

# The Constitution Act, 1982

Citation: *The Constitution Act, 1982*, being Schedule B to the [Canada Act 1982 \(UK\)](#), 1982, c 11

## PART I CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

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

### Guarantee of Rights and Freedoms

Rights and freedoms in Canada	1.     The <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> 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.
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### Fundamental Freedoms

Fundamental freedoms	2.     Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) freedom of conscience and religion;</li><li>(b) freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication;</li><li>(c) freedom of peaceful assembly; and</li><li>(d) freedom of association.</li></ul>
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### Democratic Rights

Democratic rights of citizens	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.
Maximum duration of legislative bodies	4.	(1) No House of Commons and no legislative assembly shall continue for longer than five years from the date fixed for the return of the writs of 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.
Continuation in special circumstances		
Annual sitting of legislative bodies	5.	There shall be a sitting of Parliament and of each legislature at least once every twelve months.

### **Mobility Rights**

Mobility of citizens	6.	(1) Every citizen of Canada has the right to enter, remain in and leave Canada.
Rights to move and gain livelihood		(2) Every citizen of Canada and every person who has the status of a permanent resident of Canada has the right (a) to move to and take up residence in any province; and (b) to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province.
Limitation		(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

(b) any laws providing for  
reasonable residency  
requirements as a  
qualification for the  
receipt of publicly  
provided social  
services.

Affirmative  
action  
programs

(4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not preclude any law,  
program or activity 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  
rate of employment in that province is below the rate of  
employment in Canada.

### **Legal Rights**

Life, liberty  
and security  
of person

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.

Search or  
seizure

8. Everyone has the right to be secure against  
unreasonable search or seizure.

Detention or  
imprisonment

9. Everyone has the right not to be  
arbitrarily detained or imprisoned.

Arrest or  
detention

10. 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; and
- (c) to have the validity of  
the detention determined  
by way of *habeas*  
*corpus* and to be  
released if the  
detention is not lawful.

Proceedings in 11.  
criminal and  
penal matters

Any person charged with an offence has the  
right

- (a) to be informed without  
unreasonable delay of  
the specific 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;
- (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 tribunal, to  
the benefit of 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 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 community of nations;

(*h*) 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

(*i*) 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.

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|-------------------------|-----|--|
| Treatment or punishment | 12. | Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment.   |
| Self-crimination        | 13. | A witness who testifies in any proceedings has the right not to have any incriminating evidence so given used to incriminate that witness in any other proceedings, except in a prosecution for perjury or for the giving of contradictory evidence. |
| Interpreter             | 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.   |

## **Equality Rights**

- |   |     |  |
|---|-----|--|
| Equality before and under law and equal protection and benefit of law | 15. | (1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the 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.         |
| Affirmative action programs   |     | (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**

- |                                     |       |  |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--|
| 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.                |
| Official languages of New Brunswick |       | (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. |
| Advancement of status and use       |       | (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.  |
| English and French linguistic       | 16.1. | (1) The English linguistic community and the French linguistic community in New Brunswick have equality of status and equal  |

communities in  
New Brunswick

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.

Role of the  
legislature  
and government  
of New  
Brunswick

(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.

Proceedings of 17.  
Parliament

(1) Everyone has the right to use English or French in any debates and other proceedings of Parliament.

Proceedings of  
New Brunswick  
legislature

(2) Everyone has the right to use English or French in any debates and other proceedings of the legislature of New Brunswick.

Parliamentary 18.  
statutes and  
records

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

New Brunswick  
statutes and  
records

(2) The statutes, records and journals of the legislature of New Brunswick shall be printed and published in English and French and both language versions are equally authoritative.

Proceedings in 19.  
courts  
established by  
Parliament

(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 Parliament.

Proceedings in  
New Brunswick  
courts

(2) Either English or French may be used by any person in, or in any pleading in or process issuing from, any court of New Brunswick.

Communications 20.  
by public with  
federal  
institutions

(1) 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.

Communications by public with New Brunswick institutions

(2) Any member of the public in New Brunswick has the right to communicate with, and to receive available services from, any office of an institution of the legislature or government of New Brunswick in English or French.

Continuation of existing constitutional provisions

21. Nothing in [sections 16](#) to [20](#) abrogates or derogates from any right, privilege or obligation with respect to the English and French languages, or either of them, that exists or is continued by virtue of any other provision of the Constitution of Canada.

