



LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY



Bill S-7:

An Act to amend the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, the Civil Marriage Act and the Criminal Code and to make consequential amendments to other Acts

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Any substantive changes in this Legislative Summary that have been made since the preceding issue are indicated in **bold print**.

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Legislative Summary of Bill S-7
(Legislative Summary)

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LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY OF BILL S-7: AN ACT TO AMEND THE IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE PROTECTION ACT, THE CIVIL MARRIAGE ACT AND THE CRIMINAL CODE AND TO MAKE CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS

1 BACKGROUND

Bill S-7, An Act to amend the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, the Civil Marriage Act and the Criminal Code and to make consequential amendments to other Acts (short title: Zero Tolerance for Barbaric Cultural Practices Act) was introduced in the Senate on 5 November 2014. **The bill was referred to the Standing Senate Committee on Human Rights, which submitted its report with observations on 11 December 2014. The bill passed third reading in the Senate on 16 December 2014.**

Bill S-7 makes polygamy a new ground for refusing admission to or the right to stay in Canada, provides that 16 years be the minimum age for marriage, limits the use of the criminal defence of provocation, and creates new offences and peace bonds related to forced and underage marriage.

The bill relates to a government commitment made in the 2013 Speech from the Throne to “take steps to ensure” that early and forced marriage does “not occur on our soil.”¹ Further, it follows measures the government is taking to address these forms of violence against women and girls in international forums and in developing countries.²

1.1 KEY CONCEPTS

Bill S-7 has the potential to affect all Canadians. As it amends family, criminal, and immigration law, some of the key concepts from these areas of practice are explained in this section to provide background for the description and analysis of the bill that follows.

1.1.1 FORCED MARRIAGE

Forced marriage occurs when “one or both people do not consent to the marriage. Family members sometimes use physical violence, abduction, forced confinement or emotional abuse to force the person into the marriage.”³

Forced marriage differs from arranged marriage in that at least one party does not consent to it. Arranged marriages are common in some cultures and occur when family or friends play a central role in bringing a couple together and arranging the terms of a wedding, with the consent of the individuals concerned.

Not much is known about the incidence of forced marriage in Canada. However, according to a report by the South Asian Legal Clinic of Ontario (SALCO), from mid-2009 to May 2012 the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

(as it was then called) assisted 34 people in a forced marriage situation – that is, before, during or after a forced marriage.⁴

In their survey of community organizations in Ontario and Quebec, SALCO found that those in a forced marriage situation had the following characteristics:

- 92% were female;
- 31% were aged 19 to 24, 25% were aged 16 to 18 and 25% were aged 25 to 34;
- 44% were Canadian citizens, while permanent residents accounted for another 41% of cases;
- 31% had resided in Canada for over 10 years when they faced a forced marriage situation, 22% had been in Canada for 1 to 3 years, 20% had been in Canada for 4 to 6 years and 16% had been in Canada for 7 to 10 years. Finally, 10% had resided in Canada for less than a year.⁵

1.1.2 POLYGAMY

Polygamy, as it has been historically understood, is the marriage of one man to more than one wife; the term is also used more generally to refer to the marriage of one person to more than one other person. It is prohibited under section 293 of the *Criminal Code* (Code)⁶ and has been illegal in Canada since 1890. This prohibition was the subject of a reference case considered by the British Columbia Supreme Court in 2009, which found the polygamy provision in the Code to be constitutional with respects to adults.⁷ Charges in a separate case are currently before the same Court in relation to four people from Bountiful, British Columbia.⁸

As explained in greater detail below, polygamy is not a form of marriage recognized for immigration purposes by Canada. Only the first spouse may immigrate with a principal applicant or through spousal sponsorship, and only one spouse (the first) is issued a visitor visa when accompanying the principal applicant on a trip.

There appear to be no statistics as to how often immigration – despite the above-mentioned prohibitions – is used to facilitate the reunion of polygamous families in Canada. Further, there is no empirical evidence on the extent to which immigrants from countries where polygamy is legal and/or culturally accepted have formed polygamous families in Canada.

