## I'm not a bot



```
Canada is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy, rooted in the Westminster tradition. The system involves three main components: the Crown, the Senate, and the House of Commons. Responsibilities for lawmaking are shared among federal, provincial, and territorial governments, with judicial oversight ensuring constitutional
 adherence. The Constitution governs the roles of the Crown as well as the Executive and Legislative branches. The Governor General, appointed by the Sovereign on the Prime Ministers recommendation, exercises executive authority in the Crowns name. That function involves ceremonial roles and powers like granting royal assent and appointing the
Prime Minister. The Legislative Branch, or Parliament, is bicameral, with the appointed Senate and the elected House of Commons. Legislation must pass both chambers and receive royal assent to become law. The Executive Branch, led by the Prime Minister and cabinet, implements laws and policies, with cabinet ministers being collectively and
 individually accountable to Parliament. The system ensures responsible government, requiring majority support in the House of Commons through the confidence convention. Canada is a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy, founded on the rule of law and respect for rights and freedoms. The government acts in the name of the
Crown but derives its authority from the Canada parliamentary system stems from the British, or Westminster, tradition. Parliament consists of the Crown, the Senate, and the House of Commons, and laws are enacted once they are agreed to by all three parts. Since Canada is a federal state, responsibility for lawmaking is shared
among one federal, ten provincial and three territorial governments. The judiciary is responsible for the interpretation and application of the law and three territorial governments. The Canadian Constitution sets forth the system of fundamental laws and principles that outline the nature, functions, and
 limits of Canadas system of government, both federal and provincial. It prescribes which powers and authorities of the Government, and it sets limits on those powers. It also lays out the powers and authorities of the Government, and it sets limits on those of the Senate and the House of Commons
The Constitution involves more than a single document. The Constitution Act, 1867 brought Canada into being with a constitution Some of Canadas most important
rules are not matters of law but are conventions or practices. Diagram of Canadas parliamentary system, showing the Crown, Executive Branch (Povernment) Prime Minister and Cabinet Legislative Branch (Parliament) Senate Upper
Chamber of 105Senators appointed by the Governor General to represent regions of the country House of Commons Lower Chamber of 343 members elected to represent the people from their electoral district The Crown: Head of State represent the people from their electoral district The Crown: Head of State represent the people from their electoral district The Crown: Head of State represent the people from their electoral district The Crown: Head of State represent the people from their electoral district The Crown: Head of State represent the people from their electoral district The Crown: Head of State represent the people from their electoral district The Crown: Head of State represent the people from their electoral district The Crown: Head of State represent the people from their electoral district The Crown: Head of State represent the people from their electoral district The Crown: Head of State represent the people from their electoral district The Crown: Head of State represent the people from their electoral district The Crown: Head of State represent the people from their electoral district The Crown: Head of State represent the people from their electoral district The Crown: Head of State represent the people from their electoral district The Crown: Head of State represent the people from the people
Branch (Parliament) Senate: Upper Chamber of 105 appointed Senators representing the people of electoral districts In Canada, executive authority is formally vested in the Crown (the Sovereign), and it is exercised in its name by the Governor General, acting on the
advice of the Prime Minister and the Constitution reserves certain prerogatives of government for the Crown, including the powers to: give royal assent to bill passed by the Senate and the House of Commons so that they become law; appoint holders of many
 important offices (e.g., judicial and diplomatic); dissolve Parliament before elections, and to open and close parliamentary sessions (at the beginning of each parliamentary session, the Governments objectives for the upcoming session); and choose the
 Prime Minister (by convention, the leader of the party with the most seats in the House of Commons following a general election). The Governor General is appointed by the Sovereign on the recommendation of the Prime Minister for a tenure of usually five years which may be extended at the discretion of the Sovereign. As the Sovereigns
representative, the Governor General is the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Armed Forces, performs several ceremonial functions, and represents Canada in state visits and in other international events. The Legislative Branch (Parliament) Parliament is Canadas legislature, the federal institution with the power to make laws, to raise taxes, and
to authorize government spending. The Parliament of Canada is bicameral, meaning it has two chambers: the Senate and the House of Commons, by a minister. Bills calling for the spending of public revenues or for the imposing of taxes must
originate in the House of Commons. Once introduced, a bill is subjected to a detailed process of review, debate, examination and amendment through both Houses before it is ready to receive final approval. The House of Commons also considers items of Private Members Business, that is, bills and motions proposed by members who are not cabinet
ministers. To become law, all legislation must be adopted by both Houses in identical form and receive royal assent. For more information, see the Our Procedure article about the legislative process. The Senate The Senat
to a recommendation by the Independent Advisory Board for Senate Appointments regions, provinces and territories. Once appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister. The House of
Commons The House of Commons, or lower House, is the elected assembly of the Parliament of Canada. Its members are elected by Canadians to represent defined electoral districts or constituencies, also known as ridings. There are currently 343 seats in the House of Commons. A government formed by the party or the coalition of parties holding
most seats in the House of Commons is known as a majority government. When the party in power holds more seats than any other party but falls short of a clear majority in the House, the government is referred to as a minority government. When the party but falls short of a clear majority in the House, the government is referred to as a minority government.
Executive Branch In Canada, executive authority is vested in the Crown and carried out by the Governor in Councilthe Prime Minister and cabinet. Once appointed, the Prime Minister and cabinet advisers, usually from among the elected members of Parliament belonging to the governing party, who are made members of the Privy
Council and then sworn in as ministers. Collectively, they are known as cabinet and are each responsible for individual portfolios or departments, usually assisted by other members of Parliament who have been appointed as parliamentary secretaries. Cabinet is the key decision-making forum in the Canadian government. It leads and directs the
executive branch of government. Cabinet acts as an executive council that develops policies to govern these policies into law. Responsibility Our parliamentary system requires that the government and Ministerial Responsibly.
