Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law.

Guarantee of Rights and Freedoms

1. The Canadian Charter of Rights 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.

Fundamental Freedoms

2. Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms: (a) freedom of conscience and religion; (b) freedom of thought, belief, opinion 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. Everyone has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons of or a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein. (a) No House of Commons or no 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. (b) 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

6. (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 status of a permanent resident of Canada has the right to move to and take up residence in any province, and to retain and instruct in the province the干警 of a livelihood in any province. (3) The rights specified in subsection (2) are in addition to 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 reasonably equivalent requirements as qualifications for the receipt of publicly provided social services. (b) Subsections (2) and (3) do not preclude any law, program, or act that has as its object the amelioration in a province of conditions of individuals in that province who are socially or economically disadvantaged if the employment in that province is before the rate of employment in Canada.

Legal Rights

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 to the security of his or her home and the right not to be prohibited from entering or remaining therein. 10. Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice. 11. Everyone has the right to be free from any interference with his or her thoughts, beliefs, opinions, or conscience, including freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication.

Equity Rights

15. (1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, 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.

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 designate English or French as the only language in any institution within a province. (4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not preclude any law, program or act that has as its object the amelioration in a province of conditions of individuals in that province who are socially or economically disadvantaged if the employment in that province is before the rate of employment in Canada.

Minority Language Educational Rights

23. (1) Citizens of Canada whose first language learned and still understood is that of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province in which they reside, or (b) who have participated in primary or secondary school instruction in the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of their province, have the right to have their children receive primary or secondary school instruction in the language or French of the province in which they reside, or (c) who have participated in primary or secondary school instruction in the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of a province (a) applies wherever in the province the number of children of citizens who have such a right is sufficient to warrant the provision of them to out of public funds of minority language instruction and (b) includes, where the number of those schoolchildren warrants, the right to have them receive instruction in minority language educational facilities provided out of public funds.

Enforcement

(1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been infringed or denied shall have a right to an impartial tribunal to which he or she may apply, in a timely manner, for a determination of whether such rights or freedoms have been infringed or denied. (2) The tribunal shall held public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal; and (3) The rights mentioned shall not be subject to any provisions of an Act in respect of which a declaration made under this section is to have effect as it would have for the purpose of this Charter referred to in the declaration. (3) A declaration made under subsection (1) shall cease to have effect five years after it comes into force or on such earlier date as may be specified in the declaration. (4) Parliament or the legislature of a province may, in respect of any matter referred to in subsection (1), make a declaration that is to have effect only to the extent that it is consistent with, and does not prejudice, the provisions of this Act that prescribe the constitution, organization and powers of the courts of law of the province. (5) Nothing in subsection (4) is to be construed as preventing the Constitution of Canada from being amended to give any province power to make any provision that in any province for the purpose of furthering the preservation and promotion of those communities. (6) The role of the legislature and government of New Brunswick to preserve and promote the preservation and promotion of those communities. (7) Nothing in subsection (5) is to be construed as preventing the Constitution of Canada from being amended to give any province power to make any provision that in any province for the purpose of furthering the preservation and promotion of those communities. (8) Nothing in subsection (5) is to be construed as preventing the Constitution of Canada from being amended to give any province power to make any provision that in any province for the purpose of furthering the preservation and promotion of those communities.