

Constitution of the Dominion of Canada

1 July 2017

I. PRELIMINARY

We the people of Canada, to preserve the blessings of liberty under law and to secure peace, order and good government for ourselves and our posterity, do hereby adopt and establish as our social contract and fundamental instrument of governance this Constitution of the Dominion of Canada, a federal parliamentary monarchical system of limited government and the rule of law under the supremacy of God derived from the Magna Carta.

II. UNION

1. The Constitution of Canada is the supreme law of Canada, and any law inconsistent with its provisions is, to the extent of the inconsistency, of no force or effect.
2. This Constitution replaces all previous Constitutional enactments.
3. Canada shall be a federation with a national government and as many of the following 27 Provinces and Territories as shall ratify this Constitution: the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Territories of Nunavut, The Northwest Territories, and Yukon, within the boundaries they possessed as of July 1, 2016, and the Provinces of Newfoundland, Labrador, Gatineau, Ungava, Quebec, Montréal, Montérégie, Temiskaming, Huronia, Niagara, Ontario, The United Counties, Manitoba, Red River, Rupert's Land, Saskatchewan, Buffalo, Alberta, Skeena, British Columbia and Kootenay, within the boundaries listed in Schedule 1.
4. A general census of the Population of Canada shall be taken every ten years, on the basis of which representation in the legislature shall be determined.
5. The Seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa.
6. The English and French versions of this Constitution are equally authoritative.

III. CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

PERSONAL RIGHTS

7. The Parliament of Canada shall make no law infringing freedom of thought, belief or religious conviction or practice; including not establishing any religion, imposing any religious observance or tax for the maintenance of religion, or requiring a religious test including disavowal of religious convictions for any office or public trust under the Dominion.
8. The Parliament of Canada shall make no law infringing freedom of expression.
9. The Parliament of Canada shall make no law depriving citizens of property by statute, regulation or any other method, save through due process, for public use, and with just and timely compensation.
10. The Parliament of Canada shall make no law infringing freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, including the freedom to refuse association and the right peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

11. The Parliament of Canada shall make no law infringing the right of the people to security of the person including self-defence of themselves, of their communities and of the Dominion and the means necessary thereto.
12. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.
13. The Parliament of Canada shall make no law infringing freedom of citizens to enter, remain in and leave Canada.
14. The Parliament of Canada shall make no law infringing freedom of citizens to move to and take up residence in any Province; and to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any Province.
15. The Parliament of Canada shall make no law respecting the use of any language or languages outside the institutions of the federal government.

JUDICIAL RIGHTS

16. To no one will the government of Canada sell, deny or delay right or justice.
17. The Parliament of Canada shall make no law depriving citizens of life, liberty or security of person except by the law of the land and the lawful judgement of their peers.
18. The Parliament of Canada shall make no law requiring excessive bail nor imposing excessive fines, nor inflicting cruel and unusual treatment or punishment even upon due conviction of an offence.
19. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.
20. The Parliament of Canada shall pass no bill of attainder or ex post facto law.
21. The Parliament of Canada shall make no law infringing the right of the people to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures, in their persons, houses, communications, and effects, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.
22. The Parliament of Canada shall make no law subjecting citizens to arbitrary detention or imprisonment. Everyone has the right on arrest or detention:
 - a. to be informed promptly of the reasons therefor;
 - b. to retain and instruct counsel without delay and to be informed of that right;
 - c. to have the validity of the detention determined by way of habeas corpus and to be released if the detention is not lawful;
 - d. not to be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the armed forces including the reserves, when in actual service in time of war or public danger;

23. Any person charged with a criminal offence has the right:
- a. not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;
 - b. 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 law;
 - c. to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law in a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal;
 - d. to be informed without unreasonable delay of the specific offence;
 - e. not to be denied reasonable bail without just cause;
 - f. to a speedy and public trial;
 - g. to be confronted with the witnesses against him or her; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense;
 - h. not to be required to testify or take part in legal proceedings in a language he or she does not understand without the assistance of an interpreter;
 - i. not to be compelled to be a witness against him- or herself in respect of the offence;
 - j. not to be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life, liberty or other punishment;
 - k. except in the case of an offence under military law tried before a military tribunal, to the benefit of trial by a jury of their peers where the maximum punishment for the offence is imprisonment for five years or a more severe punishment;
 - l. to be tried in the Province or Territory where the crime was committed, and if the offence was not committed within any Province or Territory the trial shall be held at such place or places as the Parliament prescribes;
 - m. 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.

24. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed one thousand dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the Dominion, than according to the rules of the common law.

POLITICAL RIGHTS

25. All persons born or naturalized in the Dominion of Canada, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the Dominion and of the Province or Territory wherein they reside.
26. The Parliament of Canada shall make no law infringing freedom of citizens over the age of 18 to vote in elections of members of the House of Commons or any other legislative assembly or to be qualified for membership therein.
27. The Parliament of Canada shall make no law abridging the privileges or immunities of citizens of Canada; nor denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; nor pass any law discriminating on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, colour,

religion, culture, gender, sexual orientation, age, mental or physical disability, except as directly and proportionately related to the exercise of its enumerated powers, even if such legislation is intended to benefit a particular person or class of persons thought to have been historically or otherwise disadvantaged.

28. Any member of the public in Canada has the right to communicate with, and to receive available services from, any head or central office of an institution of the Parliament or government of Canada in English or French, 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 services from that office in such language; or
 - b. due to the nature of the office, it is reasonable that communications with and services from that office be available in both English and French.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

29. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed as denying the existence of any other individual rights or freedoms that exist in Canada.
30. Nothing in this Charter extends the legislative powers of any body or authority.
31. The government has a duty of care in its application of the law.