Cabinet ministers are individually responsible to Parliament for the exercise of their powers as heads of their departments and are also collectively accountable for all decisions of cabinetsuch as setting or changes to existing legislation, authorizing the
signing of a treaty or the deployment of Canadian forces to a conflict zone and in committees, work to hold the governmentthrough cabinetpublicly accountable for its decisions. The Confidence Convention By constitutional convention, the Prime Minister and the
cabinet can continue to exercise authority only with the consent and approval of the majority of the members of the House of Commons. This provision is referred to as the confidence convention. If the government is defeated in the House of Commons on a confidence question, the Prime Minister is expected to resign or seek the dissolution of
Parliament so that a general election be held. As the confidence convention is an unwritten parliamentary practice, it is not always clear what constitutes a question of confidence convention for the
granting of supply, motions in relation to the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, and motions the government clearly identifies as questions of confidence are usually recognized as such. Political Parties in Canada Political parties are organizations that bring together a group of people committed to a particular approach to governing and
 who pursue shared goals bases on a common vision. This approach is expressed through policies. Parties seek political power to be able to implement their policies. Most members of Parliament belong to a political party are collectively referred to as
that partys parliamentary caucus. Members may also be independent of any party affiliation. The Parliament of Commons) provide additional financial allowances and funding to political parties with at least 12 members in the House of Commons. The
Standing Orders do not provide a definition of what constitutes a recognized party, however according to recent practice and Speaker decisions, a political party must have at least 12 elected members to be procedurally considered a recognized party in the House of Commons. The Role of Opposition Parties in Canada Public debate on proposed
legislation, on public policy and on the conduct of the executive is essential to the work of Parliament. Opposition parties lead and focus on the representative and watchdog functions performed by members of Parliament. They work to ensure that legislation is carefully considered, and that differing views on important initiatives are publicly
expressed and defended. By convention, the party with the second-largest number of seats in the House is designated as the official opposition, and enjoys special procedural considerations, such as unlimited time to participate in certain
debates, the right to ask the first question during the daily question period, and being recognized in debate immediately after the minister who speaks first on behalf of the government when government bills or motions are introduced. By law, the Leader of the Opposition must be consulted before certain important decisions and appointments are
made by the government. The leaders of recognized opposition parties to be given the floor should they rise to ask a question during question period. The Standing Orders of the House of Commons provide opportunities for recognized opposition parties to respond
to ministers statements, to propose motions on allotted or opposition days, and to chair certain standing committees. Opportunities to participate in debate of bills and motions, to make statements and to ask questions during question period are distributed in proportion to the number of members each party has in the House. For More Information:
Canadian Parliament is derived from the Westminster model of parliamentary government, a system of government is the canadian federal government is the
 administrative body of Canada and is formally called His Majestys Government. Specifically, it refers to the executive body composed of the Head of Government, who leads the executive body of the government. Additionally, the
Westminster model has an executive branch formed from the legislative branchs members and has Parliamentary opposition parties. Canada is described as a full democracy with egalitarian, liberal, and moderate politics to steer away from extremist
 ideologies. Source: Pixabay The structure of the Canadian government was initially laid out in the Constitution Act of 1867, as its former name, the British North America Act of 1867, by the British Parliament. The act divided legislative powers between the federal and provincial governments and federal legislature from the legislative assembly. The
King of Canada (French: Roi du Canada) exercises sovereign power through the regal offices and the Kings Privy Council (KPC). Being a constitutional monarchy, the monarchy of the state. On the advice of the Prime Minister, the King appointed
the federal viceregal representative, called the Governor General is given the monarch and is responsible for maintaining Canadas relationship with the royal household. It is a group of personal consultants to the monarch for state and constitutional business. The Privy
Council members consist of the Cabinet of Canada and the Privy Council Office, and hence, the monarch is called the King-in-Council or the Government of Canadas secretariat and the Cabinet of Canadas secretariat a
Canada and is the key decision-making forum in Canada. The Cabinet is a committee within the larger KPC chaired by the Prime Minister. Upon recommendation of the executive branch of the government. It is responsible for developing policies to govern the
country and introducing bills to transform these policies into actionable laws, including a few bizarre laws, some of which are still enforced today. The Confidence Convention must favour the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, thereby enjoying the confidence of the majority in the House and retaining the government. Each Cabinet minister heads a
government portfolio and the corresponding ministry, known as departments or agencies. A few critical departments are finance, foreign affairs, industry, justice, and health. Parliamentary Secretaries and Deputy Ministers assist the Cabinet ministers. The Public Services, including the central agencies, ministerial departments, and other
 independent agencies and offices; and the Canadian Armed Forces, including the Canadian Army, Navy, Air Force, Intelligence Command and Military Police, constitute the executive. Trivia: Cabinet meetings are held in secrecy, and minutes have not been accessible to the public for 30 years. Most Cabinet decisions are unanimous, but a minister
may resign if there are serious disagreements. Within the Canadian government, the Parliament of Canada is the legislative body seated at Parliament is headed by the sovereign monarch, represented by the Governor
General (GG). It is bicameral, having two chambers: the Senate (the upper house) and the House of Commons (the lower house). Source: Unsplash The Parliament can make laws, raise taxes, and create financial budgets. Most of the critical legislation originates in the House, which is also the more dominant of the two chambers because it is the only
elected body in the Parliament. Currently, there is a provision for 105 Senators, representing the four divisions equally: the Maritime Provinces, the Western Provinces, the Western Provinces, and Quebec. Additionally, six senators represent Newfoundland and Labrador, each from the three territories. The Governor General appoints the Senators based on the
recommendations of the Prime Minister. Except for the right to commence financial legislation, the Senate exercises all the powers of the House of Commons of Canada, each elected from an electoral district (more in section 3).
The Canadian citizens elect the Members through the general elections and the by-elections. Abid Salahi In Canada, the Kings role as the Head of Government, is much like
the CEO of the company, handling daily administration and policy-making. Much like how a CEO requires a balance of creative vision and operational efficiency, Canadas government to work harmoniously. Abid Salahi, Co-founder &
CEO, Finly Wealth Canada has a multi-party system, with two historically dominant political parties, namely the centre-left Liberal Party of Canada, including its predecessors under various names. Newer parties, such as the Green Party of Canada, are highlighting green politics and are gaining
representative prominence, too. Source: Pexels The first Canadian parliament was formed in 1867 with the Conservative Party as the governing party and Sir John A. Macdonald as the Prime Minister. The current 44th Canadian Parliament was formed in 2021 and led by the Liberal Party headed by PM Justin Trudeau, with 160 seats as a minority.
There have been 29 Prime Ministers whom the Governor General has called to form federal governments. Trivia: A political party must have at least 12 members to be considered a recognized party for Parliamentary proceedings. Aseem Jha In Canadas parliamentary system, the Head of State and the Head of Government play distinct yet
 interconnected roles pivotal to governance. As a Canadian myself, Ive come to appreciate this nuanced division firsthand. The Head of State, represented by the monarch or the Governor General, embodies the nations unity and tradition, serving as a symbol of continuity. On the other hand, the Prime Minister, as the Head of Government, holds
 while honoring its democratic principles. Aseem Jha, Founder & Head of Customer Delivery, Legal Consulting Pro In the House, Members of Parliament (MPs) are elected from federal electoral districts, also known as constituency or riding. The electoral districts are geographical areas with specific populations and distinct boundaries and are spread
over Canadas provinces and territories. Currently, there are 338 electoral districts in Canada. The boundaries of electoral districts are subject to change following every 10-year census. The current redistribution process occurred from February 9, 2022, to September 23, 2023. As a result, the electoral boundaries have changed, and the number of
 electoral districts has increased to 343 instead of the current 338 constituencies. The new will be applicable for federal elections held any time after April 22, 2024, and is valid until the next census. The Constitution of electoral districts, called the
 Representation Formula, that determines the number of MPs assigned from each province. Further, the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act (1964; revised 1985) provides instructions on drawing the boundaries Commissions.
