**Guarantee of Rights and Freedoms**

1. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees that all Canadian citizens have rights within a reasonable limits supplied by the Law; those rights and freedoms can be demonstrated and justified in a free and democratic society.

**Fundamental Freedoms**

2. Everyone has the following freedoms: (a) freedom to think, to follow your own religion; (b) freedom to think, believe and to express yourself it also includes the freedom to use the media freely; (c) Freedom of peaceful assembly: the right to hold public meetings and form associations without interference by the government; (d) freedom of association: the right to hold clubs, hold meetings, and associate with anyone.

**Democratic Rights**

4. (1) No government in charge shall exceed the limit of five years in power from the date it was placed in power. (2) In the time of unexpected war, invasion or a violent uprising, the government is allowed to be in power for longer than five years, unless more than one-third of the members of House of Commons or Legislative assembly decides to vote them out. 5. There shall be a gathering of Parliament and each legislature at least once every year.

**Mobility Rights**

6. (1) Every citizen has the right or authorization to enter, stay in or leave Canada, as they wish. (2) Every citizen of Canada and every person who is a permanent resident of Canada has the right (a) to move to any province and to (b) be allowed to work in that province. (3) The rights specified above in subsection (2) are subject to (a) any laws in a province, other than those who discriminate based on which province they come from; (b) any laws in the province that surround the application and reception of social services based in the province. (4) Subsections (1) and (2) above do not override or take away from any provinces or actions meant to improve conditions of disadvantaged people in the province, if their unemployment rate is higher than the rest of Canada’s.

**Legal Rights**

7. Everyone has the right to life, freedoms and personal safety and not have these taken away unless the law legally takes it away. 8. Everyone has the right to be safe against a search or the taking of personal property without a good or valid reason. 9. Everyone has the right to not be detained or taken to prison without a reason. 10. Everyone has the right when arrested or detained (a) to be told the official reasons why; (b) to have a lawyer and to instruct a lawyer without any wait or problems, and to be informed of this right; and (c) to have the validity of the detention determined by the way of appeal if need-be. 11. Any person charged with an offence has the right (a) to be informed without any delay of the specific offence; (b) to be tried within a reasonable time; (c) not to be pressured to be a witness in their own trial; (d) to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law in a fair and public hearing by an independent and unbiased justice; (e) not to be denied reasonable bail without just cause; (f) except in the case of an offence under military law tried before a military trial, to receive a trial by jury where the maximum punishment for the offence is imprisonment for five years or a more severe punishment; (g) not to be found guilty on account of any action or lack of action unless the action or lack of action is a crime in Canada, or internationally. (h) If a person has been found innocent or guilty of a crime, they have the right to not ever have to come back to the crime or tried for it or punished. (i) If you have a court case and your punishment changes throughout the trial, you have the right to choose the lesser punishment. 12. Everyone has the right not be treated cruelly or tortured. 13. If a witness has a statement against the offender and they also admit to a crime they were committing as they were giving their statement, then they have the right to not be in trouble from that crime, as they’re in court (don’t have fear of admitting a crime while being a witness for a different crime). 14. A witness who was a disability or doesn't speak the corresponding language, they have the right to have an interpreter.

**Equality Rights**

15. (1) Everyone has the right to be equal and the right to equal protection and benefit of the law without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental physical disability. (2) Anything in subsection (1) does not prevent any laws, rules, or programs that allow for those who have had disadvantages to be repaid.

**Official Languages of Canada**

16. (1) English and French are the official languages of Canada and have equal status in their use in Parliament. (2) English and French are the official languages of New Brunswick and have the same legal status and freedoms. (3) Nothing in this Charter limits the authority of the government to advance the status and use of English and French languages. 16.1(1) The English speaking community and French-speaking community in New Brunswick have equal status, including the right to their schools / educational establishments and cultural establishments; These are needed for the safety and usage of each community. 16.1(2) The role of the government of New Brunswick is the preserve and promote what has been said in subsection (1). 17. (1) Everybody has the right to use their own language in any debate or proceeding of parliament, whether it be, English or French. (2) As well as in parliament, everyone shall have the right to speak their native language in a debate or proceeding, of the legislature of New Brunswick, whether it be French or English. 18. (1) Any documentation printed in the parliament must be published in both English and French with both languages equally informative. (2) Any documentation printed and published in the legislature of New Brunswick must be equally informative in both English and French. 19. (1) Anyone in a court established by parliament, may use their right to speak in either English or French, in any pleading or processing. (2) Anyone in a court of New Brunswick has the right to speak either English or French. 20. Canadians have a right to communicate with other and rights to have any available service in the parliament. If they demand communication in such language example, French or English they will receive that demand. Any member of New Brunswick they also will receive any available information in the parliament in English or French. 21. Nothing in sections 16 to 20 can take away from the English and French language. 22. Nothing in sections 16 to 20 takes away from any legal right or privilege that exists about any other languages.

**Minority Language Educational Rights**

23. (1) Canadian Citizens (a) whose first language is English or French and who would be the minority in their province, or (b) if a citizen of Canada has received their education in English of French and live in a province where the language they received their education in is the minority language, have the right to have their children receive primary and secondary education in their language. (2) If one kid from a family goes to an English or French school where they are the language minority in the province, their siblings have the right to attend that language school too.

The rights of citizens in subsections(1) and (2) apply where there are enough children to require a language minority school to be provided, out of public funds.

**Enforcement**

24.(1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been broken or denied may apply to an official court to receive proper payback or repair. (2) When in proceedings of subsection (1) and an official court decides that the evidence was acquired in a manner that their rights and freedoms from the Charter has been infringed upon, the evidence shall be excluded because to go forth and use the illegal evidence would bring the administration of justice into disgrace.

**General**

25. The guarantee in this Charter of Rights and Freedoms should not be interpreted in any way that it would remove or take away from any aboriginal, treaty or other rights and freedoms that relates in any way to the aboriginal people of Canada. 26. The promises in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be read as refusing to the existence of any other Aboriginal rights or freedoms that exist in Canada. 27. This Charter will be interpreted in a way which is consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians. 28. In spite of anything in this Charter, the rights and freedoms referred in it are guaranteed equally to everyone. 29. Nothing in this Charter removes or devalues from any rights or privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of Canada, in respect to religious or independent schools. 30. Any reference in this Charter to a province or to the legislative assembly in a province also applies to the territories. 31. Nothing in this Charter gives any legislative power of any other body of authority.

**Application of Charter**

32.(1) This charter applies to the Parliament and Government of Canada in respect to all matters within the authority of Parliament, including all matters relating to the territories, and (b) this charter applies to the Provincial Government in each province. (2) Even with subsection (1), section 15 of the Charter shall not have effect until three years after it is put into place. 33.(1) Parliament or a Provincial Government can expressly declare an act of Parliament, that overrides the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. (2) Provinces can override sections of the Charter, if they go through the proper process. (3) A declaration made under subsection (1) will lose its power five years after it has come into effect or on an earlier date as stated in the declaration. (4) Parliament or the legislature of a province may edit a declaration made under subsection (1). (5) Subsection (3) applies in respect of an edit made under subsection (4).

**Citation**

34. This document may be quoted as the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

“ We must now recall the basic ways of life, the basic values and beliefs that hold us together as Canadians so that beyond our differences there is a way of life and values which make us so proud of the country that has give us freedom and joy.”