Bill C-39, officially known as the **Building Canada Strong Act**, is a sweeping omnibus bill introduced in Parliament by the Government of Canada in September 2026. It aims to accelerate major infrastructure and resource projects, integrate national trade corridors, and reform federal labor relations.
The bill is divided into three main parts:

Part 1: Build Canada Now (Project Assessments and Approvals)

- **One Project, One Decision:** Implements a coordinated review process where permits and assessments happen concurrently, allowing the Minister of Environment to issue a single consolidated approval document.
- **One-Year Timelines:** Establishes a legislated 12-month decision timeline that starts once a proponent submits a complete, finalized application (though baseline studies and preparatory work prior to that are not timed).
- **Delegated Assessors:** Transfers certain review responsibilities away from the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada to specialized regulators, such as giving the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission sole assessment authority for nuclear projects and the Canada Energy Regulator (CER) authority for pipelines and power lines.
- **Regions of National Interest:** Allows the designation of specific geographic corridors (for energy, transport, or industry) where regional assessments can lead to pre-approved development standards.

Part 2: Keep Canada Moving (Transportation and Trade Corridors)

- **National Trade Corridors:** Transforms fragmented transportation networks into integrated trade corridors supported by a National Trade Corridors Council.

- **Digital Red Tape Reduction:** Implements a "Tell Us Once, Tell Us Digitally" framework to streamline shipping, port governance, and transportation security clearances.
- **Interswitching:** Extends the railway interswitching pilot program in the Prairies under specific conditions.

Part 3: Canada Strong for All (Labour Relations and Worker Protections)

- **Collective Bargaining & Section 107 Powers:** Expands the federal government's authority under Section 107 to intervene in unresolved strikes or lockouts deemed to be against the "national interest"—allowing the Minister to order the resumption of operations, extend collective agreements, or mandate binding arbitration.
- **Worker Protections:** Includes measures targeting wage theft and worker misclassification, enhances paid medical leave standards, and commits to hiring additional health and safety officers.

Key Debates and Criticisms

- **Supporters (including business and industry groups like the Canadian Chamber of Commerce):** Argue that the bill is essential to slash red tape, end multi-year project bottlenecks, attract multi-billion-dollar investments, and position Canada globally.
- **Critics (including environmental organizations, Indigenous groups, and labor unions like the Canadian Labour Congress):** Oppose the changes as a rollback of environmental protections, a weakening of Indigenous consultation frameworks (such as concerns over Free, Prior, and Informed Consent), and an overreach of executive power to shut down legal strikes