FEATURE STORY



for you now and when

you grow up.

. L The Cana regots and Freedoms guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.

2. Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms: (a) freedom of consistence and religion: (b) freedom of thought, belief, optimics and expression including freedom of the press and other media of communication: (c) freedom of peaceful assembly, and (d) freedom of association.

Democratic Rights

= 3. Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein. 4.(1) No House of Commons and no quantication in the methanic matrix and the provided of contrast and the legislative assembly shall continue for longer than five years from the date fixed for the return of the writs at a general election of its members. (2) In time of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection, a House of Commons may be continued by Parliament and a legislative assembly may be continued by the legislature beyond five years if such continuation is not opposed by the votes of more than one-third of the members of the House of Commons or the legislative assembly, as the case may be. 5. There shall be a sitting of Parliament and of each legislature at least once every twelve months.

Mobility Rights

0.(1) Every citizen of Canada has the right to enter, remain in and leave Canada. (2) Every citizen of Canada and every person who has the leave Canada. (2) Every citteen of Canada and every person who has the status of a permanent resident of Canada has the tight (at to move to and take up residence in any province; and (4) to pursue the gaining of a tivelihood in any province. (3) The rights specified in subsection (2) are subject to (a) any laws or practices of general application in force in a province other than those that discriminate among persons primarily on the basis of province of present or previous residence; and (4) any laws providing for reasonable residency requirements as a qualification for the receipt of rability arrows and call services. (4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not not present the constituent of the basis of province of present or province other present activity that has as its object the analicitation and province of constituent of building in that province who are socially or even. ate of employment in that province

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As a Canadian citizen, you have the right to move around within the country. You have the right to leave Canada and to come back.

> y law tried before a milit benefit of trial by jury where the maximum punish ment for five years or a more severe punish Impris found guilty on account of any act or omission unless, and or omission, it constituted an offence under Canadian or or was criminal according to the general principles of law re

accordance w s the right to ne has the The law must treat you equally to others, no matter your age, religion, gender, ability or disability, sexual orientation, skin colour, gender identity or background. Nothing can take away this right to equality.

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Official Languages of Canada



torder the law and has it of the law without scrimination based on race

national or ethnic origin colour, religion, new age or mental or physical disability. (2) Subsection (1) does not preclude my law, program or activity hat has as its object the amelioration of conditions of disadvantaged individuals or groups including those that are disadvantaged because of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or

Canada 16.(1) English and French are the official languages of Canada and punity of terus and equal points and privileges as to their use in all tons of the Personnet and government of Canada. (2) English and of New Brunswick and have equality of thes as to their use in all institutions of the swick. (3) Nothing in this Charter slature to advance the equality (1) The English linguistic nity in New Brunswick have ges. including the right to

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ect cultural institutions as on of those communities If New Brunswick to vileges referred to in he right to use English o Parliament. (2) Everyone ites and other proceedings



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*XSAARA

IN CANADA, RIGHTS WORK DIFFERENTLY THAN IN THE UNITED STATES. PROBABLY THE BIGGEST DIFFERENCE IS THAT HERE, PARLIAMENT CAN AND DOES CHANGE LAWS THE SUPREME COURT STRIKES DOWN.

Enforcement

— 24.(1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this (Uniter, have been infininged or denied may apply to a court of competent justification to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances, 2D Where. In proceedings under subsection (1), a court concludes that evidence was obtained in a mamer that infringed or denied any rights or freedoms guaranteed by this Charter, the evidence shall be excluded if it is established that, having ergenit to all the circumstances, the admission of it in the proceedings would bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

General 25. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall

the legislature of New Bri and French and both langua Either English or French m in or process issuing fro English or French may process issuing from the public in Canada available services fr Parliament or gove same right with re (a) there is a sign from that office it is reasonable that available in both New Brunswick ha services from, any of New Brunswick abrogates or deroga to the English and Fre continued by virtue of 22. Nothing in sections customary right or privilege coming into force of this Cha English or French.

FOR EVERYONE?

Although the Charter says we all have certain rights, that doesn't mean everyone actually gets the same rights or is treated equally. For instance, the *Indian Act* means First Nations people are treated differently.

