value for those securities determined, as provided in the policy, on the first or second business day after the date of receipt by the commodity pool of the redemption order.

“6.3 Payment of Redemption Proceeds – The references in subsection 10.4(1) of National Instrument 81-102 to ‘three business days’ shall be read as references to ‘15 days’ in relation to commodity pools.

“PART 7 CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

“7.1 Non-Application – Subsections 13.1(1) and (2) of National Instrument 81-102 do not apply to a commodity pool.

“7.2 Calculation of Net Asset Value – The net asset value of a commodity pool shall be calculated at least once each business day.

“7.3 Toll-Free Telephone Number, Collect Telephone Calls and Website – A commodity pool shall:

(a) have a toll-free telephone number, accept collect telephone calls, or operate a website, in order to provide persons or companies with the most recent net asset value per unit of the commodity pool to obtain that information; and

(b) make available its most recent net asset value per unit to persons or companies using a medium referred to in paragraph (a).

“PART 8 CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

“8.1 Variation of Securities Legislation – The provisions of securities legislation that pertain to the filing, content and sending to securityholders of financial statements for mutual funds are varied for commodity pools to the extent described in this Part.

“8.2 Interim Financial Statements

(1) Instead of filing and delivering interim financial statements on a semi-annual basis, a commodity pool shall, within 60 days of the date to which they are made up, file and deliver to each securityholder, whose last address as shown on the books of the commodity pool is in the local jurisdiction, interim financial statements:

(a) if the commodity pool has not completed its first financial year, for the periods commencing with the beginning of that financial year and ending nine, six and three months before the date on which that year ends; and

(b) if the commodity pool has completed its first financial year, for the periods beginning at the end of its last completed financial year and ending three, six and nine months after the end of the last completed financial year, together with, if applicable, comparative statements to the end of each of the corresponding periods in the last completed financial year.

(2) Despite paragraph (1)(a), a commodity pool is not required to prepare, file or deliver interim financial statements for a period that is less than three months in length.

“8.3 Income Statements – In addition to any other matters required by securities legislation, the income statement forming part of the interim financial statements of a commodity pool shall include:

- (a) the total amount of realized net gain or net loss on positions liquidated during the period;
- (b) the change in unrealized net gain or net loss on open positions during the period;
- (c) the total amount of net gain or net loss from all other transactions in which the commodity pool engaged during the period, including interest;
- (d) the total amount of all incentive fees paid during the period; and
- (e) the total amount of all brokerage commissions paid during the period.

“8.4 Statements of Portfolio Transactions

(1) A statement of portfolio transactions of a commodity pool shall provide disclosure, in the form of the table in subsection (2), of the aggregate total volume and total value or nominal value of all purchase and sale transactions of the commodity pool for:

- (a) each security, by class or series, purchased or sold by the commodity pool during the period;
- (b) each physical commodity purchased or sold by the commodity pool during the period; and
- (c) each derivative, by type of contract and underlying interest, for which a derivatives transaction was entered into by the commodity pool during the period.

(2) The table referred to in subsection (1) shall be in the following form:

	Total Volume	Total Value or Nominal Value
Purchases		
Sales		

“8.5 Leverage Disclosure

(1) A commodity pool shall include in its interim financial statements and its audited financial statements disclosure of the minimum and maximum level of leverage experienced by the commodity pool in the period covered by the financial statements, together with a brief explanation of how the commodity pool uses the term ‘leverage’ and the significance of the maximum and minimum levels of leverage to the commodity pool.

(2) The information required by subsection (1) may be included in the body of the financial statements or in notes to the financial statements.

“8.6 British Columbia Commodity Pools – In British Columbia, sections 8.1, 8.2, 8.3 and 8.5 do not apply to a commodity pool.

“PART 9 PROSPECTUS DISCLOSURE

“9.1 **Front Page Disclosure** – In addition to any other requirements of securities legislation, the front page of a preliminary prospectus and prospectus of a commodity pool shall:

(a) state, in substantially the following words:

“You should carefully consider whether your financial condition permits you to participate in the [commodity pool]. The securities of the [commodity pool] are [highly] speculative and involve a high degree of risk. You may lose a substantial portion or even all of the money you place in the [commodity pool].

The risk of loss in trading [nature of instruments to be traded by the commodity pool] can be substantial. In considering whether to participate in the [commodity pool], you should be aware that trading [nature of instruments] can quickly lead to large losses as well as gains. Such trading losses can sharply reduce the net asset value of the [commodity pool] and consequently the value of your interest in the [commodity pool]. Also, market conditions may make it difficult or impossible for the [commodity pool] to liquidate a position.