Rights and privileges preserved

22. Nothing in [sections 16](#) to [20](#) abrogates or derogates from any legal or customary right or privilege acquired or enjoyed either before or after the coming into force of this Charter with respect to any language that is not English or French.

### Minority Language Educational Rights

Language of instruction

23. (1) Citizens of Canada  
(a) 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 received their primary school instruction in Canada in English or French and reside in a province where the language in which they received that instruction is the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province,

have the right to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in that language in that province.

**Continuity of  
language  
instruction**

(2) Citizens of Canada of whom any child has received or is receiving primary or secondary school instruction in English or French in Canada, have the right to have all their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in the same language.

**Application  
where numbers  
warrant**

(3) The right of citizens of Canada under subsections (1) and (2) to have their children 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 the number of children of citizens who have such a right is sufficient to warrant the provision to 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.

### **Enforcement**

Enforcement of 24.  
guaranteed  
rights and  
freedoms

(1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been infringed or denied may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances.

Exclusion of  
evidence  
bringing  
administration  
of justice  
into disrepute

(2) Where, in proceedings under subsection (1), a court concludes that evidence was obtained in a manner that infringed or denied any rights or freedoms guaranteed by this Charter, the evidence shall be excluded if it is established that, having regard to all the circumstances, the admission of it in the proceedings would bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

### **General**

Aboriginal  
rights and  
freedoms not  
affected by  
Charter

25.

The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from any aboriginal, treaty or other rights or freedoms that pertain to the aboriginal peoples of Canada including

- (a) any rights or freedoms that have been recognized by the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763; and
- (b) any rights or freedoms that now exist by way of land claims agreements or may be so acquired.

Other rights

26.

The guarantee in this Charter of certain

and freedoms not affected by Charter		rights and freedoms shall not be construed as denying the existence of any other rights or freedoms that exist in Canada.
Multicultural heritage	27.	This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians.
Rights guaranteed equally to both sexes	28.	Notwithstanding anything in this Charter, the rights and freedoms referred to in it are guaranteed equally to male and female persons.
Rights respecting certain schools preserved	29.	Nothing in this Charter abrogates or derogates from any rights or privileges guaranteed by or under the Constitution of Canada in respect of denominational, separate or dissentient schools.
Application to territories and territorial authorities	30.	A reference in this Charter to a Province or to the legislative assembly or legislature of a province shall be deemed to include a reference to the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, or to the appropriate legislative authority thereof, as the case may be.
Legislative powers not extended	31.	Nothing in this Charter extends the legislative powers of any body or authority.

### **Application of Charter**

Application of Charter	32.	(1) This Charter applies (a) to the Parliament and government of Canada in respect of all matters within the authority of Parliament including all matters relating to the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories;
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and

(b) to the legislature and government of each province in respect of all matters within the authority of the legislature of each province.

Exception

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), [section 15](#) shall not have effect until three years after this section comes into force.

Exception where express declaration

33. (1) Parliament or the legislature of a province may expressly declare in an Act of Parliament or of the legislature, as the case may be, that the Act or a provision thereof shall operate notwithstanding a provision included in [section 2](#) or [sections 7 to 15](#) of this Charter.

Operation of exception

(2) An Act or a provision of an Act in respect of which a declaration made under this section is in effect shall have such operation as it would have but for the provision of this Charter referred to in the declaration.

Five year limitation

(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.

Re-enactment

(4) Parliament or the legislature of a province may re-enact a declaration made under subsection (1).

Five year limitation

(5) Subsection (3) applies in respect of a re-enactment made under subsection (4).

**Citation**

Citation                    34.            This Part may be cited as the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

## **PART II RIGHTS OF THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLES OF CANADA**

Recognition of    35.            (1) The existing aboriginal and treaty rights  
existing  
aboriginal and  
treaty rights

Definition of                    (2) In this Act, "aboriginal peoples of  
"aboriginal  
peoples of  
Canada"

Land claims                    (3) For greater certainty, in subsection (1)  
agreements  
"treaty rights" includes rights that now exist  
by way of land claims agreements or may be so  
acquired.