Minority Language Educational Rights

23 (1) Citizens of Canada (a) whose first language learned and still understood is that of the English or French Inguistic minority population of the province in which they reside. of B/w bo have received their primary school instruction in Canada in English or French and reside in a province of these their Anguage in which they reside that instruction is the language of the English or French Inguistic minority population of the province. Thave the right to have their childen receive primary and secondary school instruction in the language in that province. (2) Citizens of Canada of Wohm any child has received on the receiving primary on descondary school instruction in the language in that province. (2) Citizens of Canada (2) to have their childern receive primary and secondary school instruction in the same language. (3) The right of Citizens of Canada under subsections (1) and (2) to have their childern receive primary and secondary school instruction in the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of a province (a) applies wherever in the province. (4) applies wherever in the province (4) applies horever in the horevison to minority who have such a right is sufficient to warrant the provision to minority.



them out of public funds of minority language instruction. and (b) includes where the number of those children so warrants, the right to have them receive that instruction in minority language educational facilities provided out of public funds. not be construed so as to alregate or decrepter from any aborginal, reary or other rights or freedoms that particulate the solution of the solution of October 7, 1769, and 00 any rights or freedoms that now to way of land claims agreements or may be on exclusived. So The in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be denying the costnerword of any older rights on freedoms that a 27. This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent in this Charter of any older rights on freedoms that a 27. This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent in this Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent in this Charter alregates and freedoms from any rights of withstanding anything in this Charter, the rights and in it are agregates or decreates from any rights the by our under the Constitution of Canada in respect area to rissentient schools. 30. A reference in this in the the appropriate legislative assembly thereof. Nothing in this Charter extends the legislative unbrits.

tion of Charter

harter applies lot to the Parliament and government et of all matters within the autionity of Parliament ers relating to the Yukon Territory and Northwest & to the legislature and government of each province in matters within the authority of the legislature of each 1 Norwithstanding subsection (1), section 15 shall not have ful three years after this section comes into force. 33 (1) Parliament legislature of a province may expression for the destination of the destination at the termine the section of the destination of

ndiament or of the legislature provision thereof shall onsection 2 or sections schall have such charter refer subsection or the l subsection of the l subsection of

IF YOU ARE INDIGENOUS, THE CHARTER IS NOT SUPPOSED TO TAKE AWAY FROM YOUR RIGHTS, INCLUDING TREATY RIGHTS AND THOSE GOING BACK TO THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF 1763,

KAYAK FEB 2023

THANKS TO SECTION 25. CANADA BECAME THE FIRST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD TO RECOGNIZE MULTICULTURALISM - SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE OF MANY DIFFERENT CULTURAL BACKGROUNDS -IN ITS CONSTITUTION.

Once you are 18, as a Canadian citizen. you have the right to vote in elections. You can also become a candidate for Member of Parliament.

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You have the right to be free and safe. There are rules to help make sure you are treated fairly by the police and the court system. is below the

Legal Rh 7. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice. 8. Everyone has the right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure. 9. Everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned. 10. Everyone has the right on arrest or anticarity detailed or improvinges 100, before in an incertain to arrest of detention of its the informal promptly of the reasons therefore, if its restan-and instruct counsel without delay and to be informed of that rights and (g) to have the validity of the detention determined by way of *loabeas corpus* and to be released if the detention is not lawful. If its drop the informa-with an offence has the right (g) the informal without unreasonable delay of the specific offence: (b) to be tried within a reasonable time: (c) not to be of the spectric offence (b) to be tried within a reasonable time, (c) not to be compelled to be a witness in proceedings against that person in respect of the offence; (d) to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law in a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal; (d) not to be denied reasonable buil without just cause; (f) except in the case of an offence under military law tried before a military tribunal, to the benefit of trial by jury where the maximum punishment for the offence is ment for five years or a more severe punishment; (g) not to be found guilty on account of any act or omission unless, at the time of the act or omission, it constituted an offence under Canadian or international law or was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the

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unity of nations: (b) if finally acquitted of the offence, not to be tried for it again and, if finally found guilty and punished for the offence, not to be tried or punished for it again: and $(\phi$ if found guilty of the offence and if the punishment for the offence has been varied between the time of commission and the time of sentencing, to the benefit of the lesser punishment. 12. Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment. 13. A witness who testifies in any proceedings has the right not to have any incriminating evidence so given protecting in a used to incriminate that witness in any other proceedings, except in a prosecution for perjury or for the giving of contradictory evidence. 14. A party or witness in any proceedings who does not understand or speak the language in which the proceedings are conducted or who is deaf has the right to the assistance of an interpreter.