The [commodity pool] is subject to certain conflicts of interest.

The [commodity pool] will be subject to the charges payable by it as described in this prospectus that must be offset by revenues and trading gains before an investor is entitled to a return on his or her investment. It may be necessary for the [commodity pool] to make substantial trading profits to avoid depletion or exhaustion of its assets before an investor is entitled to a return on his or her investment.”;

(b) state, for the initial prospectus of a commodity pool, in substantially the following words:

“The [commodity pool] is newly organized. The success of the [commodity pool] will depend upon a number of conditions that are beyond the control of the [commodity pool]. There is a substantial risk that the goals of the [commodity pool] will not be met.”;

(c) state, if the promoter, manager, or a portfolio adviser of the commodity pool has not had a similar involvement with any other commodity pool, in substantially the following words:

“The [promoter], [manager] [and/or] [portfolio adviser] of the [commodity pool] has not previously operated any other publicly offered commodity pools [or traded other accounts].”;

- (d) state, if the commodity pool will execute trades outside of Canada, in substantially the following words:

“Participation in transactions in [nature of instrument to be traded by the commodity pool] involves the execution and clearing of trades on or subject to the rules of a foreign market.

None of the Canadian securities regulatory authorities or Canadian exchanges regulates activities of any foreign markets, including the execution, delivery and clearing of transactions, or has the power to compel enforcement of the rule of a foreign market or any applicable foreign laws. Generally, any foreign transaction will be governed by applicable foreign law. This is true even if the foreign market is formally linked to a Canadian market so that a position taken on the market may be liquidated by a transaction on another market. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the transaction occurs.

For these reasons, entities such as the commodity pool that trade [nature of instrument to be traded by the commodity pool] may not be afforded certain of the protective measures provided by Canadian legislation and the rules of Canadian exchanges. In particular, funds received from customers for transactions may not be provided the same protection as funds received in respect of transactions on Canadian exchanges.”;

- (e) state, immediately after the statements required by paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d), in substantially the following words:

“These brief statements do not disclose all the risks and other significant aspects of investing in the [commodity pool]. You should therefore carefully study this prospectus, including a description of the principal risk factors at page [page number], before you decide to invest in the [commodity pool.]”;

- (f) if applicable, state that the tax consequences to the commodity pool or its securityholders are not certain; and

- (g) state that the commodity pool is a mutual fund but that certain provisions of securities legislation designed to protect investors who purchase securities of mutual funds do not apply.

“9.2 Prospectus Disclosure – In addition to any other requirements of securities legislation, the preliminary prospectus and prospectus of a commodity pool shall:

- (a) disclose the fundamental investment objectives and strategy of the commodity pool, and how specified derivatives are or will be used in connection with those objectives and that strategy;

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- (b) disclose any limitations on the use of specified derivatives by the commodity pool contained in the constating documents, or forming part of the fundamental investment objectives or investment strategy, of the commodity pool, including:
- (i) whether the commodity pool has adopted any restrictions on the amount of leverage that the commodity pool may experience at any time, or if there are no such restrictions, a statement to that effect;
 - (ii) a brief explanation of how the commodity pool uses the term 'leverage' and the significance to the commodity pool of the restrictions either adopted or not adopted; and
 - (iii) a cross-reference to the disclosure required by section 8.5 to be included in the financial statements of the commodity pool;
- (c) disclose the risks associated with the use or intended use by the commodity pool of specified derivatives and the policies and practices of the commodity pool to manage those risks;
- (d) disclose any existing or potential conflicts of interest between the commodity pool and any promoter, manager, adviser, dealer, broker, any of their respective associates or affiliates, or any of the officers, directors or partners of any of the foregoing, and the steps that will be taken to alleviate any existing or potential conflicts of interest;
- (e) disclose whether an affiliate of a manager or a portfolio adviser of the commodity pool receives or will receive brokerage commissions arising from trades of the commodity pool;
- (f) disclose if the commodity pool will be wound up without the approval of securityholders if the net asset value per security falls below a certain predetermined level, and, if so, the net asset value per security at which this will occur;
- (g) provide the disclosure concerning the past performance of the commodity pool that is required to be provided by a mutual fund under Item 11 of Part B of Form 81-101F1 Contents of Simplified Prospectus, except that:
- (i) the past performance of the commodity pool in the bar chart prepared in accordance with Item 11.2 of Part B of Form 81-101F1, shall show quarterly, non-annualized, returns of the commodity pool over the period provided for in Item 11.2, rather than annual returns; and
 - (ii) the commodity pool may at its option, in the disclosure required by Items 11.3 and 11.4 of Part B of Form 81-101F1, compare its performance to an index if it describes any differences between the commodity pool and the index that affect the comparability of the performance data of the commodity pool and the index;
- (h) include a statement that how the commodity pool performed in the past does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future;
- (i) describe the financial reporting that is required of the commodity pool;

