

The political system of Canada





- The National Flag of Canada also known as the Maple Leaf, is a red flag with a white square in its centre. The flag made its first appearance on February 15, 1965; the date is now celebrated as National Flag of Canada Day.
- The Royal Union Flag is also an official flag in Canada, used as a symbol of Canada's membership in the Commonwealth of Nations. The Union Flag remains a component of other Canadian flags, including the provincial flags of British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario.



Political system.

- Canada has a **parliamentary government** with strong democratic traditions. Parliament is composed of the elected House of Commons, and an appointed Senate. Each Member of Parliament in the House of Commons is elected by simple majority. General elections must be called by the prime minister within five years of previous elections.
- Members of the **Senate** are chosen by the prime minister and formally appointed by the Governor General and serve until age 75.

Senate

- The Upper Chamber consists of 104 senators, assigned by governor general with the prime minister's approval.



- ◎ **Legislative brunch of power** - the House of Commons, the senate and governor general. Theoretically governor general can refuse to approve the legislative act, accepted by the senate and the House of Commons.

House of Commons

- The members of parliament are selected in the House of Commons from the constituencies . The number of members of the House of Commons is determined on the basis of the population and each province or territory.



- Canada is also a **constitutional monarchy**, with The Crown acting as a symbolic or ceremonial executive. The Crown consists of Queen Elizabeth II (legal head of state), the governor general (acting head of state), and provincial lieutenant-governors, who perform most of the monarch's ceremonial roles. The political executive consists of the prime minister (head of government) and the Cabinet (30 members) and carries out the day-to-day decisions of government. The Cabinet is made up of ministers usually selected from the House of Commons and headed by the prime minister who is normally the leader of the party that holds the confidence of the House of Commons.

- The functions of executive power in Canada are distributed between the Head of The State and the Head of Government. The British monarch, whom in the country the governor general of Canada represents is Head of The State. Prime Minister is the Head of Government.



Michaëlle
Jean- the
governor
general of
Canada
from
September
27, 2005.



Stephen Joseph Harper (born April 30, 1959) is the 22nd and current Prime Minister of Canada.



- Queen Elizabeth II (legal head of state).

Judicial Branch

- Canada's judiciary plays an important role in interpreting laws and has the power to strike down laws that violate the Constitution.
- The Supreme Court of Canada is the highest court and its nine members are appointed by the governor general on the advice of the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.



○ Supreme Court of Canada in Ottawa.



Legislative
(parliament)

- Senate
- The House of Commons

Executive
(The Head of State and the Head of Government-prime minister)

• Government



• Cabinet of ministers

Judicial

• The Supreme Court of Canada

Remember!

- Canada is federative parliamentary democratic state with the monarchist form of administration. Head of The State - queen of Great Britain (title "of the Queen of Canada"). It is presented by the governor general, who is assigned according to the recommendation of the prime minister of Canada (Head of Government) to 5 years. Legislative authority in the bicameral parliament (the Upper Chamber - the senate and the House of Commons). Executive power in government (cabinet of ministers). The Judicial branch - Supreme Court of Canada.