IV. FEDERAL EXECUTIVE POWER

32. The Executive power of the Dominion is vested in the Monarch and extends to the execution of the laws, the maintenance of this Constitution and the laws of the Dominion, and the office of Commander-in-Chief of its Armed Forces.
33. Should the Monarch be unable or unwilling to perform his or her duties, the House of Commons shall by simple majority vote choose a successor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

34. The Monarch shall appoint a Governor General, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to exercise those powers subject to this Constitution, for a renewable term of five years, revocable by the monarch with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor General must be a Canadian citizen resident in Canada for the past five years.
35. The Governor General shall be commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Dominion as the Monarch's representative.
36. The Monarch may authorise the Governor General to appoint any person to be his or her deputy within any part of the Dominion, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the Governor General such powers and functions of the Governor General as the Governor General thinks fit to delegate.
37. Should the Governor General be unwilling or unable to perform his or her duties, the deputy will do so until the Monarch shall expeditiously nominate and the Senate expeditiously consider a replacement.

THE CABINET

38. There shall be a council to aid and advise in executing the laws of Canada, to be styled the Cabinet; and the persons who are to be members of that council shall be chosen and summoned by the Governor General and sworn in as Executive Councillors, and members thereof may be from time to time removed by the Governor General.

V. FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE POWER

THE LEGISLATURE

39. There shall be one Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Monarch, a Senate, and a House of Commons.
40. The privileges, immunities, and powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons, and by the members thereof respectively, shall be such as are from time to time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada; but no Act of the Parliament of Canada shall deprive its members of their independence with respect to the other branches of government or the electors.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

41. Every Member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada shall before taking a seat therein take and subscribe before the Governor General or some person authorized by the Governor General, and every Member of a Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of any Province shall before taking a seat therein take and subscribe before the Lieutenant Governor of the Province or some person authorized by the Lieutenant Governor, the Oath of or Affirmation of Allegiance, substituting the name of the current King or Queen of Canada and allowing variations in the oath depending on religious affiliation, that:

OATH

- a. I, A.B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, Her heirs and successors according to law. SO HELP ME GOD!

AFFIRMATION

- b. I, A.B., do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, Her heirs and successors according to law.

SESSIONS OF PARLIAMENT, PROROGATION AND DISSOLUTION

42. The Governor General may appoint times for holding sessions of the Parliament, subject to the further provisions of this section, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Commons.

SUMMONING PARLIAMENT

43. After any general election the Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs.

FIRST SESSION

- a. The Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than six months after the establishment of the Dominion.

YEARLY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

- b. There shall be a session of the Parliament once at least in every calendar quarter, so that three months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Parliament in one session and its first sitting in the next session.

SUMMONING OF A NEW PARLIAMENT

44. Upon expiry or dissolution of a House of Commons, or dissolution of both houses in the event of an intractable disagreement between them, writs shall be issued within ten days for a general election of members of the House of Commons, or both houses as the case may be, said election to be held within 60 days of the dissolution.

POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT

MANNER OF LEGISLATING

45. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Commons and the Senate by simple majority vote, unless otherwise provided by this Constitution, shall be presented to the Governor General to know the Monarch's pleasure before becoming a law.

VETO AND OVERRIDE

46. If the Monarch approve he or she shall sign, or direct the Governor General to sign, it into law. If not it shall be returned, with a statement of objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if also approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a law without being again presented to the Governor General to know the Monarch's pleasure.

- a. In all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively.
- b. If any bill shall not be returned by the Monarch within 14 days after it shall have been presented to the Governor General to know the Monarch's pleasure, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he or she had signed it, unless the Parliament by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

47. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Commons may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Monarch; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him or her, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Commons, according to the same rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

48. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Dominion with respect only to:

- a. Finance, taxation, money:
 - i. The raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation to finance the operations and programs of the Federal Government, provided that Mode or System does not discriminate between Provinces and Territories or parts of Provinces and Territories;

- ii. The authorizing of expenditures and the borrowing of money on the public credit of the Dominion to finance the operations and programs of the Federal Government; and no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time;
- iii. Currency and Coinage and Legal Tender;
- iv. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper or other Fiat Money;
- v. Insurance;
- vi. Interest;
- vii. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes;
- b. Bankruptcy and Insolvency:
 - i. provided that such laws shall be uniform throughout the Dominion;
- c. Property with respect to:
 - i. Foreign corporations, and trading or financial corporations formed within the limits of the Dominion;
 - ii. The acquisition of property on just terms for public use from any Province, Territory, or legal person for any purpose in respect of which the Parliament has power to make laws;
- d. Patents, copyrights and trademarks
- e. Indians, and Lands reserved for the Indians;
- f. Public administration of:
 - i. The seat of government of the Dominion, and all places acquired by the Dominion for public purposes;
 - ii. Matters relating to any department of the public service the control of which is by this Constitution vested in or transferred to the Executive Government of the Dominion;
 - iii. The fixing of and providing for the salaries and allowances of civil and other officers of the Government of Canada;
 - iv. The establishment of courts inferior to the Supreme Court;
- g. Foreign affairs and citizenship;
 - i. To provide for the common defence; to declare war and make rules concerning its conduct; to raise and support armed forces, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; to make rules for the government and regulation of the armed forces; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions; define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;
- ii. Immigration, emigration, naturalization, aliens and quarantine;
- iii. To regulate trade and commerce with other countries, and among the Provinces and Territories; ensuring that all goods and services of any one of the Provinces or Territories shall, from and after the Union, be admitted free into each of the other Provinces and Territories; and that all tariffs, quotas and other burdens on imports or exports shall be uniform throughout the Dominion;
- iv. Interprovincial and international transportation, communications, navigation, shipping and ferries including markers in federal waters;
- v. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries;
- vi. Any dependent territories that may come under the jurisdiction of the Dominion;
- vii. No Province, Territory or other entity within the Dominion shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; impose tariffs or quotas or otherwise burden imports or exports from other Provinces and territories or foreign states beyond what is absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws (and any net proceeds from such burdens shall accrue to the Dominion treasury); maintain armed forces; maintain police not charged with executing the laws of the Dominion; issue passports; or otherwise exercise sovereign power without first lawfully seceding from the Dominion;
- viii. No treaty or executive agreement made that conflicts with the provisions of this Constitution shall be enforceable to the extent of that conflict;
- h. Postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and other like communication services;
- i. Weights, measures, statistics and the Census
- j. Law and law enforcement:
 - i. Marriage and divorce, and in relation thereto, parental rights, and the custody and guardianship of minors;
 - ii. The criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including procedure in criminal matters;
 - iii. The establishment, maintenance, and management of penitentiaries;
 - iv. Control of the forces necessary to execute and maintain the laws of the Dominion;
 - v. The service and execution throughout the Dominion of the civil and criminal process and the judgments of the courts of the Provinces and Territories;
 - vi. The recognition throughout the Dominion of the laws, the public Acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the Provinces and Territories;
 - vii. Matters necessary to the execution of any power vested by this Constitution in the Parliament or in either House thereof, or in the Government of the Dominion, or in the Federal Judicature, or in any department or officer of the Dominion.