1.1.3 INADMISSIBILITY AND IMMIGRATION STATUS

To enter or remain in Canada, foreign nationals⁹ and permanent residents¹⁰ must meet the eligibility requirements for the applicable visa (if required) and must not be inadmissible under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA).¹¹

Sections 34 to 42 of IRPA provide the reasons by which an individual could be found inadmissible to Canada. These include, for example, engaging in espionage or in terrorism, criminality, or misrepresenting material facts in the course of an immigration application.

Foreign nationals may be found inadmissible during the visa application process, at a point of entry to Canada, or when making an application within Canada. Permanent residents may be found inadmissible in Canada or upon returning to Canada after an absence. A determination of inadmissibility requires “reasonable grounds to believe” that the facts in a given situation “have occurred, are occurring or may occur.”¹² The consequence of being found inadmissible is removal from Canada.

However, it is possible for a foreign national or a permanent resident to overcome a finding of inadmissibility and be allowed to enter or stay in Canada where the circumstances justify the issuance of a temporary resident permit.¹³ The number of temporary resident permits issued is published in Citizenship and Immigration Canada’s annual report to Parliament and was 13,155 in 2013.¹⁴

1.1.4 THE PARTIAL DEFENCE OF PROVOCATION

The defence of provocation originates in sixteenth-century English common law, where certain killings were found to be “less morally reprehensible than deliberate ‘cold-blooded’ killings and, informed by the value of honour that formed an important aspect of that period’s social context, were viewed as partially excused.”¹⁵ As noted in the 2010 decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in *R. v. Tran*, “prevailing social mores and judicial attitudes have played an important role in defining what amounts to provocation at law.”¹⁶ The defence was traditionally invoked in situations such as spontaneous fights or a husband finding his wife in an act of adultery.¹⁷

Currently, section 232 of the Code outlines the statutory partial defence of provocation, which applies only to homicide. Where provocation is established, a person may be convicted of manslaughter (which has no mandatory minimum sentence except where a firearm is used, in which case the mandatory minimum is four years) instead of murder (mandatory sentence of life in prison).

Provocation is defined in section 232(2) as:

A wrongful act or an insult that is of such a nature as to be sufficient to deprive an ordinary person of the power of self-control ... if the accused acted on it on the sudden and before there was time for his passion to cool.

The terms “wrongful act” and “insult” are not defined in the Code. However, section 232(3) clarifies that it is not provocation to do “anything that [a person] had a legal right to do.” This limit on the defence of provocation has been interpreted somewhat narrowly in the case law. In *R. v. Tran*, the Supreme Court of Canada stated that “the phrase ‘legal right’ does not include all conduct not specifically prohibited by law.”¹⁸ Instead, a legal right is understood as meaning a right that is sanctioned by law.¹⁹

In 2006, the Court of Appeal for Ontario dealt with a case in which a man had killed his wife after she made comments he took to mean she was having an affair. The accused argued that his Islamic religion and culture valued family honour, that a wife’s infidelity would be a source of great stigma for her husband and that the defence of provocation applied in his case. This argument was rejected, and the accused was found guilty of first degree murder. In its decision, the Court of Appeal stated:

A provocation claim rests on the assertion that an accused in a state of extreme anger lost his ability to fully control his actions and acted while in that state. Provocation does not shield an accused who has not lost self-control, but has instead acted out of a sense of revenge or a culturally driven sense of the appropriate response to someone else's misconduct. An accused who acts out of a sense of retribution fuelled by a belief system that entitles a husband to punish his wife's perceived infidelity has not lost control, but has taken action that, according to his belief system, is a justified response to the situation. ...

The difficult problem, as I see it, is that the alleged beliefs which give the insult added gravity are premised on the notion that women are inferior to men and that violence against women is in some circumstances accepted, if not encouraged. These beliefs are antithetical to fundamental Canadian values, including gender equality. It is arguable that as a matter of criminal law policy, the "ordinary person" cannot be fixed with beliefs that are irreconcilable with fundamental Canadian values.²⁰

2 DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

Bill S-7 is divided into three parts in accordance with the three statutes it amends.

- Part 1 modifies the IRPA in order to amend the inadmissibility provisions.
- Part 2 amends the *Civil Marriage Act*²¹ with respect to consent to contract a marriage, the age of marriage and when a new marriage can be contracted.
- Part 3 amends the *Criminal Code* and makes consequential amendments to other Acts, changing the defence of provocation and introducing new offences and procedures related to forced marriages or marriages in which spouses are under age.