 Northwest Territories, and Nunavut territories because each has only one seat in the House of Commons. An Electoral Boundaries Commission is led by a Chairperson selected by the provinces Chief Justice. Additionally, the Speaker of the House appointed two other members to each Commission. The Commissions present the initial proposal, along
 with an invitation to electors and members of the House of Commons for public meetings via leading newspapers like Globe and Mail or National Post. On behalf of the Commission, the CEO presents this proposal to the Speaker of the House for discussion. The Chief Electoral Officer prepares a final draft with necessary revisions called the
representation order that contains specifications of electoral districts for each province, including their names, boundaries, and total number of seats from each province. The CEO then forwards the draft to the office of the Governor in Council. The Governor in Council. The Governor proclaims Council within five days of receipt of the draft. Both documents were published in
the Canada Gazette, the official newspaper of the Canadian government. Source: Unsplash The electoral system in Canada is called the single-member plurality or the first-past-the-post system. This translates to the norm that the party candidate with the most votes in an electoral district wins the seat in the House of Commons and represents her or
his electoral district as a Member of Parliament (MP). However, there is no requirement for an absolute majority (candidate cannot run for more than one
riding, nor can a political party endorse more than one candidate for a riding. Candidates need to meet specific criteria for candidate for the elections Act. Political parties are then officially counted for the elections Act.
 and are supported by Elections Canada, the Office of the Chief Elections Occur at least once every five years. Additionally, the Canada Elections Act sets the federal election date as the third Monday of October of the
Government after a motion of no confidence by the opposition party(ies), the GG does not ask their leader to form a government. Canadian citizens 18 or older are eligible to vote in the federal elections. In preparation for the general elections a continually updating database
containing information on registered voters. This Registry is used to prepare the initial list of electors and mail voter information cards to electors registered in the National Registry of Electors. Canadian voting is protected by a secret ballot, which makes it impossible to discover the candidate for whom a voter casts their vote. The voters need to
present any of the listed voter IDs as proof of address and can cast their vote through one of the voting options. Source: Pexels The general election process ends with the Chief Elections occur when a government is present.
 but a seat becomes vacant in the House of Commons. The Speaker of the House informs the CEO with a warrant for issuing a writ to elect a new member for the vacant seat. Following receipt of the warrant and acting on the advice of the PM, the Governor General issues a by-election date. Trivia: As an exception to conducting by-elections, a seat will
remain vacant if the general elections are nine months away. Keith Sant Electoral districts, also known as ridings or constituencies, play a crucial role in Canadas federal electoral system. They are the geographical boundaries that divide the country into smaller regions to elect Members of Parliament (MPs) to the House of Commons. These electoral
districts serve as a link between individual voters and the federal government. They allow for fair representation of different regions, demographics, and interests within the country. Furthermore, electoral districts help to ensure political accountability by holding MPs accountable to specific groups of constituents. This means that each MP is
responsible for representing the needs and concerns of their respective electoral district. Keith Sant, Founder & CEO, Sell My Mobile Home Park A new Parliament begins after the elections and counting of votes, the leader of the party with the most elected
candidates will be asked by the GG to assume the role of PM and form the Government. The PM may or may not be an elected Parliament member of the governing party selects the members of
the Cabinet from his/her party and recommends them to the Governor General for appointment. They are sworn in as ministers, they are collectively called the Ministery or the cabinet is responsible for the administration and execution of the governments policies. The ministers each have a parliamentary
secretary. They also belong to the governing party and assist the ministers as directed. When the House of Commons is in session, the Speaker and decorum in the chamber, and protect the rights and privileges in the House. When the Parliament is in session, the Speakers
of the respective Houses facilitate the debates. The Canadian government is a constitutional monarchy modelled after the Westminster system of parliamentary government. The King is the Head of the Priwe Minister chairing the Privy Council and the
Cabinet of Ministers, rule the country. Over time, the Canadian Constitution has undergone multiple amendments within this existing structure to evolve with the countrys governing principles of openness, transparency, and accountability. Guest Author: Saket KumarLast Updated on April 7, 2024 by Saket
 Kumar Canada has three levels of government: federal provincial or territorial municipal (city) The Prime Minister heads the federal government based in Ottawa. It deals with national and international matters, such as: mail taxes money banking shipping railways pipelines telephones criminal law foreign affairs national defence employment
 insurance Aboriginal lands and rights A Premier leads each province and territory. The provincial and territorial governments have the power to change their laws and manage their own public lands. They are in charge of: education health care road regulations Mayors lead municipal governments. Municipal governments run cities, towns or districts
(municipalities). They are in charge of things, such as: parks parking libraries roadways local police local land use fire protection public transportation community water systems Across the country, band councils govern First Nations community water systems Across the country, band councils are similar to municipal governments. Band members elect the band council, which
 makes decisions that affect their local community. Parliament has three parts: the Sovereign (Queen or King) the Senatethe House of CommonsCanadian citizens elect political representatives at all three levels of government: federal House of CommonsCanadian citizens elect political representatives at all three levels of government: federal House of CommonsCanadian citizens elect political representatives at all three levels of government: federal House of CommonsCanadian citizens elect political representatives at all three levels of government: federal House of CommonsCanadian citizens elect political representatives at all three levels of government: federal House of CommonsCanadian citizens elect political representatives at all three levels of government: federal House of CommonsCanadian citizens elect political representatives at all three levels of government: federal House of CommonsCanadian citizens elect political representatives at all three levels of government: federal House of CommonsCanadian citizens elect political representatives at all three levels of government: federal House of CommonsCanadian citizens elect political representatives at all three levels of government: federal House of CommonsCanadian citizens elect political representatives at all three levels of government elect political representatives at all three levels of government elect political representatives at all three levels of government elect political representatives at all three levels of government elect political representatives at all three levels of government elect political representatives at all three levels of government elect political representatives at all three levels of government elect political representatives at all three levels of government elect political representatives at all three levels of government elect political representatives at all three levels of government elect political representatives at all three levels of government elect political representatives at all three levels of government elect p
Commonsprovincial and territorial legislatures Their duties include: passing lawsapproving and monitoring spendingkeeping the government accountable Canada is the head of government. This means: the Queen or King of Canada is the head of statethe Prime Minister is the head of government.