- k. Other matters expressly declared by this Constitution to be within the exclusive power of the Dominion Parliament.
- l. Emergency proceedings:
 - i. The exercise within the Dominion, at the request of the legislatures of all Provinces and Territories directly concerned, of any power necessary to meet an emergency for the duration of which members of the Dominion Parliament for that Province or Territory shall not sit.
- m. Securing parliamentary government:
 - i. The Dominion shall guarantee to every Province and Territory a parliamentary form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the provincial legislature, or of the provincial executive if the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

IMPEACHMENT

- 49. The Parliament may remove the Governor General, judges, and all civil officers of the Dominion from office by impeachment in the House and conviction in the Senate, for treason, bribery, abuse of power or other high crimes and misdemeanors.
- 50. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the Dominion: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

DELEGATION OF LAWMAKING AUTHORITY

- 51. It shall not be lawful for the Parliament or either of its Houses to delegate any of its lawmaking authority to any part of the executive branch, including the capacity to issue regulations binding upon the public, nor to confer any judicial authority on any part of the executive branch.

INCONSISTENCY OF LAWS

- 52. When a law of a Province or Territory is inconsistent with a law of the Dominion under the powers of this section, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid.

INTRUSION INTO PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

- 53. The Dominion government shall not under any pretext employ its spending authority to intrude upon the jurisdiction of the Provinces, including by “shared cost” programs or levies or regulations to be waived in the event of coordinated programs;
- 54. The Dominion government may subsidize the operations of Territorial governments.

LANGUAGE OF PROCEEDINGS

- 55. Either English or French may be used by any person in the Debates of the Parliament of Canada; and both languages shall be used in the Records and Journals of those Houses; and either may be used by any person or in any pleading or process in or issuing from any Court of Canada.

- 56. The Acts of the Parliament of Canada shall be printed and published in English and French.

MEMBERSHIP

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE PARLIAMENT

- 57. Qualifications for the House of Commons and Senate shall be the same as those for voting in federal elections, save that no one who is legally insolvent shall sit in either House.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER OR SENATOR

- 58. A Member or Senator may by writing addressed to the Speaker of the relevant House, or to the Governor General, resign his or her place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

VACANCY BY ABSENCE

- 59. The place of a Member or Senator shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of the Parliament he or she, without the permission of the relevant House, fails to attend that House.

VACANCY BY MISCONDUCT

- 60. The place of a member shall become vacant if he or she:
 - a. Takes an Oath or makes a Declaration or Acknowledgment of Allegiance, Obedience, or Adherence to a Foreign Power, or does an Act whereby he or she becomes a Subject or Citizen, or entitled to the Rights or Privileges of a Subject or Citizen, of a Foreign Power;
 - b. Is adjudged Bankrupt or Insolvent, or applies for the Benefit of any Law relating to Insolvent Debtors, or becomes a public Defaulter;
 - c. Is attainted of Treason or convicted of a Felony;
 - d. Ceases to meet the qualifications for membership.

MEMBER OF ONE HOUSE INELIGIBLE FOR OTHER

- 61. A member of either House of the Parliament shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of the other House, or of attending or taking any part in its proceedings, save that members of Cabinet may testify before committees of one House, if requested to do so, if they are members of the other.

DISPUTED ELECTIONS

- 62. Any question respecting the qualification of a Senator or of a member of the House of Commons, or respecting a vacancy in either House of the Parliament, and any question of a disputed election to either House, shall be determined by the House in which the question arises.

ALLOWANCE TO MEMBERS

- 63. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, each Senator and each member of the House of Commons shall receive the same salary as Senators and Members of Parliament received in Canada as of July 1, 2016, to be reckoned from the day on which he or she takes his or her seat.

64. No law varying the compensation of any member of the legislature shall take effect until an election of the House of Commons shall have intervened.
65. No Member of either House shall, during the time for which elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Dominion, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time: and no person holding any office under the Dominion, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office, excepting only the Cabinet.

RESTRICTIONS ON SERVING IN CABINET

66. No member of the legislature shall be a member of Cabinet as a deputy, subordinate or alternate to another member of Cabinet.