2.1 AMENDMENT TO THE *IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE PROTECTION ACT* (CLAUSES 2 AND 3)

Clause 2 of Bill S-7 creates new section 41.1 of the IRPA, which provides that the practice of polygamy, to be interpreted in a manner consistent with section 293(1)(a) of the *Criminal Code*, becomes grounds to refuse admission to or the right to stay in Canada for foreign nationals and permanent residents. This amendment will come into force on a day to be fixed by order of the Governor in Council.

2.1.1 NEW SECTION 41.1 OF THE *IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE PROTECTION ACT*

An application to come to Canada, regardless of the status sought, requires full disclosure of a person's family details. Currently, when visa officers notice that an applicant for permanent residence has more than one spouse, the applicant is informed that polygamy is against the law in Canada.

At the moment, officers are guided in their decision-making by operation manuals that explain that persons in a second or third marriage, occurring while a

first marriage is ongoing, cannot be recognized as members of the family class (section 117(9)(c)(i) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations*).²²

In order for the first marriage to be recognized as legally valid under Canadian law, the couple must live together in a monogamous marriage in Canada. Common law imparts that a polygamous marriage can be converted into a monogamous marriage provided that the couple live together in a monogamous relationship from the time of arrival in Canada. This conversion is effected by the stated intention of the parties to so convert their marriage, followed by some factual evidence that they have complied – usually by divorcing the other spouses and/or by a remarriage in a form that is valid in Canada.²³

The operation manual states further that if a husband wishes to sponsor a wife other than his first spouse, he must also divorce his other wives and remarry the chosen wife in a form of marriage that is valid in Canada.

New section 41.1 of the IRPA introduces polygamy as grounds for inadmissibility for a foreign national or a permanent resident if it is practised or will be practised in Canada. If a permanent resident already living in Canada engages in polygamy, he or she could be removed.

A foreign national such as a tourist or an international student practising polygamy and accompanied by a spouse will not be admitted to Canada under new section 41.1 of the IRPA. Unaccompanied polygamists who will not be practising polygamy in Canada will generally be admissible, however.

The new section 41.1 of the IRPA relies on the interpretation of polygamy that exists in section 293 of the *Criminal Code*. The most recent decision outlining the interpretation of this provision states:

From all of this, I conclude that properly interpreted, s. 293(1)(a) prohibits practicing or entering into a “marriage” with more than one person at the same time, whether sanctioned by civil, religious or other means, and whether or not it is by law recognized as a binding form of marriage.

The offence is not directed at multi-party, unmarried relationships or common law cohabitation, but is directed at both polygyny and polyandry. It is also directed at multi-party same sex marriages. ...

When all is said, I suggest that the prohibition in s. 293 is directed in part at protecting the institution of monogamous marriage. And let me here recognize that we have come, in this century and in this country, to accept same-sex marriage as part of that institution.²⁴

2.2 AMENDMENTS TO THE *CIVIL MARRIAGE ACT* (CLAUSES 4 AND 5)

The *Civil Marriage Act* came into force in 2005, establishing at section 2 the legal definition of marriage in Canada: “Marriage, for civil purposes, is the lawful union of two persons to the exclusion of all others.”²⁵

Bill S-7 adds three new provisions regarding the capacity of individuals to marry. Further, in clause 5, it modernizes the English text related to court orders declaring a marriage null, rendering its effect closer to that of the French version. Part 2 of Bill S-7 comes into force on the day the bill receives Royal Assent.

2.2.1 NEW PROVISIONS RELATED TO THE CAPACITY OF INDIVIDUALS TO MARRY (CLAUSE 4)

The *Constitution Act, 1867*²⁶ created jurisdiction for the provinces to legislate the solemnization of marriages under section 92(12). However, Parliament has legislative competence in respect of the capacity to marry under the power “Marriage and Divorce” at section 91(26), as confirmed by the Supreme Court of Canada²⁷ in 2004.

New section 2.1 of the *Civil Marriage Act* codifies the required consent for marriage, specifying that it must be “free” and “enlightened.” These are the same requirements used in relation to the consent necessary for civil unions in Québec,²⁸ and they have been relied upon in court decisions in the common law provinces.