Canada. The Sovereign appoints the Governor General on the Prime Ministers advice. The appointment is also normally for five years. In each of the Energy the Governor General on the Prime Minister. The appointment is also normally for five years.
years. Discover Canada has more information on democracy and government in Canada. Share copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the
 license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the license, and indicate if changes were made and indicate if changes were made.
same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No
 warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Government departmentThis article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable
 sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Employment and Social Development Canada news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (January 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Employment and Social Development Canada newspapers books scholar JSTOR (January 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Employment and Social Development Canada newspapers books scholar JSTOR (January 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Employment and Social Development Canada newspapers books scholar JSTOR (January 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Employment and Social Development Canada newspapers books scholar JSTOR (January 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Employment and Social Development Canada newspapers books scholar JSTOR (January 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Employment and Social Development Canada newspapers books scholar JSTOR (January 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Employment and Social Development Canada newspapers (January 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Employment and Social Development Canada newspapers (January 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Employment (January 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Employment (January 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Employment (January 2022) (Learn how and the subject to the subject (January 2022) (Learn how and th
overviewFormed2005TypeDepartment of Employeesapprox. 45,000Minister responsiblePaul ThompsonParent organizationGovernment of CanadaKey documentDepartment of Employment and Social Development Act S.C. 2005, c. 34Websiteesdc-
edsc.gc.caEmployment and Social Development Canada (ESDC; French: Emploi et Dveloppement social Canada; EDSC)[NB 1] is a department of the Government of the
Employment Insurance (EI), Service Canada centres, Canada Student Loan Program among other things. Employment and Social Development Canada is part of the membership of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, a technical
and specialized international organization, which has the objective of promoting the development of social protection and security in America. The Department of Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) was split into two separate departments: Human Resources
and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC) and Social Development Canada (SDC). Though they continued to share many common services and operations, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada was to focus on workforce-related aspects of the former HRDC portfolio, while SDC was to focus on social support programs for children, families
and seniors. The split was given formal legal effect when the Department of Human Resources and Skills Development Act and the Department of Social Development Act were enacted in July 2005. Upon taking office in February 2006, the Conservative government of Stephen Harper announced it would recombine the two departments, and through a
series of orders in council, Social Development Canada was folded into HRSDC.[2]From 2006 to 2008, Social Development's preceding role was reflected by styling the Minister of Human Resources and Skills Development as the "Minister of Human Resources and Social Development", and by changing the department's applied title to "Human Resources and Skills Development", and by changing the department's applied title to "Human Resources and Social Development", and by changing the department's applied title to "Human Resources and Skills Development", and by changing the department's applied title to "Human Resources and Skills Development", and by changing the department's applied title to "Human Resources and Skills Development", and by changing the department as the "Minister of Human Resources and Skills Development", and by changing the department as the "Human Resources and Skills Development", and by changing the department as the "Minister of Human Resources and Skills Development", and by changing the department as the "Minister of Human Resources and Skills Development", and by changing the department as the "Minister of Human Resources and Skills Development", and by changing the department as the "Minister of Human Resources and Skills Development", and by changing the department as the "Minister of Human Resources and Skills Development", and by changing the department as the "Minister of Human Resources and Skills Development", and by changing the department as the "Minister of Human Resources and Skills Development", and by changing the department as the "Minister of Human Resources and Skills Development".
 Resources and Social Development." The post was later referred to as "Minister of Employment and Social Development was renamed. On November 4, 2015, the department underwent machinery of
government changes which saw the employment responsibilities transfer to the Labour Minister of Employment, Workforce and Labour. [3] The Social Development aspects were then shaped into the Minister of Employment, Workforce and Labour.
 was consolidated into a single ministerial post, the Minister of Jobs and Families. Sub-agencies of ESDC include: Service Canada Service Cana
Conciliation ServiceCanada Mortgage and Housing CorporationCanada Industrial Relations BoardESDC delivers $87 billion in programs and services and has approximately 24,000 employees. Approximately 19,000 of those employees work under the Service Canada banner. Minister of Employment, Workforce Development and Labour Steven
MacKinnonDeputy Minister of Employment and Social Development Kristina NamiesniowskiBusiness Lead, Benefits Delivery Modernization - John OstranderMinister of Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment and Social Development Kristina NamiesniowskiBusiness Lead, Benefits Delivery Modernization - John OstranderMinister of Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment and Social Development Kristina NamiesniowskiBusiness Lead, Benefits Delivery Modernization - John OstranderMinister of Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment and Social Development Kristina NamiesniowskiBusiness Lead, Benefits Delivery Modernization - John OstranderMinister of Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment and Social Development Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment and Social Development Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment and Social Development Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment and Social Development Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment and Social Development Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate Deputy Minister of Employment Citizens' Services - Terry BeechAssociate De
Development and Chief Operating Officer for Service Canada Cliff GroenMinister of Employment and Social Development Jenna SuddsMinister of Employment and Social Development Sandra HassanMinister of Employment Sand
Disabilities - Kamal KheraMinister for Women and Gender Equality and Youth - Marci IenOn January 11, 2013, Minister Diane Finley announced that a hard drive containing information of 583,000 student loan borrowers had been lost from a Canada Student Loans Program (CSLP)/HRSDC office in Gatineau, Quebec.[4] Borrowers who registered a
loan between 2000 and 2006 were potentially affected. The information on the hard drive contained full names, social insurance numbers, contact information on 250 HRSDC employees. Concerns of privacy breaches and identity theft led to the filing of three class-action suits against the
federal government on behalf of the affected students.[5]On January 18, 2013, the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada stated that a formal investigation was to provide information to organizations and individuals to improve privacy protection.[6]The RCMP was notified but is
 waiting for the outcome of the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada's investigation to do their own investigation. This incident has become known as "1 in 60", representing the ratio of affected individuals to the Canadian population as a whole. In 2018, the government of Justin Trudeau introduced a new mandatory criteria for eligible