PRIVILEGES

67. The powers, privileges, and immunities of the House of Commons and the Senate, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as are declared by the Parliament, and until declared shall be those of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, and of its members and committees, in effect on July 1, 2016.
68. Members of the House of Commons and the Senate shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

PROCEEDINGS

69. Each House of the Parliament may make rules and orders with respect to:
- the mode in which its powers, privileges, and immunities may be exercised and upheld;
 - the order and conduct of its business and proceedings either separately or jointly with the other House except as provided in this Constitution.
70. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question where formal division occurs shall be entered on the journal.
71. Neither House, during the session of Parliament, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

THE SPEAKER

72. Each House on its first assembling after a general election, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, shall elect one of its members to be Speaker of that House, and as often as the office of Speaker becomes vacant that House shall again choose a member to be the Speaker.
- The Speaker shall preside at all Meetings of that House subject only to the further provisions of this Section.

DEPUTY SPEAKERS

- Upon election the Speaker shall with all practicable speed designate a first and second deputy speaker, with the consent of that House expressed by simple majority vote, to have and execute all the powers, privileges and duties of speaker in the event the Speaker is absent or otherwise unable or unwilling to do so.
- If neither the Speaker nor either deputy is present, that House shall choose a Member to perform their duties during their absence.
- The Speakers' deputies shall vote as ordinary members of that House except when presiding.

VACANCY

- The Speaker shall cease to hold his office if he or she ceases to be a member of that House. He or she may be removed from office by a vote of that House, or may resign the office or his or her seat by writing addressed to the Governor General.
- The House shall determine the incapacity of the Speaker by simple majority vote and may by simple majority vote vacate the office at any time.
- In case of a Vacancy happening in the Office of Speaker by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, the House shall with all practicable Speed proceed to elect another of its members to be Speaker, who shall with all practicable speed confirm or replace the first and second deputy.

MONEY BILLS

MONEY BILLS TO ORIGINATE IN THE COMMONS

73. Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax, duty or fee of any sort, shall originate in the House of Commons. But a proposed law shall not be taken to appropriate public revenue or moneys, or to impose a tax, duty or fee of any sort, by reason only of its containing provisions for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences, admissions or other fees for services under the proposed law.
74. The Senate may not amend proposed laws imposing taxation, or proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government.
75. The Senate may not amend any proposed law so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.
76. The Senate may at any stage return to the House of Commons any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by message, the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Commons may, if it thinks fit, make any of such omissions or amendments, with or without modifications.
77. Except as provided in this section, the Senate shall have equal power with the House of Commons in respect of all proposed laws.

MONEY BILLS MUST BE RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

78. It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill for the Appropriation of any Part of the Public Revenue, or of any Tax, Duty or Fee of any sort, to any Purpose that has not been first recommended to the House by Message of the Governor General in the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill is proposed.

SIMPLE APPROPRIATION BILLS

79. The proposed law which appropriates revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government shall deal only with such appropriation.

SIMPLE TAX BILLS

80. Laws imposing taxation shall deal only with the imposition of taxation, and any provision therein dealing with any other matter shall be of no effect.

81. Laws imposing taxation, except laws imposing duties of customs or of excise, shall deal with one subject of taxation only; but laws imposing duties of customs shall deal with duties of customs only, and laws imposing duties of excise shall deal with duties of excise only.

MONEY BILLS NOT TO INFRINGE ON PROVINCIAL POWERS

82. It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill for the Appropriation of any Part of the Public Revenue, or of any Tax, Duty or Fee of any sort, to assist in the funding of any operations or programs within the responsibility of the Provinces, either specifically or generally, unless the legislature of a Province shall first declare that Province insolvent, upon which declaration the representation of that Province in the federal Parliament shall be suspended until the declaration is revoked by that legislature at which point funding to support the operations or programs of that Provincial government shall be immediately terminated.

INTRACTABLE DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE HOUSES

83. If the House of Commons passes any proposed law, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the House of Commons, in the same or the next session, again passes the proposed law with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives simultaneously. But such a "Double Dissolution" shall not take place within six months before the date of the expiry of the House of Representatives by effluxion of time.

84. If after such Double Dissolution the House of Representatives again passes the proposed law, with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Commons will not agree, the Governor General may convene a joint sitting of the members of the Senate and of the House of Commons.

85. The members present at the joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the proposed law as last proposed by the House of Commons, and upon amendments, if any, which have been made therein by one House and not agreed to by the other, and any such amendments which are affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and House of Commons shall be taken to have been carried, and if the proposed law, with the amendments, if any, so carried is affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and House of Commons, it shall be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of the Parliament, and shall be presented to the Governor General for the Queen's assent.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

86. The House of Commons shall be composed of members, styled Members of Parliament or

MPs, directly chosen by the people of the Dominion, and the number of such members shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of the Senators.

87. The number of members chosen in the several Provinces and Territories shall be, as nearly as practicable, in proportion to the respective numbers of their people as determined in the most recent census of the Dominion, and shall be determined as follows:

- a. a quota shall be ascertained by dividing the number of the people of the Dominion by twice the number of its Senators;
- b. the number of members to be chosen in each Province or Territory shall be determined by dividing the number its inhabitants by the quota; and if on such division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota, one more member shall be chosen in the Province or Territory.

METHOD OF ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

88. Every citizen of Canada above the age of 18 years, legally a resident of Canada for three consecutive years prior to the election, not currently serving a prison term or legally deemed incapable of managing their own affairs, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons.

89. Members of the House of Commons shall be elected by simple majority vote from single-member ridings of as simple a shape and equal number of qualified electors as is compatible with geography, population distribution and their political and cultural history. Ridings in each Province and Territory shall be revised by Act of that Provincial or Territorial legislature every 10 years to reflect changes in population, until which time the ridings shall be those in existence on July 1, 2016. Legislators shall not create ridings of unusual shape or size to favour the election or exclusion of any particular candidate, political organization or philosophy.

