

The official language rights make English and French the official languages of Canada for all the institutions of the government and Parliament of Canada and of the New Brunswick government and legislature. Everyone has the right to use either language in Parliament and the New Brunswick legislature. The acts of Parliament and the New Brunswick legislature, and the records and journals of both bodies must be in both languages. Either language may be used in any pleading or process in the federal and New Brunswick courts. Any member of the public has the right to communicate with the government and Parliament of Canada, and the government and legislature of New Brunswick, and to receive available services in either language where there is "a sufficient demand" for the use of English or French or where the nature of the office makes it reasonable. The Charter confirms the existing constitutional guarantees for English and French in the legislatures and courts of Quebec and Manitoba.

The minority language education rights are twofold.

1. In every province, citizens of Canada with any child who has received or is receiving primary or secondary schooling in English or French have the right to have all their children receive their schooling in the same language, in minority language educational facilities provided out of public funds, where the number of children "so warrants." Also, citizens who have received their own primary schooling in Canada in English or French and reside in a province where that language is the language of the English or French linguistic minority, have the right to have their children receive their primary and secondary schooling in the language concerned, where numbers so warrant.

2. In every province except Quebec, citizens whose mother tongue is that of the English or French linguistic minority have the right to have their children receive their primary and secondary schooling in the language concerned, where numbers so warrant. This right will be extended to Quebec only if the legislature or government of Quebec consents.

Anyone whose rights and freedoms under the Charter have been infringed or denied can apply to a court of competent jurisdiction "to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just." If the court decides that any evidence was obtained in a manner that infringed or denied rights and freedoms guaranteed under the Charter, it must exclude such evidence "if it is established that . . . the admission of it . . . would bring the administration of justice into disrepute."