Bill S-7 sets a national minimum age requirement for marriage. New section 2.2 of the *Civil Marriage Act* prohibits any marriage between individuals under the age of 16 years. No exception to this requirement is provided. Provinces and territories may set out additional requirements for marriage between the ages of 16 and the age of majority (18 or 19), such as parental consent or a court order if parental consent cannot be obtained. Bill S-7 may have the effect of prohibiting marriages in which one of the parties is under the age of 16 in situations where it is currently allowed, such as marriage with a judge’s consent and, in some instances, when a medical certificate has established pregnancy.²⁹

Bill S-7 emphasizes that parties are free to marry only once a previous marriage – or as new section 2.3 of the *Civil Marriage Act* states, “every previous marriage” – has been dissolved by death or divorce, or declared null by a court order.

2.3 AMENDMENTS TO THE *CRIMINAL CODE* AND CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS (CLAUSES 6 TO 16)

2.3.1 CONSENT TO CERTAIN SEXUAL OFFENCES (CLAUSE 6)

Section 150.1 of the Code provides rules with respect to consent to various sexual offences against minors.³⁰ The general rule is that the consent of an individual who is under age 16 or 18, depending on the offence in question, is not a defence. Exceptions are outlined in sections 150.1(2) and 150.1(3).

Section 150.1(2.1)(b) outlines an exception to this general rule for certain offences³¹ if the complainant is 14 or 15 years of age but the accused and the complainant are married.

Clause 6 of Bill S-7 removes this exception in line with the changes to the *Civil Marriage Act* outlined above, since it would no longer be possible to validly marry before the age of 16. However, the exception is maintained for those who are married “immediately before the day on which this subsection comes into force.”

2.3.2 PROVOCATION (CLAUSE 7)

Clause 7 of Bill S-7 limits the availability of the defence of provocation to those situations in which the victim’s conduct constituted an indictable offence³² under the Code that is punishable by five years or more in prison. As such, a wrongful act or insult would no longer be sufficient to assist in establishing a defence of provocation.

2.3.3 FORCED AND EARLY MARRIAGE (CLAUSE 9)

Bill S-7 adds two new indictable offences to the Code that make it illegal to celebrate, aid or participate in a marriage knowing that one of the parties is marrying against his or her will (new section 293.1) or knowing that one of the parties to the marriage is under the age of 16 (new section 293.2). The maximum penalty for these offences is five years’ imprisonment.

2.3.4 REMOVAL OF CHILD FROM CANADA (CLAUSE 8)

Section 273.3 of the Code prohibits anyone from taking a person under the age of 16 or 18 (depending on the offence) who is ordinarily resident in Canada outside of the country with the intent to commit acts that would constitute one of a number of listed (primarily sexual) offences if they occurred in Canada. It is a hybrid offence that may be prosecuted by way of indictment with a maximum term of imprisonment of five years or by summary conviction.

Clause 8 adds the two new offences regarding celebrating forced or underage marriage to the list of offences in section 273.3 (new section 273.3(1)(d)). Clause 8 thus makes it illegal to take a resident of Canada who is under the age of 18 outside of Canada with the intention of forcing him or her to marry, or to take such a resident who is under the age of 16 to be married overseas, even if the young person in question consents.

2.3.5 PEACE BOND (CLAUSES 11 AND 12)

The Code currently provides for different types of peace bonds³³ for different situations.³⁴ Clause 11 of Bill S-7 introduces a new peace bond for situations in which a person fears on reasonable grounds that another person will commit one of the three new offences listed above (involvement in forced marriage or marriage under the age of 16 or seeking to remove a child from Canada for those purposes).

If he or she is satisfied by the evidence that the informant (the person who requested the order) has reasonable grounds for the fear, a provincial court judge may order that the defendant enter into a recognizance to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for up to 12 months (new section 810.02(3)). If the defendant has been previously convicted of one of the three new offences outlined above,

the period of the recognizance can be extended to a maximum of two years (new section 810.02(4)). Failure or refusal to enter into a recognizance can result in a maximum penalty of 12 months' imprisonment (new section 810.02(5)).

