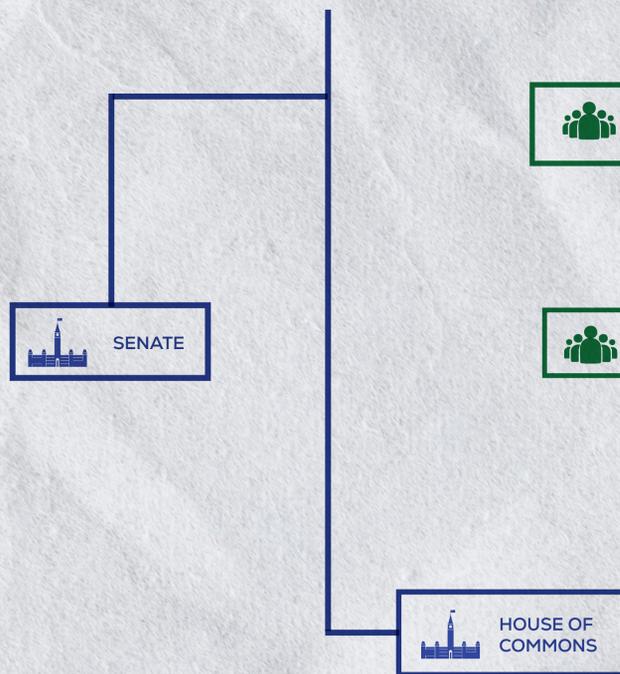




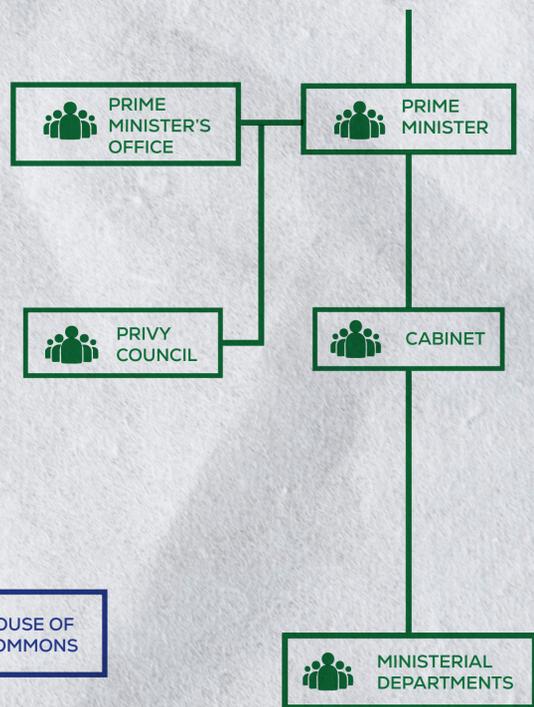
### THE CROWN

In a constitutional monarchy, the power to govern officially lies with the Crown, but it is entrusted to the government. The Crown represents, and is the source of, sovereign authority. The Crown's powers and privileges include summoning or dissolving parliament, ratifying treaties, and giving Royal Assent to legislation. The Canadian Crown today is legally distinct from the British Crown.