ISSUE OF WRITS

90. On dissolution of the House, the Governor General shall issue writs for the election of new MPs within ten days from the proclamation of such dissolution.

CASUAL VACANCIES

91. If the place of an MP becomes vacant before the expiration of his or her term of service, the Governor General shall issue a Writ within 30 days for the election of a member for that riding, unless the five-year term of the Parliament is due to expire within six months of the place becoming vacant in which case the seat shall remain vacant until the next general election.

MEETINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

92. Every House of Commons shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the House, and no longer, unless sooner dissolved by the Governor General on behalf of the Monarch.

93. In time of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection, a House of Commons may be continued beyond five years by a vote of the Parliament provided such continuation is not opposed by the votes of more than one-third of the members of the House of Commons.

94. Every House of Commons shall meet within thirty days of the return of the writs for choosing the House, and shall meet at least once every twelve months.

95. The Governor General shall from time to time, in the Monarch's name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

96. The House of Commons shall be master of its own proceedings subject only to the Monarch's privilege of summoning, proroguing and dissolving Parliament, provisions elsewhere in this Constitution, and the requirement that questions arising in the House of Commons shall be decided by a simple majority vote (other than procedural matters on which the rules of the House provide otherwise), and when the votes are equal, but not otherwise, the Speaker shall have a vote.

QUORUM

97. The Presence of at least one third of the Members of the House of Commons shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers, and for that purpose the Speaker shall be reckoned as a Member.

IMPEACHMENT

98. The House of Commons shall have the sole power of impeachment, by simple majority vote.

THE SENATE

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

99. The Senate shall be composed of ten Senators for each Province and three for each Territory.

100. Senators shall be chosen for a term of six years, subject to the provision for a "Double Dissolution" below, and the names of the Senators chosen for each Province or Territory shall be certified by the Lieutenant Governor to the Governor General.

METHOD OF ELECTION OF SENATORS

101. The Parliament of a Province or Territory may make laws prescribing the method of choosing the Senators for that Province or Territory. Senators for each Territory and Province shall be elected by the legislature of that Territory or Province until alternative provision is made by that legislature.

102. Senators shall represent an entire Province or Territory unless the Parliament of that Province or Territory shall make laws prescribing some other system.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS

103. If any Province or Territory shall provide for the direct election of Senators, the qualification of electors of Senators shall be the same as the qualification for electors of Members of Parliament unless the provincial or territorial legislature provides otherwise.

FAILURE TO CHOOSE SENATORS

104. The Senate may proceed to the despatch of business, notwithstanding the failure of any Province or Territory to provide for its representation in the Senate. The total number of Senators for the purpose of determining a quorum shall not include such unfilled seats.

CASUAL VACANCIES

105. If the place of a Senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his or her term of service, the legislature of the Province or Territory for which he or she was chosen shall choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term. But if the Parliament of the Province or Territory is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Lieutenant Governor, with the

advice of the Cabinet, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days from the beginning of the next session of the legislature of the Province or Territory or the expiration of the term, whichever first happens.

- a. If the Province or Territory in question has provided for the direct election of Senators, the Governor General shall issue a Writ within 30 days for the election of a Senator unless the term had less than six months to run in which case it shall remain vacant until the next scheduled election.

106. The name of any Senator chosen or appointed under this section shall be certified by the Lieutenant Governor to the Governor General.

ISSUE OF WRITS

107. In case of the dissolution of the Senate the Governor General shall issue writs within ten days from the proclamation of such dissolution for the election of new Senators.

ROTATION OF SENATORS

108. As soon as may be after the Senate first meets, and after each first meeting of the Senate following a dissolution thereof, the Senate shall divide the Senators by lot into three classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable, and with one Senator from each Territory in each class and at least three Senators from each Province in each class; and the places of the Senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of two years, and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of four years, and the places of those of the third class at the expiration of six years, from the beginning of their term of service; and afterwards the places of Senators shall become vacant at the expiration of six years from the beginning of their term of service.

109. For the purposes of this section the term of service of a Senator shall be taken to begin on the first day of July following the day of his or her election, except in the cases of the first election and of the election next after any dissolution of the Senate, when it shall be taken to begin on the first day of July preceding the day of that election.

110. The Governor General shall issue writs to those places coming vacant through rotation not less than 90 and not more than 120 days before they shall become vacant.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

111. The Senate shall be master of its own proceedings subject only to the Monarch's privilege of summoning and proroguing Parliament and dissolving both Houses in the event of an intractable disagreement, provisions elsewhere in this Constitution, and the requirement that questions arising in the Senate shall be decided by a simple majority vote (other than procedural matters on which the rules of the Senate provide otherwise), and when the votes are equal, but not otherwise, the Speaker shall have a vote; saving that

ADVICE AND CONSENT

- a. On matters specified in this Constitution as requiring the advice and consent of the Senate, a two-thirds majority shall be required unless otherwise specified in this Constitution, each Senator having one vote including the Speaker; and when exactly two-thirds of those present and voting are in favour, the question shall pass in the affirmative.

QUORUM

112. The Presence of at least one third of the Members of the Senate shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the Senate for the Exercise of its Powers, and for that Purpose the Speaker shall be reckoned as a Member.

IMPEACHMENT

113. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Senators present and half of the Senators absolutely.

VI. FEDERAL JUDICIAL POWER

114. The judicial power of the Dominion shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Parliament may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour until the age of 75, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

115. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Dominion, and treaties made under their authority, to controversies between two or more Provinces or territories, between a Province or Territory and citizens of that or any other Province or Territory, and between a Province or Territory, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

THE SUPREME COURT

116. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and eight other Justices, and three of its nine members shall be thoroughly conversant with the civil law tradition.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF SUPREME COURT

117. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters:

- a. arising under any treaty;
- b. affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries;
- c. in which the Dominion, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Dominion, is a party;
- d. between Provinces and territories, or between residents of different Provinces and territories, or between a Province or Territory and a resident of another Province or Territory;
- e. in which a writ of Mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Dominion;

ADDITIONAL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

118. The Parliament may make laws conferring original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court in any matter:

- a. arising under this Constitution, or involving its interpretation;

- b. arising under any laws made by the Parliament;
- c. of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;
- d. relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different Provinces and territories.