Aboriginal and                    (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of  
treaty rights  
are guaranteed  
equally to  
both sexes

Commitment to    35.1            The government of Canada and the provincial  
participation  
in  
constitutional  
conference

(a) a constitutional  
conference that includes  
in its agenda an item  
relating to the proposed  
amendment, composed of  
the Prime Minister of  
Canada and the first  
ministers of the  
provinces, will be

convened by the Prime  
Minister of Canada; and

- (b) the Prime Minister of  
Canada will invite  
representatives of the  
aboriginal peoples of  
Canada to participate in  
the discussions on that  
item.

### **PART III**

#### **EQUALIZATION AND REGIONAL DISPARITIES**

**Commitment to  
promote equal  
opportunities**

36. (1) Without altering the legislative  
authority of Parliament or of the provincial  
legislatures, or the rights of any of them  
with respect to the exercise of their  
legislative authority, Parliament and the  
legislatures, together with the government of  
Canada and the provincial governments, are  
committed to
- (a) promoting equal  
opportunities for the  
well-being of Canadians;
  - (b) furthering economic  
development to reduce  
disparity in  
opportunities; and
  - (c) providing essential  
public services of  
reasonable quality to  
all Canadians.

**Commitment  
respecting  
public  
services**

- (2) Parliament and the government of Canada  
are committed to the principle of making  
equalization payments to ensure that  
provincial governments have sufficient  
revenues to provide reasonably comparable  
levels of public services at reasonably  
comparable levels of taxation.

**PART IV  
CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE**

37.

**PART IV.I  
CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCES**

37.1

**PART V  
PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING CONSTITUTION  
OF CANADA**

General  
procedure for  
amending  
Constitution  
of Canada

38. (1) An amendment to the Constitution of Canada may be made by proclamation issued by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada where so authorized by
- (a) resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons; and
  - (b) resolutions of the legislative assemblies of at least two-thirds of the provinces that have, in the aggregate, according to the then latest general census, at least fifty per cent of the population of all the provinces.

Majority of  
members

- (2) An amendment made under subsection (1) that derogates from the legislative powers, the proprietary rights or any other rights or

privileges of the legislature or government of a province shall require a resolution supported by a majority of the members of each of the Senate, the House of Commons and the legislative assemblies required under subsection (1).

**Expression of dissent**

(3) An amendment referred to in subsection (2) shall not have effect in a province the legislative assembly of which has expressed its dissent thereto by resolution supported by a majority of its members prior to the issue of the proclamation to which the amendment relates unless that legislative assembly, subsequently, by resolution supported by a majority of its members, revokes its dissent and authorizes the amendment.

**Revocation of dissent**

(4) A resolution of dissent made for the purposes of subsection (3) may be revoked at any time before or after the issue of the proclamation to which it relates.

**Restriction on proclamation**

39. (1) A proclamation shall not be issued under [subsection 38\(1\)](#) before the expiration of one year from the adoption of the resolution initiating the amendment procedure thereunder, unless the legislative assembly of each province has previously adopted a resolution of assent or dissent.

**Idem**

(2) A proclamation shall not be issued under [subsection 38\(1\)](#) after the expiration of three years from the adoption of the resolution initiating the amendment procedure thereunder.

**Compensation**

40. Where an amendment is made under [subsection 38\(1\)](#) that transfers provincial legislative powers relating to education or other cultural matters from provincial legislatures to Parliament, Canada shall provide reasonable compensation to any province to which the amendment does not apply.

**Amendment by**

41. An amendment to the Constitution of Canada in



unanimous  
consent

relation to the following matters may be made by proclamation issued by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada only where authorized by resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons and of the legislative assembly of each province:

- (a) the office of the Queen,  
the Governor General and  
the Lieutenant Governor  
of a province;
- (b) the right of a province  
to a number of members  
in the House of Commons  
not less than the number  
of Senators by which the  
province is entitled to  
be represented at the  
time this Part comes  
into force;
- (c) subject to [section 43](#),  
the use of the English  
or the French language;
- (d) the composition of the  
Supreme Court of Canada;  
and
- (e) an amendment to this  
Part.