The judge may include any reasonable conditions in the order that he or she considers desirable to ensure the good conduct of the defendant. The new section 810.02(6) outlines a number of possible conditions:

- prohibiting the defendant from making agreements or arranging the marriage of the person in respect of whom it is feared that an offence will be committed;
- prohibiting the defendant from taking steps to cause that person to leave the jurisdiction of the court;
- requiring the defendant to submit passports and travel documents in their possession or control (in their name or that of any other specified person);
- prohibiting the defendant from communicating with a specified person or going to a specified place except under conditions the judge considers necessary;
- requiring the defendant to participate in a treatment program, including family violence counselling;
- requiring the defendant to remain in a specified geographic area except with written permission from the judge; and
- requiring the defendant to return to and remain at his or her place of residence at specified times.

The judge must also consider whether a weapons prohibition would be appropriate as part of the order (new sections 810.02(7) and (8)) and may vary the conditions upon application from the informant or the defendant (new section 810.02(9)).

Anyone who breaches such an order may face up to two years in prison on indictment or punishment on summary conviction (section 811).

The amendments to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*³⁵ provide for a youth justice court to have jurisdiction to make an order with respect to fear of forced marriage or marriage under 16 years of age in cases where the person to be subject to such an order is a minor (clause 14).

The amendments to the Code in Part 3 of the bill and consequential amendments to other Acts will come into force on a day to be fixed by order of the Governor in Council.

3 COMMENTARY

The Standing Senate Committee on Human Rights studied Bill S-7 and reported back to the Senate with observations.³⁶ Observations carry no legal weight, but they may be adopted by a committee in order to indicate to the Senate and the Government some of the issues of concern to the committee.

In the case of Bill S-7, the committee suggested in its observations that legislation should be only one component of Canada’s approach to dealing with forced and early marriage, as well as polygamy. Specifically, the committee observed that all people living in Canada, regardless of gender, would benefit from culturally appropriate public awareness campaigns adapted to their age group which explain Canadian values and laws with respect to gender equality, family violence and harmful practices.

Further, the committee observed that people (including teachers and police) who work with the public would benefit from additional culturally appropriate education and training concerning the different types of family violence and harmful practices that exist and ways to respond effectively. It also urged that culturally appropriate services be provided to victims, so that those who do come forward are well supported.

Finally, the committee suggested a number of ways to implement and enforce the new provision regarding polygamy in the immigration context.

NOTES

1. Government of Canada, [Seizing Canada’s Moment: Prosperity and Opportunity in an Uncertain World – Speech from the Throne](#), 2nd Session, 41st Parliament, 16 October 2013.
2. Government of Canada, “[Key Federal Initiatives Protecting and Supporting Vulnerable Women and Girls](#),” *Backgrounder*, 5 November 2014.
3. Department of Justice, “[Child Abuse is Wrong: What Can I Do?](#),” *Family Violence Initiative*.
4. Maryum Anis, Shalini Konanur and Deepa Mattoo, [Who/If/When to Marry: The Incidence of Forced Marriage in Ontario](#), South Asian Legal Clinic of Ontario, Toronto, August 2013, p. 9. As the authors note, officials from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade advised that cases of forced marriage might not have been captured in the data they provided, because many consular officers are unaware of forced marriage or may have grouped cases of forced marriage under other categories.
5. *Ibid.*, pp. 9–12. The report was based on information provided by service provider organizations on clients in confirmed or suspected forced marriages whom they had assisted during the period from January 2010 to 30 November 2012. Thirty agencies (28 in Ontario, 2 in Quebec) had assisted 219 victims of forced marriage. The researchers also interviewed two experienced practitioners (pp. 6 and 9).
6. [Criminal Code](#), R.S.C. 1985, c. C-46.
7. [Reference re: Section 293 of the Criminal Code of Canada](#), 2011 BCSC 1588.
8. British Columbia, Ministry of Justice, Criminal Justice Branch, “[Special Prosecutor Approves Charges in Bountiful Investigation](#),” News release, 13 August 2014.
9. Foreign nationals are individuals who are not Canadian citizens, permanent residents or Indians as defined under the *Indian Act*. The category of temporary resident includes visitors, international students and temporary foreign workers. Temporary residents may also be refugee claimants fleeing persecution who are waiting to be heard at the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, or successful refugee claimants with the status of “protected persons.”