employers and projects of the Canada Summer Jobs program, for which "the core mandate of the organization must respect individual human rights in Canada, including the values underlying the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights in Canada Summer Jobs program, for which "the core mandate of the organization must respect individual human rights in Canada, including the values underlying the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights in Canada, including the values underlying the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights in Canada, including the values underlying the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights in Canada, including the values underlying the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights in Canada, including the values underlying the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights in Canada, including the values underlying the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights in Canada, including the values underlying the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights in Canada, including the Canada Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights and the Canada Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights and the Canada Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights and the Canada Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights and the Canada Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights and the Canada Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) as well as other rights and the Charter of Rights and Transfer of Rights and Transfer of Rights and Rights and Transfer of Righ
After facing nine ongoing Federal Court challenges and the complaints of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops[8] in union with the Canadian Courcil of Christian Charities, which must not "actively work to undermine or restrict a woman's
access to sexual and reproductive health services".[10][11]Poverty in Canada Morkers: Improving the Re-employment Prospects of Displaced Workers. OECD Publishing. ISBN 9789264233454. Order in Council 2006-0037, dated 6
 February 2006^ Office, Privy Council (2017-12-04). "Privy Council Office". aem. Retrieved 2019-08-13.^ "Ottawa faces third class-action lawsuit over student-loan privacy breach". The Globe and Mail. 18 January 2013.^ "Information for individuals regarding the loss of the HRSDC
 hard drive January 2013". 23 October 2023.^ "Funding: Canada Summer Jobs Eligibility". Archived from the original on Dec 23, 2017.^ "Canada Summer Jobs Program". ccba.ca. Mar
28, 2018. Archived from the original on May 15, 2019. Retrieved May 15, 2019. The values test is gone: Faith groups welcome changes to summer jobs attestation. Ottawa:
National post.com. Archived from the original on December 23, 2017. Retrieved May 15, 2019. Employment and Social Development (French: Ministre de l'Emploi et du Dveloppement social). Official website Retrieved
from "The roles of the many institutions and people that help govern our country. History of the monarchy in Canada, role of the King The Governor Generals role, national honours and awards, how to visit Rideau Hall The Prime Ministers itinerary and news releases, his team and mandate Members of the Cabinet, past and present; their role as the
 executive branch of government Ministers, secretaries of State, and parliamentary secretaries The Senate and the House of Commons, how a bill becomes a law List of all Government of Canada departments and agencies Date modified: 2025-05-22Canada is a federal state, which means it has multiple levels of government, each with its own set of
responsibilities. The Constitution Act of 1867 outlines the division of powers between the federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments. This structure allows for a balance of power, ensuring that decisions are made at the appropriate level. The federal government is responsible for national and international matters, while the provinces
and territories handle local issues. Parliamentary Democracy In Canada's parliamentary democracy, citizens elect representatives at the federal level and to the legislative assemblies at the provincial and territorial levels. These representatives are tasked with creating laws, approving budgets, and holding the government
accountable. The system is designed to ensure that the government reflects the will of the people and operates transparently. Constitutional Monarchy, meaning that while it has a monarch (the Queen or King), their powers are limited by the constitutional Monarchy meaning that while it has a monarch (the Queen or King), their powers are limited by the constitutional monarchy meaning that while it has a monarch (the Queen or King), their powers are limited by the constitutional monarchy meaning that while it has a monarchy me
Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Commons. The Sovereign serves as a ceremonial figurehead, while the real political power is exercised by elected representatives and appointed officials. Responsibilities of Governments federal government is responsible for matters that affect the entire country. This includes defence,
 foreign policy, interprovincial trade and communications, currency, navigation, criminal law, and citizenship. The federal government's role is to ensure the country's security, manage its international relations, and maintain a stable economic environment. Provincial and Territorial Governments Provinces and territories have jurisdiction over local
 matters such as municipal government, education, health, natural resources within their boundaries. This allows for policies and programs tailored to the specific needs of each region. Shared Responsibilities Some
areas, such as agriculture and immigration, fall under shared jurisdiction between the federal government and the provinces. This collaborative approach ensures that both levels of government and the provinces that require national coordination and local implementation. Parliamentary Democracy Confidence of the House Cabinet ministers must
 maintain the confidence of the House of Commons. If the government loses a non-confidence vote, it must resign, and an election is called. This principle ensures that the government remains accountable to the elected representatives and, by extension, to the citizens. Prime Minister and CabinetThe Prime Minister, the head of government, selects the
Cabinet ministers and oversees government operations and policy. The Cabinet is composed of members of Parliament chosen by the Prime Minister and is responsible for specific government departments and agencies. This centralization of executive power allows for cohesive policy-making and efficient administration. The SenateSenators are
appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister and serve until the age of 75. The Senate reviews legislation passed by the House of Commons, providing a second level of scrutiny. This bicameral system ensures thorough examination of laws and prevents hasty decisions. Legislative ProcessNo bill can become law until it has
 been approved by both the House of Commons and the Senate and has received royal assent from the Governor General. This process ensures that all proposed legislation undergoes rigorous evaluation before becoming law. Voting Rights Canadian citizens aged 18 or older have the right and responsibility to vote in federal, provincial, territorial, and
municipal elections. Voting is a fundamental aspect of democratic participation, allowing citizens to influence government decisions and policies. Constitutional MonarchyHead of State is a hereditary Sovereign (Queen or King) who reigns in accordance with the Constitution. The Sovereign serves as a symbol of Canadian
 sovereignty, a guardian of constitutional freedoms, and a reflection of the country's history. Sovereign Role The Sovereign plays a non-partisan role, acting as a focus of citizenship and allegiance. During royal visits, the Sovereign plays a non-partisan role, acting as a focus of citizenship and allegiance. During royal visits, the Sovereign plays a non-partisan role, acting as a focus of citizenship and allegiance.
 other member nations, fostering international cooperation. Distinction of RolesIn Canada, there is a clear distinction between the head of government (the Prime Minister directs the country's governance. Governor GeneralThe Governor General
represents the Sovereign in Canada and is appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister, usually for a term of five years. The Government operates within the bounds of the Constitution. Lieutenant GovernorIn each of Canada's term
provinces, the Sovereign is represented by a Lieutenant Governor, who is appointed by the Governor General but at the provincial level, ensuring that provincial governments adhere to constitutional principles. Three Branches of
GovernmentCanada's government is divided into three branch, implements laws and policies. The Legislative, and Judicial branch, interprets laws and ensures they are
applied fairly. This separation of powers prevents any single branch from becoming too powerful and territorial government has an elected legislature responsible for passing laws within its jurisdiction. Members of the
  legislature are known as Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs), Members of the Province or territory. Premier and Lieutenant GovernorThe Premier is the head of government in each province, similar to
the Prime Minister at the federal level. The Premier leads the executive branch of the provincial government and is responsible for implementing provincial laws and policies. The Lieutenant Governor represents the Sovereign in the province and performs ceremonial duties. Commissioner In Canada's three territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories,
and Nunavut), the Commissioner represents the federal government and plays a ceremonial role. The territorial governments function similarly to provincial governments, with elected legislatures and leaders responsible for local governments, with elected legislatures and leaders responsible for local governments.