Amendment by  
general  
procedure

42. (1) An amendment to the Constitution of Canada in relation to the following matters may be made only in accordance with [subsection 38\(1\)](#):

- (a) the principle of  
proportionate  
representation of the  
provinces in the House  
of Commons prescribed by  
the Constitution of  
Canada;
- (b) the powers of the Senate  
and the method of  
selecting Senators;

- (c) the number of members by which a province is entitled to be represented in the Senate and the residence qualifications of Senators;
- (d) subject to [paragraph 41\(d\)](#), the Supreme Court of Canada;
- (e) the extension of existing provinces into the territories; and
- (f) notwithstanding any other law or practice, the establishment of new provinces.

#### Exception

(2) [Subsections 38\(2\)](#) to [\(4\)](#) do not apply in respect of amendments in relation to matters referred to in subsection (1).

#### Amendment of provisions relating to some but not all provinces

43. An amendment to the Constitution of Canada in relation to any provision that applies to one or more, but not all, provinces, including
- (a) any alteration to boundaries between provinces, and
  - (b) any amendment to any provision that relates to the use of the English or the French language within a province,

may be made by proclamation issued by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada only where so authorized by resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons and of the legislative assembly of each province to which the amendment applies.

#### Amendments by Parliament

44. Subject to [sections 41](#) and [42](#), Parliament may exclusively make laws amending the Constitution of Canada in relation to the

executive government of Canada or the Senate and House of Commons.

- |                                       |     |   |
|---------------------------------------|-----|---|
| Amendments by provincial legislatures | 45. | Subject to <a href="#">section 41</a> , the legislature of each province may exclusively make laws amending the constitution of the province.   |
| Initiation of amendment procedures    | 46. | (1) The procedures for amendment under <a href="#">sections 38</a> , <a href="#">41</a> , <a href="#">42</a> and <a href="#">43</a> may be initiated either by the Senate or the House of Commons or by the legislative assembly of a province.<br><br>(2) A resolution of assent made for the purposes of this Part may be revoked at any time before the issue of a proclamation authorized by it.  |
| Revocation of authorization           |     |   |
| Amendments without Senate resolution  | 47. | (1) An amendment to the Constitution of Canada made by proclamation under <a href="#">section 38</a> , <a href="#">41</a> , <a href="#">42</a> or <a href="#">43</a> may be made without a resolution of the Senate authorizing the issue of the proclamation if, within one hundred and eighty days after the adoption by the House of Commons of a resolution authorizing its issue, the Senate has not adopted such a resolution and if, at any time after the expiration of that period, the House of Commons again adopts the resolution.<br><br>(2) Any period when Parliament is prorogued or dissolved shall not be counted in computing the one hundred and eighty day period referred to in subsection (1). |
| Computation of period                 |     |   |
| Advice to issue proclamation          | 48. | The Queen's Privy Council for Canada shall advise the Governor General to issue a proclamation under this Part forthwith on the adoption of the resolutions required for an amendment made by proclamation under this Part.   |
| Constitutional conference             | 49. | A constitutional conference composed of the Prime Minister of Canada and the first ministers of the provinces shall be convened by the Prime Minister of Canada within fifteen  |

years after this Part comes into force to review the provisions of this Part.

**PART VI  
AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION ACT,  
1867**

50.

51.

**PART VII  
GENERAL**

Primacy of  
Constitution  
of Canada

52. (1) The Constitution of Canada is the supreme law of Canada, and any law that is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution is, to the extent of the inconsistency, of no force or effect.

Constitution  
of Canada

(2) The Constitution of Canada includes  
(a) the *Canada Act 1982*,  
including this Act;  
(b) the Acts and orders  
referred to in the  
schedule; and  
(c) any amendment to any Act  
or order referred to in  
paragraph (a) or (b).

Amendments to  
Constitution  
of Canada

(3) Amendments to the Constitution of Canada shall be made only in accordance with the authority contained in the Constitution of Canada.

Repeals and  
new names

53. (1) The enactments referred to in Column I of the schedule are hereby repealed or amended to

the extent indicated in Column II thereof and, unless repealed, shall continue as law in Canada under the names set out in Column III thereof.

**Consequential  
amendments**

(2) Every enactment, except the *Canada Act 1982*, that refers to an enactment referred to in the schedule by the name in Column I thereof is hereby amended by substituting for that name the corresponding name in Column III thereof, and any British North America Act not referred to in the schedule may be cited as the *Constitution Act* followed by the year and number, if any, of its enactment.