POWER TO DEFINE JURISDICTION

119. With respect to any of the matters mentioned in the last two sections the Parliament may make laws:

- a. defining the jurisdiction of any federal court other than the High Court;
- b. defining the extent to which the jurisdiction of any federal court shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is invested in the courts of the Provinces and Territories;
- c. investing any court of a Province or Territory with federal jurisdiction.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES

120. The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts in each Province.

121. The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada with the advice and consent of the Senate to be signified or refused by simple majority vote within three months of the summoning of any Judge by the Governor General.

122. The Judges of the Courts of Quebec shall be selected from the Bar of that Province, or from among such qualified persons as are professionally familiar with the Civil Law.

123. Remuneration for Judges of the Supreme, Superior, District, and County Courts shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada, provided that no alteration in the Salaries, Allowance, and Pensions of such judges shall affect any judge holding office when that alteration is made.

VII. THE PROVINCES

EXCLUSIVE POWERS OF PROVINCIAL & TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES

124. All powers not expressly delegated to the federal government, nor prohibited by it to the Provinces and Territories, are reserved to the Provinces and Territories or to the citizens of Canada with the exception that the Governor General may disallow acts of territorial legislatures on the advice of cabinet.

125. For greater clarity, in each Province or Territory the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Matters including but not restricted to:

- a. Direct taxation within the Province or Territory to raise revenue for provincial or territorial purposes;
- b. The borrowing of money on the sole credit of the Province or Territory;

- c. The establishment and tenure of Provincial or Territorial offices and the appointment and payment of provincial officers;
- d. The management and sale of the public lands belonging to the Province or Territory and of the resources on, under or above those lands;
- e. The establishment, maintenance, and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the Province or Territory;
- f. The establishment, maintenance, and management of hospitals, asylums, charities, and all eleemosynary institutions or programs in and for the Province or Territory, other than Marine Hospitals;
- g. Municipal institutions in the Province;
- h. Fees and licences to raise revenue for or otherwise contribute to the maintenance of Provincial, Territorial, Local, or Municipal programs and institutions;
- i. The incorporation of companies with Provincial or Territorial objects;
- j. The solemnization of marriage in the Province or Territory;
- k. Property in the Province or Territory including resources;
- l. The administration of justice in the Province or Territory, including the constitution, maintenance, and organization of Provincial and Territorial Courts, both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those Courts;
- m. The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the Province or Territory made in relation to any matter coming within its authority;
- n. Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province or Territory;
- o. In and for each Province or Territory the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education in the Province or Territory;
- p. In each Province or Territory the Legislature may make laws in relation to Agriculture in the Province or Territory.

126.No Province or Territory shall limit the free movement of goods, services and persons within Canada save as necessary to exercise its powers in a manner that is rationally connected to its objective, proportionate in impact and infringes free movement as little as possible.

RESTRICTIONS UPON THE POWERS OF TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES

127.The Governor General may on the advice of cabinet disallow acts by Territorial legislatures. Such disallowance may not be overridden by a Territorial legislature.

PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS

128.The government of every Province and Territory shall continue to be a constitutional parliamentary monarchy of liberty under law.

129.The Seat of Government of that Province or Territory shall be chosen by the Lieutenant Governor on the advice and consent of the legislature of that Province.

130.Unless and until the legislature of any Province otherwise directs with respect to that Province, the Seats of Government of the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and of the Territories, shall be as they were on July 1, 2016. The Seats of Government of the remaining Provinces shall be as follows: of Newfoundland, St. John's; of Labrador, Happy Valley-Goose Bay; of Gatineau, Ville de Gatineau; of Ungava, Chibougamou; of Quebec, Ville de Quebec; of Montreal, Ville de Montreal; of Montérégie, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu; of Temiskaming, Thunder Bay; of Huronia, Barrie; of Ontario, Toronto; of Niagara, St. Catharines; of the United Counties, Kingston; of Manitoba, Gimli; of Red River, Winnipeg; of Saskatchewan, Regina; of Rupert's Land, Saskatoon; of Alberta, Calgary; of Buffalo, Edmonton; of Skeena, Terrace; of British Columbia, Victoria and of Kootenay, Kelowna.

EXECUTIVE POWER

131.The Executive power in each Province or Territory is vested in the Monarch and extends to the execution of the laws, the maintenance of its Constitution and laws, and the office of Commander-in-Chief of all military forces of and in that Province or Territory.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

132.The Monarch shall appoint a Lieutenant Governor in each Province and Territory, with the advice and consent of the Provincial or Territorial Senate (or of the Legislature by two-thirds vote if it is unicameral), to exercise those powers within that Province, for a renewable term of five years, revocable by the monarch with the advice and consent of the provincial Senate. The Lieutenant Governor must be a Canadian citizen resident in that Province for the past three years.

133.The Salaries of the Lieutenant Governors shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of that Province.

134.Every Lieutenant Governor shall, before assuming the Duties of his Office, make and subscribe before the Governor General or some Person authorized by him Oaths of Allegiance and Office similar to those taken by the Governor General.