collaboration and negotiation between federal, provincial, and territorial governments. This cooperation is essential for addressing issues that cross jurisdictional boundaries, such as environmental protection, economic development, and public health. Indigenous Governance Indigenous peoples in Canada have their own forms of governance,
recognized and affirmed by treaties, agreements, and the Constitution. Indigenous governments operate alongside federal, provincial, and territorial governments, the closest level of government to citizens, manage local services such as water supply
waste management, public transit, and recreational facilities. They are created by provincial or territorial legislation and have elected councils and mayors. Judicial Independence is crucial for ensuring that laws are applied
impartially and that citizens' rights are protected. The judiciary interprets laws, resolves disputes, and reviews the constitution laws, resolves disputes, and provincial governments. Major amendments require the approval of the federal Parliament
and at least seven provincial legislatures representing at least 50% of the Canadian population. This rigorous process ensures that changes to the Constitution reflect broad national consensus. Public Participation in governance extends beyond voting. Canadians can engage in the political process by joining political parties,
participating in public consultations, and contacting their elected representatives. Active citizenship is essential for a vibrant democracy. Political parties play a vital role in Canada's parliamentary democracy. They provide a platform for policy development, candidate selection, and voter mobilization. The major federal political parties
include the Liberal Party, Conservative Party, New Democratic Party, Bloc Qubcois, and Green Party. Civic Education programs are essential for fostering informed and engaged citizens who can contribute to the democratic process and hold
their government accountable. Entities of the Canadian Federal StatePolitics of Canada Government (list): Charles IIIGovernor General (list): Mary SimonMonarch (list): Mary SimonMonarch (list): Charles IIIGovernor General (list): Mary SimonMonarch (lis
Canadian ministries): 30th Canadian MinistryPresident of the Privy CouncilClerk of the Privy Cou
divisions House of Commons Speaker of the house Government Leader in the house Government Lea
courtsMilitary courtsConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitutionConstitut
JolyDiplomatic missions of / in CanadaNationality lawPassportVisa requirementsVisa policyCanadaLatin America relationsCanadaEuropean Union relationsProposed annexation of Turks and Caicos IslandsCrown and Indigenous Peoples in
CanadaMtisInuit NunangatRelated topicsConservatismConstitutional lawFederalismLiberalismConstitutions the structure of the federal government of Canada, the collective set of federal institutionsRepublicanism Canada portal Politics portal Other countries CategoryvteThe following list outlines the structure of the federal institutionsRepublicanism Canada portal Politics portal Other countries CategoryvteThe following list outlines the structure of the federal institutions and territories Regions Republicanism Canada portal Politics portal Other countries CategoryvteThe following list outlines the structure of the federal institutions and territories Regions Republicanism Canada portal Politics portal Other countries CategoryvteThe following list outlines the structure of the federal institutions and territories Regions Republicanism Canada portal Politics portal Poli
which can be grouped into the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. In turn, these are further divided into departments and other organizations, with nearly 300,000 employees, who collectively form the
Public Service of Canada. Special Operating Agencies (which are departmental organizations), and non-departmental organizations are parts of the public service operating in areas seen as requiring a higher level of independence from it and the direct political control
of ministers. Public servants are agents of the Crown and responsible to Parliament through their relevant minister. This list is organized according to functional grouping and is further subdivided by category such as offices, departments, agencies, and Crown corporations: Further information: Monarchy of Canada Ca
to the KingGovernor General of CanadaSecretary to the Governor General of CanadaCanadian Heraldic AuthorityKing's Privy Council for CanadaCanada SecretariatPrivy Council OfficeIntergovernmental Affairs SecretariatOffice of the Leader of the
Government in the House of CommonsMain article: Public Service of CanadaAgencyAbbreviationEstablishedMinistersDeputy headsAssociated entitiesFinanceFIN1867Franois-Philippe Champagne (Minister of Finance)Chris Forbes (Deputy Minister)Central bankBank of CanadaIntelligence agencyFinancial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of CanadaIntelligence agencyFinancial Transaction and Reports Analysis Centre of CanadaIntelligence agencyFinancial Transaction and Canad
CanadaCrown corporationsCanada Development Investment BoardRoyal Canadian MintNon-profit organizationPayments CanadaCrown corporationScanada Development Investment CanadaCrown corporationScanada Development CanadaCrown corporationScanada Crown corporatio
Institutions Office of the Chief Actuary Review body Canadian International Trade Tribunal Privy Council Office PCO 1867 Mark Carney (Prime Minister responsible for Canada-U.S. Trade, Intergovernmental Affairs and One Canadian Economy) and (President of the Privy Council) Steven MacKinnon (Leader of the Governmental Affairs and One Canadian Economy) and (President of the Privy Council) Steven MacKinnon (Leader of the Governmental Affairs and One Canadian Economy) and (President of the Privy Council) Steven MacKinnon (Leader of the Governmental Affairs and One Canadian Economy) and (President of the Privy Council) Steven MacKinnon (Leader of the Governmental Affairs and One Canadian Economy) and (President of the Privy Council) Steven MacKinnon (Leader of the Governmental Affairs and One Canadian Economy) and (President of the Privy Council) Steven MacKinnon (Leader of the Governmental Affairs and One Canadian Economy) and (President of the Privy Council) Steven MacKinnon (Leader of the Governmental Affairs and One Canadian Economy) and (President of the Privy Council) Steven MacKinnon (Leader of the Governmental Affairs and One Canadian Economy) and (President of the Privy Council) Steven MacKinnon (Leader of the Canadian Economy) and (President of the Privy Council) Steven MacKinnon (Leader of the Canadian Economy) and (President of the Canadi