Emality Rights

1. 1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the whit to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race. Justice clacrimitation and, in particular, wincost saxtimitation tables of race mational or enhnici organ, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability. (2) subsection (1) does not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration of conditions of disadvantaged individuals or groups including those that are disadvantaged because of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability. Canada

Official Languages of Canada

16.(1) English and French are the official languages of Canada and have equality of status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all institutions of the Parliament and government of Canada. (2) English and French are the official languages of New Brunswick and have equality of status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all institutions of the legislature and government of New Brunswick. (3) Nothing in this Charter limits the authority of Parliament or a legislature to advance the equality of status or use of English and French. 16.1(1) The English linguistic community and the French linguistic community in New Brunswick have equality of status and equal rights and privileges, including the right to distinct educational institutions and such distinct cultural institutions as are necessary for the preservation and promotion of those communities (2) The role of the legislature and government of New Brunswick to preserve and promote the status, rights and privileges referred to in subsection (1) is affirmed. 17.(1) Everyone has the right to use English or French in any debates and other proceedings of Parliament. (2) Everyor has the right to use English or Prench in any debates and other proceedings of the legislature of New Brunswick

18.(1) The statutes, records and journals of Parliament shall be printed and published in English and French and both language versions are equally authoritative. (2) The statutes, records and journals of





English and French are the official languages of Canada. You have the right to be served in either one in a federal government office.

Enforcement = 24.(1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as gut

All your rights and freedoms under the Charter are guaranteed no matter your

Charter, have been infininged or denied may apply to a court observation unsidence to obtain such sensory as the court considers approximately used in the circumstances. (2) Where, in proceedings under subsection to a court concludes that solidence was obtained in a manner that infininged or denied any rights or freedoms guaranteed by the Charter, the evidence shall be excluded if it is established that, having regard to all the circumstance. The admission of it in the proceedings would bring the administration of Justice into disrepute.

General

25. The parameter in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall be obtained as a to alreaget or decreater from any shortgnal, treary or other rights or freedoms that pertain to the abroginal peoples of Canada Including of any rights or fraedoms that have been subths or freedoms that now the two been students or freedoms that now that have been accurated by the Royal Proclamation of the most people accurate the student of the result of t

the legislature of New Brunswick shall be printed and publishing in English and Trench and both language versions are equally authoritative 19.(1) Either English or French may be used by any person in or in any pleading in or process issuing from, any court established by Failument 22 Either English or Trench may be used by any person in or in any pleading in or process issuing from, any court of New Brunswick. 20.(1) Any member of the public in Caraba has the tight to communicate with, and to recreate the public in Caraba has the tight to communication with, and to recreate Pailument or government of Canada in English or Trench, and has the same right with respect to any other office of any such institution where (a) there is a significant demand for communications with and service from that office English and Penetch. (2) Any member of southers in such language. or (d) due to the anitre of the office is reasonable that communications with and services from that office bervices from any office of an institution of the Legalature or government of New Brunswick has the right to communications with and to receive avait altopaties to departs from any reportsion of the Constitution of Canada. 22. Nothing in sections 16 to 20 altopates or departs from any relative continued by virtue of any other provision of the Constitution of Canada. 23. Nothing in sections 16 to 20 altopates or departs from any relative continued by virtue of any other provision of the Constitution of Canada. 23. Nothing in sections. 16 to 20 altopates or departs from any relative continued by virtue of any other provision of the Constitution of Canada. 24. Nothing in sections. 16 to 20 altopates or departs from any relative continued by virtue of any other provision of the Constitution of Canada.

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them out of public funds of minority language instruction: and (b) includes where the number of those children so warrants, the right to have them receive that instruction in minority language educational facilities provided out of public funds.

shall not be ena You have the doms that ner consis tage of right to go to elementary and high school in either English or French, depending on which official language your parents learned first and still use. That right stands even if that language is different from the main language where of each all not have

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Act in respective shall have su Charter reference subsection (1 or on such early or the legislate subsection (1 under subsection (1 under subsection (1 under subsection (1)

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"We must now establish the basic principles, the basic values and beliefs which hold us together as Canadians so that beyond our regional loyalties there is a way of life and a system of values which make us proud of the country that has given us such freedom and such immeasurable joy."

Force. 33.(1) Parliament

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PRIME MINISTER PIERRE TRUDEAU, 1982

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