THE CABINET

135.There shall be a Council to aid and advise in executing the laws of that Province, to be styled the Cabinet; and the Persons who are to be Members of that Council shall be chosen and summoned by the Lieutenant General and sworn in as Executive Councillors, and Members thereof may be from Time to Time removed by the Lieutenant General.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

136.There shall be a Legislature for each Province and Territory composed of two houses, the lower house styled as in the Territory, Province or portion thereof as it existed as of July 1 2016 unless that legislature subsequently provides otherwise, and the upper house styled a Senate unless that legislature subsequently provides otherwise.

LOWER HOUSE

137.On adoption of this constitution by any Province or Territory the ridings for the provincial legislature shall be those in existence in that Province or portion thereof. However if the number of legislators in the lower house of any Province is below 51, that legislature shall immediately provide for a redistricting to increase the number of members to at least 51 and the Lieutenant Governor shall issue writs for a general election within 30 days of such redistricting.

138. Members of that lower house shall be elected by simple majority vote from single-member ridings of as simple a shape and equal number of qualified electors as is compatible with geography, population distribution and their political and cultural history. Ridings shall be revised by Act of the legislature every 10 years to reflect changes in population. The legislature shall not create ridings of unusual shape or size to favour the election or exclusion of any particular candidate, political organization or philosophy including in the initial redistricting.

139. Unless and until altered by popular referendum, which shall not change the fundamental parliamentary monarchical system of limited government and liberty under law, the powers and proceedings of the lower house in each Province or Territory shall be, with respect to the powers granted or reserved to the Provinces in this Constitution, the same as those for the federal House of Commons, substituting the Lieutenant Governor for the Governor General.

UPPER HOUSE

140. On adoption of this constitution by any Province or Territory, the provincial legislature then in existence shall divide the Province or Territory into at least five regions for the purpose of electing five Senators from each region.

141. The number of regions shall be chosen to ensure that the number of Senators is, as nearly as practicable, half the number of members of the Lower House at the next election.

142. Senators shall be elected by direct popular vote by such method as the legislature shall direct in creating regions; but the method of election shall be the same in each region.

143. Unless and until altered by popular referendum, which shall not change the fundamental parliamentary monarchical system of limited government and liberty under law but may abolish the upper house, the powers and proceedings of the upper house in each Province or Territory shall be, with respect to the powers granted or reserved to the Provinces in this Constitution, the same as those for the Senate of Canada described in this Constitution, substituting the Lieutenant Governor for the Governor General, subject to the following conditions:

DIVISION INTO CLASSES

- a. As soon as may be after the Senate first meets, and after each first meeting of the Senate following a dissolution thereof, the Senate shall divide the Senators by lot into three classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable, with at least one and not more than two Senators from each region in each class; and the places of the Senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of two years, and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of four years, and the places of those of the third class at the expiration of six years, from the beginning of their term of service; and afterwards the places of Senators shall become vacant at the expiration of six years from the beginning of their term of service.
- b. The election to fill vacant places shall be made within one year before the places are to become vacant.
- c. For the purposes of this section the term of service of a Senator shall be taken to begin on the first day of July following the day of his or her election, except in the cases of the first election and of the election next after any dissolution of the Senate, when it shall be taken to begin on the first day of July preceding the day of that election.

CASUAL VACANCIES

- d. If the place of a Senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his or her term of ser-

vice, the Lieutenant Governor shall issue a Writ for the election of a replacement within 30 days of the place becoming vacant, unless the term had less than six months to run in which case it shall remain vacant until the next scheduled election.

CERTIFICATION OF ELECTION

- e. The election of Provincial Senators shall be certified by the same means as that of members of the lower house.

FULL FAITH AND CREDIT

144. Full faith and credit shall be given throughout the Dominion to the Laws, public Acts, Records, and Judicial Proceedings of every other Province or Territory. And the Parliament may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such Acts, Records, and Proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

145. The citizens of each Province and Territory shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several Provinces and Territories.

146. A citizen of the Dominion, resident in any Province or Territory, shall not be subject in any other Province or Territory to any disability or discrimination which would not be equally applicable to him if he were a citizen of the Dominion resident in such other Province or Territory.

147. A person charged in any Province or Territory with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another Province or Territory, shall on demand of the executive authority of the Province or Territory from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the Province or Territory having jurisdiction of the crime.

CHARTER OF RIGHTS

148. The Charter of Rights and Freedoms of each Province and Territory shall be the same as that for the Dominion, insofar as applicable to its jurisdiction, unless amended by the citizens of that Province according to the same procedure for amending any other part of a Provincial or Territorial Constitution.

AMENDMENT

149. An amendment to the Constitution of a Province or Territory shall be made by proclamation issued by the Lieutenant Governor when so authorized by

- a. a resolution of two thirds of the Senate and lower house (or, if unicameral, of the legislature); and
- b. ratification of that resolution by majority vote in a popular referendum to be held within one year.

ADMISSION OF OTHER PROVINCES

150. It shall be lawful for the Monarch to create new Provinces by Letters Patent from territories not now part of the Dominion of Canada, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

151. It shall be lawful for the Monarch to create new Provinces or Territories by Letters Patent by dividing or combining parts or the entirety of Provinces or territories now part of the Dominion of Canada, or by converting a Territory to a Province, or to increase, diminish, or other-

wise alter the limits of a Province or Territory, including accepting the surrender of Territory from a Province or Territory to the Dominion, with the advice and consent of the Senate of Canada and of each affected Province or Territory or, if one or more of the affected Provinces and Territories has abolished its Senate, the advice and consent of its legislature expressed by two-thirds vote.