in the House of Commons) Chrystia Freeland (Minister for Internal Trade) John Hannaford (Clerk of the Privy Council) Intergovernmental Affairs Secretariat Office of the Leader of the Government in the House of Commons Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Office of the Leader of the Government in the House of Commons Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Office of the Leader of the Government in the House of Commons Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Office of the Leader of the Government in the House of Commons Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Office of the Canada Secretariat Office of the Government in the House of Commons Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Office of the Canad
Treasury Board)Canada School of Public ServiceDepartmentAbbreviationEstablishedMinistersDeputy headsAssociated entitiesAgriculture and Agri-Food)Lawrence Hanson(Deputy Minister)AgenciesCanadian Grain CommissionCooperatives SecretariatFarm Products Council of
CanadaSpecial Operating AgencyCanadian Pari-Mutuel AgencyCrown corporationsCanadian Dairy CommissionFarm Credit CanadaReview BodyCanada Agricultural Review TribunalCanadian HeritagePCH1993Steven Guilbeault (Minister of Canadian Identity and Culture)Isabelle Mondou(Deputy Minister)AgenciesLibrary and Archives
CanadaNational Battlefields CommissionNational Film Board of CanadaSpecial Operating AgenciesCanadian Conservation InstituteCanadian Museum for Human RightsCanadian Museum of HistoryCanadian Broadcasting CorporationScanadian Museum for Human RightsCanadian Museum of HistoryCanadian Museum for Human RightsCanadian Museum of HistoryCanadian Museum for Human RightsCanadian Museum fo
Museum of Immigration at Pier 21Canadian Museum of NatureCanadian Race Relations FoundationIngeniumCanada Agriculture and Food MuseumCanada Aviation at Pier 21Canadian Museum of NatureCanadian Race Relations FoundationIngeniumCanada Agriculture and Food MuseumCanada Aviation at Pier 21Canadian Museum of NatureCanadian Racie Relations FoundationIngeniumCanada Agriculture and Food MuseumCanada Agriculture and Foo
television and Telecommunications CommissionReview BodyCanadian Cultural Property Export Review BoardCrown-Indigenous Relations)Rebecca Chartrand (Minister of Northern and Arctic Affairs)Valerie Gideon(Deputy Minister)AgenciesCree-
Naskapi CommissionNunavut Wildlife Management BoardCrown corporationCorporation for the Mitigation of Mackenzie Gas Project ImpactsDepartmental corporationPolar Knowledge CanadaEmployment and Social DevelopmentESDC2003Patty Hajdu (Minister of Jobs and Families)Paul Thompson(Deputy Minister of Employment and Social DevelopmentESDC2003Patty Hajdu (Minister of Jobs and Families)Paul Thompson(Deputy Minister of Employment and Social DevelopmentESDC2003Patty Hajdu (Minister of Jobs and Families)Paul Thompson(Deputy Minister of Employment and Social DevelopmentESDC2003Patty Hajdu (Minister of Jobs and Families)Paul Thompson(Deputy Minister of Employment and Social DevelopmentESDC2003Patty Hajdu (Minister of Jobs and Families)Paul Thompson(Deputy Minister of Employment and Social DevelopmentESDC2003Patty Hajdu (Minister of Jobs and Families)Paul Thompson(Deputy Minister of Employment and Social DevelopmentESDC2003Patty Hajdu (Minister of Jobs and Families)Paul Thompson(Deputy Minister of Employment and Social DevelopmentESDC2003Patty Hajdu (Minister of Jobs and Families)Paul Thompson(Deputy Minister of Employment and Social DevelopmentESDC2003Patty Hajdu (Minister of Jobs and Families)Paul Thompson(Deputy Minister of Employment and Social DevelopmentESDC2003Patty Hajdu (Minister of Jobs and Families)Paul Thompson(Deputy Minister of Employment and Paul Thompson And Paul Thompson And Paul Thompson And 
Development)Sandra Hassan (Deputy Minister of Labour; Associate Deputy Minister of Employment and Social Development)AgenciesAccessibility Standards Canada Employment Insurance CommissionCanadian Centre for Occupational Health and SafetyFederal Mediation and Conciliation ServiceNational Seniors CouncilService
Canada Social benefits administered Canada Pension Plan Employment Insurance Old Age Security Social insurance number Service Canada Centres for Youth Program Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program Crown Corporation Canada Mortgage and Housing
CorporationReview BodiesCanada Industrial Relations BoardOccupational Health and Safety Tribunal of CanadaSocial Security Tribunal of CanadaEnvironment and Climate Change) Jean-Franois Tremblay (Deputy Minister) AgenciesImpact Assessment AgencyParks CanadaHistoric
Sites and Monuments Board of CanadaCanadian Wildlife ServiceMeteorological Service of CanadaCanadian Hurricane CentreStorm Prediction Cen
bodyEnvironmental Protection Tribunal of CanadaFisheries and OceansDFO1868Joanne Thompson (Minister of Fisheries)Annette Gibbons(Deputy Minister)Enforcement AgencyCanadian Hydrographic ServiceCrown CorporationFreshwater Fish Marketing CorporationGlobal
AffairsGAC1909Anita Anand (Minister of Foreign Affairs) Maninder Sidhu (Minister of International Trade) Christopher MacLennan (Deputy Minister of International Development) Agencies Invest in Canada Trade Controls Bureau Trade
Commissioner ServiceAsia Pacific Foundation of CanadaCrown corporationsCanadian Commercial CorporationExport Development Research CentreReview bodyOffice of the Extractive Sector Corporate Social Responsibility CounsellorHealthHC19931919 (historic)Marjorie Michel (Minister of Health)Greg Orencsak
(Deputy Minister) Agencies Public Health Agency of Canada National Microbiology Laboratory Funding Agency Canadian Institutes of Health Research Regulator Canadian Institutes of Health Research Regulator Canadian Institutes of Health Research Regulator Canadian Food Inspection Agency Canadian Institutes of Health Research Regulator Canadian Institutes (New York Regulator Canadian Institutes Institutes Institutes Institutes In
Robertson (Minister of Housing and Infrastructure) Paul Halucha (Deputy Minister) Crown corporated Waterfront Toronto Windsor-Detroit Bridges and Citizenship) Harpreet S.