10. A permanent resident is someone who has acquired permanent resident status by immigrating to Canada but is not yet a Canadian citizen. Generally, after three years in Canada a permanent resident may apply for citizenship. Eligibility requirements for citizenship will change when certain sections of the [Strengthening Canadian Citizenship Act](#), S.C. 2014, c. 22, come into force.
11. [Immigration and Refugee Protection Act](#), S.C. 2001, c. 27 [IRPA].
12. IRPA, s. 33.
13. IRPA, s. 24.
14. Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Table 5, “Temporary Resident Permits Issued from January 1 to December 31, 2013,” in [“Temporary Residents,” 2014 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration](#).
15. [R. v. Tran](#), [2010] 3 S.C.R. 350, para. 13.
16. *Ibid.*, para. 12.
17. Department of Justice Canada, *Reforming Criminal Code Defences: Provocation, Self-Defence and Defence of Property: A Consultation Paper*, 1998, p. 2.
18. [R. v. Tran](#), para. 27.
19. *Ibid.*
20. [R. v. Humaid](#), [2006] O.J. No. 1507, 208 C.C.C. (3d) 43, paras. 85 and 93; leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada [refused](#). Also see [R. v. Tran](#), para. 34.
21. [Civil Marriage Act](#), S.C. 2005, c. 33.
22. [Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations](#), SOR/2002-227.
23. Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Chapter 13.2, [“Polygamous marriages,”](#) in *OP 2 Processing Members of the Family Class*.
24. *Reference re: Section 293 of the Criminal Code of Canada*, 2011 BCSC 1588, paras. 1036, 1037 and 1041. Paragraph 990 of the decision provides the *Oxford English Dictionary* definition of polygamy and indicates that polygyny is a practice according to which one man has several wives, polyandry being the practice of one woman having several husbands.
25. For more information on the history of the *Civil Marriage Act*, see Mary C. Hurley, [Legislative Summary of Bill C-38: The Civil Marriage Act](#), Publication no. LS-502E, Parliamentary Information and Research Service, Library of Parliament, Ottawa, 14 September 2005.
26. [Constitution Act, 1867](#), 30 & 31 Victoria, c. 3 (U.K.).
27. [Reference re Same-Sex Marriage](#), [2004] 3 S.C.R. 698, 2004 SCC 79.
28. [Civil Code of Québec](#), LRQ, c. C-1991, s. 521.1.
29. United Nations, Table 23-1, [“Minimum legal age at which marriage can take place,”](#) *Demographic Yearbook 2012* (see footnote 6 about Canada). Regarding the physician’s note, see, for example, s. 17 of Alberta’s [Marriage Act](#), RSA 2000, c. M-5.
30. *Criminal Code*, s. 151 (sexual interference), s. 152 (invitation to sexual touching), s. 153(1) (sexual exploitation), s. 160(3) (bestiality in the presence of a person under 16 years of age or inciting a person under 16 to commit bestiality), s. 173(2) (exposure of genitals to a person under 16 years of age) and ss. 271–273 (various types of sexual assaults) with respect to a complainant under 16 years of age.
31. The offences in question are outlined in *Criminal Code*, s. 151 (sexual interference), s. 152 (invitation to sexual touching), s. 173(2) (exposure of genitals to a person under 16 years of age) and s. 271 (sexual assault).

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32. This could include hybrid offences, since s. 34(1)(a) of the [Interpretation Act](#), R.S.C. 1985, c. I-21, states that an “offence is deemed to be an indictable offence if the enactment provides that the offender may be prosecuted for the offence by indictment.”
33. A peace bond is “a bond required by a court from a person who has breached or threatened to breach the peace” (Bryan A. Garner, ed., *Black’s Law Dictionary*, 9th ed., Thomson Reuters, St. Paul, Minn., 2009).
34. The different types of peace bonds relate to fears, on reasonable grounds, of personal injury or damage to property (ss. 810 and 810.2), that a criminal organization or terrorism offence will be committed (s. 810.01) or that a person under age 16 may be the victim of certain mostly sexual offences (s. 810.1).
35. [Youth Criminal Justice Act](#), S.C. 2002, c. 1.
36. **Senate, Standing Committee on Human Rights, [Tenth Report](#), 2nd Session, 41st Parliament, 11 December 2014.**