VIII. TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

152. Except as otherwise provided by this Constitution, the laws and common law of Canada shall remain in force unless and until amended by the Parliament of the Dominion, and all Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and all legal Commissions, Powers, and Authorities, and all Officers, Judicial, Administrative, and Ministerial, existing therein at the Union, shall continue as if the Dominion had not been made.
153. Any Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada issued before the Dominion to take effect at a Time which is subsequent to the Union, shall be and continue of like Force and Effect as if the Dominion had not been made.
154. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the Dominion under this Constitution, as under the Confederation, prorated by population in the event that not every Province and Territory of Canada joins the Dominion.
155. Executive authority shall be exercised through the existing privy council until such time as a new Parliament is chosen.
156. The same is true, mutatis mutandis, of those Provinces and Territories that join the Dominion now or in future.

IX. RATIFICATION AND AMENDMENT

RATIFICATION

157. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on 1 July 2017 those Provinces and territories whose inhabitants have ratified this constitution by simple majority vote within each Province or Territory, under the qualifications for voting in force at the last federal election in Canada, shall form and be one nation under the name The Dominion of Canada.

AMENDMENT

158. An amendment to the Constitution of Canada shall be made by proclamation issued by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada when so authorized by
- c. a resolution of two thirds of the Senate and House of Commons; and
 - d. ratification of that resolution by majority vote in the legislative assemblies, or by popular referendum in any Province or Territory whose legislature shall so provide, of at least three quarters of the Provinces and Territories within five years.

SCHEDULE I

159. The term "former" in this schedule means "as they existed on July 1 2016".

ATLANTIC AND NORTHERN

160. The boundaries of the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Territories of Nunavut, The Northwest Territories, and Yukon shall be those of the former Provinces and territories of the same names. The Province of Labrador shall consist of the former federal riding of Labrador. The Province of Newfoundland shall consist of all other portions of the former Province of Newfoundland.

QUEBEC

161. The Province of Gatineau shall consist of those portions of the former Province of Quebec contained within the former federal ridings of Pontiac, Laurentides–Labelle, Argenteuil–La Petite-Nation, Joliette, Gatineau, Vaudreuil–Soulanges and Hull–Aylmer.
162. The Province of Ungava shall consist of those portions of the former Province of Quebec contained within the former federal ridings of Abitibi–Baie-James–Nunavik–Eeyou, Abitibi–Témiscamingue, Jonquière and Manicouagan.
163. The new Province of Quebec shall consist of those portions of the former Province of Quebec east of and including the former federal ridings of Chicoutimi–Le Fjord, Beauport–Côte-de-Beaupré–Île d'Orléans–Charlevoix, Portneuf–Jacques-Cartier, Saint-Maurice – Champlain, Lévis–Lotbinière, Mégantic–L'Érable, Richmond–Arthabaska and Lac-Saint-Jean except those portions falling within Ungava. (For greater clarity, the former Province of Quebec does not include Labrador.)
164. The Province of Montreal shall include the portions of the former Province of Quebec on the north side of the St. Lawrence River and on the islands of Laval and Montreal not falling within Quebec or Ungava.
165. The Province of Montérégie shall consist of the portions of the former Province of Quebec on the south shore of the St. Lawrence not falling within Outaouais or Saguenay, including those portions of the former federal riding of Salaberry–Suroît that are on the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

ONTARIO

166. The Province of Temiskaming shall consist of those portions of the former Province of Ontario north of and including the former federal ridings of Nickel Belt, Nipissing–Temiskaming and Algoma–Manitoulin–Kapusking.
167. The Province of Huronia shall consist of those portions of the former Province of Ontario south of Temiskaming and north of and including the former federal ridings of Huron–Bruce, Bruce–Grey–Owen Sound, Simcoe–Grey, Barrie–Springwater–Oro-Medonte, Simcoe North and Haliburton–Kawartha Lakes–Brock (but not including any portion of the former federal riding of Renfrew–Nipissing–Pembroke).
168. The Province of Niagara shall consist of those portions of the former Province of Ontario south and west of and including the former federal ridings of Perth–Wellington, Wellington–Halton Hills and Flamborough–Glanbrook (except those falling within Huronia; for greater clarity none of the four former federal ridings with Hamilton in their names are considered

west of Flamborough–Glanbrook) and those portions on the south shore of Lake Ontario east of and including the former federal riding of Niagara West.

169. The Province of Ontario shall consist of all portions of the former Province of Ontario not falling within Temiskaming, Huronia, Niagara or The United Counties.

170. The Province of The United Counties shall consist of those portions of the former Province of Ontario not falling within Huronia that are east of and including the former federal ridings of Renfrew–Nippising–Pembroke, Hastings–Lennox and Addington, Peterborough–Kawartha and Northumberland–Peterborough South.

THE PRAIRIES

171. The Province of Manitoba shall consist of the former federal ridings of Churchill–Keewatinook Aski, Dauphin – Swan River–Neepawa and Selkirk–Interlake–Eastman.

172. The Province of Red River shall consist of all those portions of the former Province of Manitoba not falling within Manitoba.

173. The Province of Rupert’s Land shall consist of those portions of the former Province of Saskatchewan north of and including the former federal ridings of Battlefords–Lloydminster, Carlton Trail–Eagle Creek, Yorkton–Melville.

174. The Province of Saskatchewan shall consist of all portions of the former Province of Saskatchewan not falling within Rupert’s Land.

THE WEST

175. The Province of Buffalo shall consist of those portions of the former Province of Alberta falling north of and including the former federal ridings of Yellowhead, Red Deer–Mountain View and Battle River–Crowfoot.

176. The Province of Alberta shall consist of those portions of the former Province of Alberta not falling within Buffalo.

177. The Province of Skeena shall consist of those portions of the former Province of British Columbia north of and including the former federal ridings of Skeena–Bulkley Valley, Cariboo–Prince George and Kamloops–Thompson–Cariboo.

178. The Province of British Columbia shall consist of Vancouver Island plus the mainland portions of the former federal riding of North Island–Powell River.

179. The Province of Kootenay shall consist of those portions of the former Province of British Columbia not falling within Skeena or British Columbia.