 Kochhar (Deputy Minister) Agencies Citizenship Commission Programs Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada Indigenous Services Program Review Body Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada Indigenous Services (Minister) Agencies Citizenship Commission Program Review Body Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada Indigenous Services (Minister) Agencies Citizenship Commission Program Review Body Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada Indigenous Services (Minister) Agencies Citizenship Commission Program Review Body Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada Indigenous Services (Minister) Agencies Citizenship Commission Program Review Body Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada Indigenous Services (Minister) Agencies Citizenship Commission Program Review Body Immigration (Minister) Agencies Citizenship Commission (Minister) Agencies Citizenship Citizenship Commission (Minister) Agencies Citizenship Citizenship Citizensh
AgencyIndian Oil and GasReview BodySpecific Claims TribunalInnovation, Science and Economic DevelopmentISED193Mlanie Joly (Minister of Industry)Philip Jennings (Deputy Minister)AgenciesCanadian Space AgencyJohn H. Chapman Space CenterDavid Florida LaboratoryCommunications Research Centre CanadaCorporations CanadaNational
Research CouncilHerzberg Institute of AstrophysicsNational Institute for NanotechnologyNational Science LibraryOffice of Consumer AffairsOffice of the Superintendent of BankruptcyStatistics CanadaCanada Periodical FundFunding agenciesCanada Research ChairNatural Sciences and Engineering Research CouncilSocial Sciences and Humanities
Research CouncilSustainable Development Agency (Canada Opportunities Agency Canada Economic Development Agency (Canada Opportunities Agency Canada Opportunities Agency Canada Opportunities Agency Canada Opportunities Agency (Canada Opportunities Agency Canada Opportunities Agency Canad
for Northern OntarioCanadian Northern Economic Development AgencyPacific Economic Development CanadaPrairies Economic Development CanadaPr
corporations Business Development Bank of Canada Regulator Copyright Board Of Canada Regulator Copyrig
General)Shalene Curtis-Micallef(Deputy Minister and Deputy Attorney General)AgenciesAdministrative Tribunals Support Service of Canada Courts Administration Service Office of Canada Courts Administration Service Office Office
Victims of CrimeNational DefenceDND1923David McGuinty (Minister of National Defence) Stefanie Beck(Deputy Minister) General Jennie Carignan (Chief of Defence Staff) Agency Canadian Forces Housing
AgencyDefence Research and Development Canada Program Canadian Cadet Organizations National Search and Rescue Program Joint Rescue Coordination Centres Civil Air Search and Rescue Association Review Panel for Defence
AcquisitionOffice of the National Defence and Canadian Forces OmbudsmanNatural Resources)Michael Vandergrift(Deputy Minister)AgenciesCanadian Forces ServiceEnergy Supplies Allocation BoardGeographical Names Board of CanadaGeological Survey of CanadaNorthern
 Pipeline Agency CanadaNuclear Waste Management OrganizationCrown corporationAtomic Energy of Canada LimitedChalk River LaboratoriesWhiteshell LaboratoriesPetroleum BoardRegulatorsCanadian Energy RegulatorCanadian
```

Nuclear Safety CommissionPublic SafetyPS2003Gary Anandasangaree (Minister of Public Safety)Eleanor Olszewski (Minister of Emergency Management and Community Resilience)Tricia Geddes (Deputy Minister)AgencyCorrectional Service of Canada Border Services AgencyRoyal Canadian Mounted PoliceCanadian Firearms ProgramCanadian Police CollegeCanadian Police Information CentreCriminal Intelligence Service Integrated National Security Intelligence ServiceIntegrated National Security I

Review and Complaints Commission for the Royal Canadian Mounted PoliceOffice of the Correctional InvestigatorParole Board of CanadaRCMP External Review CommitteePublic Services and Procurement; Receiver General) Arianne Reza (Deputy Minister; Deputy Receiver-General)AgencyShared Services CanadaSpecial Operating AgencyTranslation BureauCrown corporationsCanada Lands CommissionReview BodyOffice of the Procurement OmbudsmanTransportTC1935Chrystia Freeland (Minister of Transport)Arun Thangaraj(Deputy Minister)AgenciesOffice of Boating SafetyTransport Canada Civil Aviation DirectorateTransport Canada Marine SafetyCrown corporationsAtlantic Pilotage AuthorityBuffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge AuthorityCanadian Air Transport Security AuthorityFederal Bridge CorporationGreat Lakes Pilotage AuthorityLaurentian Pilotage AuthorityMarine AtlanticPortsTorontoRidley Terminals Inc.Pacific Pilotage AuthorityVia RailHalifax Port AuthorityPrince Rupert Port AuthorityPrince Rupert Port AuthorityQuebec Port AuthorityQuebec Port AuthorityQuebec Port AuthorityQuebec Port AuthorityPrince Rupert Port AuthorityPrince Rupert Port AuthorityPrince Rupert Port AuthorityPrince Rupert Port AuthorityQuebec Port AuthorityQuebec Port AuthorityPrince Rupert Port Port AuthorityPrince Rup Port AuthoritySt. John's Port AuthorityThunder Bay Port AuthorityTrois-Rivires Port AuthorityVancouver Fraser Port AuthorityWindsor Port AuthorityWindsor Port AuthorityThunder Bay Port AuthorityThunde Transportation AgencyTransportation Appeal Tribunal of CanadaVeterans Affairs VAC1944Jill McKnight (Minister of Veterans Affairs and Associate Minister of Gender EqualityWAGE2018Rechie Valdez (Minister of Women and Gender Equality)Frances McRae (Deputy Minister)NoneAgencyAbbreviationEstablishedMinister of National Revenue)Bob Hamilton (Commissioner of Revenue)Review bodyOffice of the Taxpayers OmbudspersonCanadian Judicial CouncilNational Judicial InstituteNational Security and Intelligence Review AgencyOffice of the Chief Military JudgePublic Service Commission of CanadaTransportation Safety BoardFederal Public Sector Labour Relations and Employment Board[1]Public Servants Disclosure Protection TribunalCanadian Human Rights CommissionCanadian Human Rights TribunalBranchAbbreviationEstablishedMinisterCommanderCanadian Human Rights TribunalBranchAbbreviationEstablishedMinisterCanadian Human Rights TribunalBranchAbbreviationEstablishedMinisterCanadian Human Rights TribunalBranchAbbreviationEstablishedMinister CommandCJOC2012Steve BoivinCanadian Special Operations Forces CommandCANSOFCOM2006Steve HunterRoyal Canadian Forces Military PoliceCFMP1917Vanessa HanrahanMain article: Parliament of CanadaSpeaker of the SenateClerk of the Senate and Clerk of the ParliamentsUsher of the Black Rod of the Senate of CanadaAboriginal PeoplesAgriculture and ForestryBanking, Trade, and CommerceEthics and OceansForeign Affairs and International TradeHuman RightsInternal Economy, Budgets, and Administration Diversity subcommittee Senate Estimates subcommittee Senate Sena House of CommonsClerk of the House of CommonsDeputy Clerk and Parliamentary CounselSergeant-at-ArmsAccess to Information, Privacy and EthicsAgriculture and Agri-FoodCanadian HeritageCitizenship and ImmigrationEnvironment and Sustainable DevelopmentFinanceFisheries and OceansForeign Affairs and International Development Government Operations and EstimatesHealthHuman Resources, Skills and Social Development and TechnologyInternational TradeJustice and Human RightsNational DefenceNatural ResourcesOfficial LanguagesProcedure and House AffairsPublic AccountsPublic Safety and National SecurityStatus of WomenTransport, Infrastructure and CommunitiesVeterans AffairsLibrary of ParliamentScrutiny of RegulationsAuditor General of CanadaCommissioner of Lobbying of CanadaCommissioner of Lobbying of CanadaCommissioner Commissioner of CanadaIntelligence Commissioner of CanadaPublic Sector Integrity Commissioner of CanadaPublic Sect Canada Federal Court of Appeal Court of Appeal Court of Canada Federal Court o AlbertaExecutive Council of New BrunswickExecutive Council of New Brunswic the Northwest TerritoriesExecutive Council of NunavutExecutive Council of NunavutExecutive Council of New BrunswickGovernment of QuebecGovernment of Saskatchewan "Federal Public Sector Labour Relations and Employment Board". www.fpslreb-crtespf.gc.ca. Retrieved 8 January 2023.List of Government. How is the canadian government structured. Canadian federal government structure chart. Federal structure of canada. Structure of federal government canada.