

# Regulated industries



## Things to know

- Companies operating in certain industries must comply with specific laws applicable to that industry. This could also involve a requirement to obtain a licence or permit, or to make additional filings. Examples of these industries are: [financial services](#), [fisheries](#) and [forestry](#), [food](#) and [drug](#), [energy](#), [health](#), franchising, [mining](#), [oil and gas](#), securities, [telecommunications](#), travel and [transportation](#).
- Certain activities may also require [additional regulatory compliance](#), such as environmental laws. Depending on the industry, these laws may be federal laws or provincial/territorial laws. These industry-specific laws are in addition to the legislation that applies generally to all companies operating in Canada, or in a particular province or territory of Canada.
- There are also restrictions on ownership for companies in certain industries. Examples are aviation, banking, insurance and telecommunications.

## Things to do

- Research industry-specific requirements. Consult legal counsel as necessary.
- Apply for any required permits or licences.
- Implement processes to ensure timely and correct ongoing regulatory filings.
- Conduct periodic reviews to ensure continuing compliance.
- Pursue appropriate risk-management strategies and be prepared to respond quickly and effectively in the event of an unforeseen crisis.

### USEFUL RESOURCES

#### Government of Canada

- [Federal Permits, Licences and Regulations](#)
- [List of Federally Regulated Industry Sectors](#)
- [List of Acts and Regulations](#)

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- [Health law in Canada](#)
- [Regulatory Approval for Energy Projects](#)
- [Regulatory Environment and Risk Management](#)

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