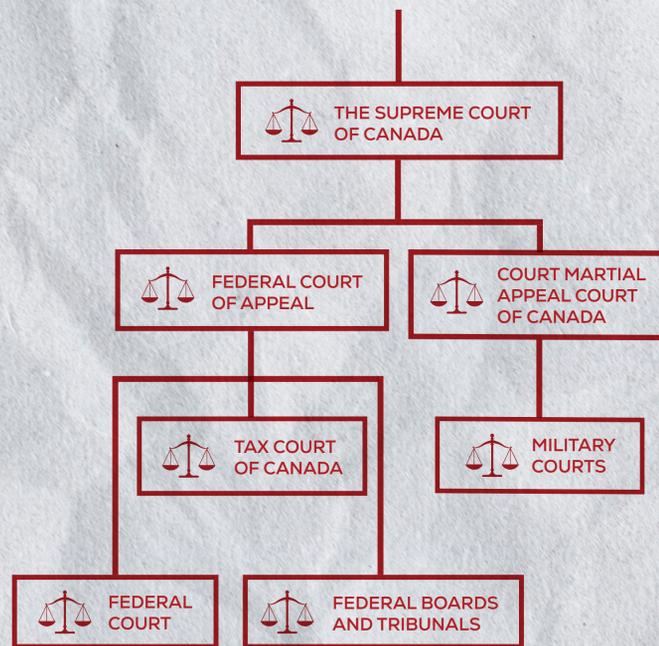
### LEGISLATIVE PASSES LAW



### EXECUTIVE IMPLEMENTS LAW



### JUDICIAL INTERPRETS LAW



#### ORDER-IN-COUNCIL

Orders-in-council are formal notices, or legislative orders, that are drafted by Cabinet and approved by the Governor General. They address a wide range of issues and do not need to go through Parliament to be implemented.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE VS KING'S PRIVY COUNCIL FOR CANADA VS PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

The King's Privy Council for Canada (also called the Privy Council) is an advisory body that advises the monarch on state and constitutional affairs. It is made up of bodies such as the Cabinet, and councillors who are appointed for life by the Governor General on the Prime Minister's recommendation. The Privy Council Office is a non-partisan, central governmental agency that offers advice and support to the government. It is led by the clerk of the Privy Council, who is also the head of the civil service, secretary to the Cabinet, and deputy minister to the Prime Minister. The Privy Council Office overlaps, and shares a building with, the Prime Minister's Office, which is a central agency that conducts administrative tasks such as government appointments, policy advice, communications, and strategizing.

#### ROYAL ASSENT

Royal Assent is the Head of State's approval of a bill that has gone through both the Senate and the House of Commons. Royal Assent can be given either through a traditional Royal Assent ceremony in the Senate Chamber, or by the Governor General signing the bill, and the act (often) goes into force on the same day. Royal Assent has never been refused on the federal level.

#### OFFICIAL OPPOSITION

Canada has a multi-party system, and the opposition party – a political party that does not win enough seats to form a government – with the most seats becomes the Official Opposition, and its leader is called the Leader of the Opposition.

#### QUESTION PERIOD

Question Period takes place each day the House of Commons is in session. It lasts for 45 minutes, and is an opportunity for MPs to ask ministers and the Prime Minister questions.

#### SHADOW CABINET

A shadow cabinet is a collection of MPs within an opposition party, each of whom focus on one (or more) government departments (members of the Cabinet) to whom they present questions, criticisms, and suggestions during the House of Commons question period.

#### BILLS VS LAWS

A bill is a proposal that is introduced in either the Senate or House of Commons to create a new law or change an existing one. The bill's sponsor is the senator or MP who introduced it to their chamber. The bill must be approved (in identical forms) by both the Senate and House of Commons, and receive Royal Assent. Once this process is complete, the bill becomes a law. Laws passed in Parliament are also referred to as acts or legislation.

#### PARLIAMENT VS GOVERNMENT

The Canadian federal government is divided into three branches – legislative, executive, and judicial – and is responsible for creating and administering laws, as well as administering programs and services. Parliament refers specifically to the legislative branch of government (the Crown, Senate, and House of Commons).

NATIONAL	PROVINCIAL	BOTH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Debt and Property</li> <li>Regulation of Trade/Commerce</li> <li>Unemployment Insurance</li> <li>Direct/Indirect Taxation</li> <li>Postal Service</li> <li>Census/Statistics</li> <li>Navigation/Shipping</li> <li>Defence</li> <li>Quarantine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct Taxation within Province</li> <li>Management/Sale of Public Lands belonging to Province</li> <li>Prisons</li> <li>Hospitals</li> <li>Municipalities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immigration</li> <li>Agriculture</li> <li>Old Age Pensions</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ferries (interprovincial/international)</li> <li>Currency/Coinage</li> <li>Banking/Incorporation of Banks/Paper Money</li> <li>Weights and Measures</li> <li>Bankruptcy</li> <li>Patents</li> <li>Copyrights</li> <li>Indian Status and Reserves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formalization of Marriage</li> <li>Property and Civil Rights</li> <li>Administration of Civil/Criminal Justice</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Incorporation of Companies</li> <li>Natural Resources</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Citizenship</li> <li>Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries</li> <li>Marriage/Divorce</li> <li>Criminal Law, including Criminal Procedure</li> <li>Penitentiaries</li> <li>Works connecting provinces; beyond boundaries of one province; within a province but to the advantage of Canada or more than one province.</li> </ul>		