**Repeal and  
consequential  
amendments**

54. Part IV is repealed on the day that is one year after this Part comes into force and this section may be repealed and this Act renumbered, consequentially upon the repeal of Part IV and this section, by proclamation issued by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada.

[Repealed]

54.1

**French version  
of  
Constitution  
of Canada**

55. A French version of the portions of the Constitution of Canada referred to in the schedule shall be prepared by the Minister of Justice of Canada as expeditiously as possible and, when any portion thereof sufficient to warrant action being taken has been so prepared, it shall be put forward for enactment by proclamation issued by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada pursuant to the procedure then applicable to an amendment of the same provisions of the Constitution of Canada.

**English and  
French  
versions of  
certain  
constitutional  
texts**

56. Where any portion of the Constitution of Canada has been or is enacted in English and French or where a French version of any portion of the Constitution is enacted pursuant to [section 55](#), the English and French versions of that portion of the Constitution are equally authoritative.

English and French versions of this Act	57.	The English and French versions of this Act are equally authoritative.
Commencement	58.	Subject to <a href="#">section 59</a> , this Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation issued by the Queen or the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada.
Commencement of <a href="#">paragraph 23(1)(a)</a> in respect of Quebec	59.	(1) <a href="#">Paragraph 23(1)(a)</a> shall come into force in respect of Quebec on a day to be fixed by proclamation issued by the Queen or the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada.
Authorization of Quebec		(2) A proclamation under subsection (1) shall be issued only where authorized by the legislative assembly or government of Quebec.
Repeal of this section		(3) This section may be repealed on the day <a href="#">paragraph 23(1)(a)</a> comes into force in respect of Quebec and this Act amended and renumbered, consequentially upon the repeal of this section, by proclamation issued by the Queen or the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada.
Short title and citations	60.	This Act may be cited as the <i>Constitution Act, 1982</i> , and the Constitution Acts 1867 to 1975 (No. 2) and this Act may be cited together as the <i>Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1982</i> .
References	61.	A reference to the " <i>Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1982</i> " shall be deemed to include a reference to the " <i>Constitution Amendment Proclamation, 1983</i> ".

## SCHEDULE TO THE CONSTITUTION ACT, 1982

### MODERNIZATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Item	Column I	Column II	Column III
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	Act Affected	Amendment	New Name
1.	British North America Act, 1867, 30-31 Vict., c. 3 (U.K.)	<p>(1) Section 1 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:</p> <p>"1. This Act may be cited as the <i>Constitution Act, 1867</i>."</p> <p>(2) Section 20 is repealed.</p> <p>(3) Class 1 of section 91 is repealed.</p> <p>(4) Class 1 of section 92 is repealed.</p>	Constitution Act, 1867
2.	An Act to amend and continue the Act 32-33 Victoria chapter 3; and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba, 1870, 33 Vict., c. 3 (Can.)	<p>(1) The long title is repealed and the following substituted therefor: "<i>Manitoba Act, 1870</i>."</p> <p>(2) Section 20 is repealed.</p>	Manitoba Act, 1870
3.	Order of Her Majesty in Council admitting Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory into the union, dated the 23rd day of June, 1870		Rupert's Land and North-Western Territory Order
4.	Order of Her Majesty in Council admitting British Columbia into the		British Columbia Terms of Union

Union, dated the  
16th day of May,  
1871

5. British North America Act, 1871, 34-35 Vict., c. 28 (U.K.)

[Section 1](#) is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"1. This Act may be cited as the *Constitution Act, 1871*."

Constitution Act, 1871
6. Order of Her Majesty in Council admitting Prince Edward Island into the Union, dated the 26th day of June, 1873.

Prince Edward Island Terms of Union
7. Parliament of Canada Act, 1875, 38-39 Vict., c. 38 (U.K.)

[Parliament of Canada Act](#), 1875
8. Order of Her Majesty in Council admitting all British possessions and Territories in North America and islands adjacent thereto into the Union, dated the 31st day of July, 1880.

Adjacent Territories Order
9. British North America Act, 1886, 49-50 Vict., c. 35 (U.K.)

[Section 3](#) is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"3. This Act may be cited as the *Constitution Act, 1886*."