- (j) in addition to the front page disclosure required by clause (g), disclose that certain provisions of securities legislation designed to protect investors who purchase securities of mutual funds do not apply to the commodity pool, and disclose the implications of this;
- (k) describe the redemption procedures and requirements of the commodity pool, making specific reference to the adoption of any policies established under this Instrument or National Instrument 81-102;
- (l) disclose, in the 'Risk Factor' section, any information that may bear on a securityholder's assessment of risk associated with an investment in the commodity pool, including:
 - (i) any risks associated with those commodity pools structured as trusts that purchasers of the securities offered may become liable to make an additional contribution beyond the price of the securities; and
 - (ii) any risks associated with the loss of limited liability of a limited partner of a commodity pool that is structured as a limited partnership;
- (m) provide the disclosure concerning the portfolio management of the commodity pool that is required to be provided by a mutual fund under Item 10.3 of Form 81-101F2, Contents of Annual Information Form;
- (n) disclose the details of how persons or companies may obtain the most recent net asset value per unit of the commodity pool, as required by section 7.3; and
- (o) disclose the details of compliance of the commodity pool with the requirements of sections 3.2 and 3.3.

"9.3 Financial Statements

- (1) A preliminary prospectus and prospectus of a commodity pool shall contain the financial statements of the commodity pool for the time periods that are required by the securities legislation applicable to issuers other than mutual funds.
- (2) The financial statements required by subsection (1) shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of Part 8.

"9.4 British Columbia Commodity Pools – In British Columbia, section 9.3 does not apply to a commodity pool.

"PART 10 EXEMPTION

"10.1 Exemption

- (1) The regulator or the securities regulatory authority may grant an exemption from this Instrument, in whole or in part, subject to such conditions or restrictions as may be imposed in the exemption.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), in Ontario, only the regulator may grant such an exemption.

“PART 11 EFFECTIVE DATE AND TRANSITIONAL

“11.1 Effective Date – This Instrument comes into force on November 1, 2002.

“11.2 Prospectus Disclosure – The prospectus of a commodity pool for which a receipt is obtained before the date that this Instrument comes into force is not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of this Instrument.

Coming into force

6(1) Subject to subsections (2) to (5), these regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), section 4 of these regulations comes into force on December 31, 2002.

(3) If these regulations are filed with the Registrar of Regulations after December 31, 2002, section 4 of these regulations comes into force on the day on which these regulations are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), section 5 of these regulations comes into force on November 1, 2002.

(5) If these regulations are filed with the Registrar of Regulations after November 1, 2002, section 5 of these regulations comes into force on the day on which these regulations are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

SASKATCHEWAN REGULATIONS 103/2002*The Milk Control Act, 1992*

Section 10

Board Order, dated November 14, 2002

(Filed November 18, 2002)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Milk Control Amendment Regulations, 2002 (No. 11)*.

R.R.S. c.M-15 Reg 1, Appendix amended

2 Subsection 3(1) of Part II of the Appendix to *The Milk Control Regulations* is amended:

(a) in subclause (a)(i) by striking out “\$50.10” and substituting “\$52.01”;

(b) in subclause (b)(i) by striking out “\$50.10” and substituting “\$52.01”;

(c) in subclause (c)(i) by striking out “\$50.10” and substituting “\$52.01”; and

(d) by repealing clauses (m) and (n) and substituting the following:

“(m) in the case of class 5a milk:

(i) \$3.7310 per kilogram of butterfat;

(ii) \$7.1787 per kilogram of protein; and

(iii) \$0.2710 per kilogram of other solids;

“(n) in the case of class 5b milk:

(i) \$3.7310 per kilogram of butterfat;

(ii) \$2.7010 per kilogram of protein; and

(iii) \$2.7010 per kilogram of other solids”.

Coming into force

3 These regulations come into force on December 1, 2002.