Constitution Act, 1886
10. Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act, 1889, 52-53 Vict.,

Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act, 1889



- c. 28 (U.K.)
11. Canadian Speaker (Appointment of Deputy) Act, 1895, 2nd Sess., 59 Vict., c. 3 (U.K.) The Act is repealed.
  12. The Alberta Act, 1905, 4-5 Edw. VII, c. 3 (Can.) Alberta Act
  13. The Saskatchewan Act, 1905, 4-5 Edw. VII, c. 42 (Can.) Saskatchewan Act
  14. British North America Act, 1907, 7 Edw. VII, c. 11 (U.K.) [Section 2](#) is repealed and the following substituted therefor:  
"2. This Act may be cited as the *Constitution Act, 1907*." Constitution Act, 1907
  15. British North America Act, 1915, 5-6 Geo. V, c. 45 (U.K.) [Section 3](#) is repealed and the following substituted therefor:  
"3. This Act may be cited as the *Constitution Act, 1915*." Constitution Act, 1915
  16. British North America Act, 1930, 20-21, Geo. V, c. 26 (U.K.) [Section 3](#) is repealed and the following substituted therefor:  
"3. This Act may be cited as the *Constitution Act, 1930*." Constitution Act, 1930
  17. Statute of Westminster, 1931, 22 Geo. V, c. 4 (U.K.) In so far as they apply to Canada,  
(a) [section 4](#) is repealed; and  
(b) subsection 7(1) is repealed. Statute of Westminster, 1931
  18. British North [Section 2](#) is repealed and the following Constitution Act,

	America Act, 1940, 3-4 Geo. VI, c. 36 (U.K.)	substituted therefor:  "2. This Act may be cited as the <i>Constitution Act, 1940.</i> "	1940
19.	British North America Act, 1943, 6-7 Geo. VI, c. 30 (U.K.)	The Act is repealed.	
20.	British North America Act, 1946, 9-10 Geo. VI, c. 63 (U.K.)	The Act is repealed.	
21.	British North America Act, 1949, 12-13 Geo. VI, c. 22 (U.K.)	<a href="#">Section 3</a> is repealed and the following substituted therefor:  "3. This Act may be cited as the <i>Newfoundland Act.</i> "	Newfoundland Act
22.	British North America (No. 2) Act, 1949, 13 Geo. VI, c. 81 (U.K.)	The Act is repealed.	
23.	British North America Act, 1951, 14-15 Geo. VI, c. 32 (U.K.)	The Act is repealed.	
24.	British North America Act, 1952, 1 Eliz. II, c. 15 (Can.)	The Act is repealed.	
25.	British North America Act, 1960, 9 Eliz. II, c. 2 (U.K.)	<a href="#">Section 2</a> is repealed and the following substituted therefor:  "2. This Act may be cited as the <i>Constitution Act, 1960.</i> "	Constitution Act, 1960
26.	British North America Act, 1964,	<a href="#">Section 2</a> is repealed and the following	Constitution Act, 1964

- 12-13 Eliz. II, c. 73 (U.K.) substituted therefor:
- "2. This Act may be cited as the *Constitution Act, 1964*."
27. British North America Act, 1965, 14 Eliz. II, c. 4, Part I (Can.) [Section 2](#) is repealed and the following substituted therefor: Constitution Act, 1965
- "2. This Part may be cited as the *Constitution Act, 1965*."
28. British North America Act, 1974, 23 Eliz. II, c. 13, Part I (Can.) [Section 3](#), as amended by 25-26 Eliz. II, c. 28, s. 38(1) (Can.), is repealed and the following substituted therefor: Constitution Act, 1974
- "3. This Part may be cited as the *Constitution Act, 1974*."
29. British North America Act, 1975, 23-24 Eliz. II, c. 28, Part I (Can.) [Section 3](#), as amended by 25-26 Eliz. II, c. 28, s. 31 (Can.), is repealed and the following substituted therefor: Constitution Act (No. 1), 1975
- "3. This Part may be cited as the *Constitution Act (No. 1), 1975*."
30. British North America Act (No. 2), 1975, 23-24 Eliz. II, c. 53 (Can.) [Section 3](#) is repealed and the following substituted therefor: Constitution Act (No. 2), 1975
- "3. This Act may be cited as the *Constitution Act (No. 2), 1975*."