

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF
CANADA(Alberta Draft Proposals)
(now known as the Vancouver formula)

1. Amendments to the Constitution of Canada may from time to time be made by proclamation by the Governor General under the great seal of Canada when so authorized by resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons and the assent by resolution of the Legislative Assembly in two-thirds of the provinces representing at least fifty per cent of the population of Canada according to the latest general census, provided that if the enactment is one affecting
 - (a) the powers of the legislature of a province to make laws,
 - (b) the rights or privileges granted or secured by the Constitution of Canada to the legislature or the government of a province,
 - (c) the assets or property of a province, or
 - (d) the natural resources of a province,any Legislative Assembly of a Province which has not approved such enactment and which has expressed its dissent thereto by resolution may continue exclusively to make laws in relation to the subject matters coming within such enactment.
2. Amendments to the Constitution of Canada in relation to any provision that applies to one or more, but not all of the Provinces may from time to time be made by proclamation issued by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada when so authorized by resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons and of the Legislative Assembly of each Province to which an amendment applies.

3. An amendment may be made by proclamation under Section 1 or 2 without a resolution of the Senate authorizing the issue of the proclamation if within ninety days of the passage of a resolution by the House of Commons authorizing its issue the Senate has not passed such a resolution and at any time after the expiration of the ninety days the House of Commons again passes the resolution, but any period when Parliament is prorogued or dissolved shall not be counted in computing the ninety days.
4. The following rules apply to the procedures for amendment described in Sections 1 and 2:
 - 1) either of these procedures may be initiated by the Senate or the House of Commons or the Legislative Assembly of a Province:
 - 2) a resolution made for the purposes of this Part may be revoked at any time before the issue of a proclamation authorized by it.
5. The Parliament of Canada may exclusively make laws from time to time amending the Constitution of Canada, in relation to the executive Government of Canada and the Senate and the House of Commons.
6. In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to the amendment from time to time of the Constitution of the Province.
7. Notwithstanding Sections 5 and 6 the following matters may be amended only in accordance with the procedure in Section 1:
 - 1) the office of the Queen of the Governor General and of the Lieutenant Governor:
 - 2) the requirements of the Constitution of Canada respecting yearly sessions of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures:
 - 3) the maximum period fixed by the Constitution of Canada for the duration of the House of Commons and the Legislative Assemblies:

- 4) the powers of the Senate:
 - 5) the number of members by which a Province is entitled to be represented in the Senate and the residence qualifications of Senators:
 - 6) the right of a Province to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of Senators representing the Province:
 - 7) the principles of proportionate representation of the Provinces in the House of Commons prescribed by the Constitution of Canada: and
 - 8) the use of the English or French language:
8. i) No amendments to Section 1 of this Part shall come into force unless it is concurred in by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislative Assemblies of all the provinces.
- ii) The procedure prescribed in Section 1 of this Part may not be used to make an amendment when there is another provision for making such amendment in the Constitution of Canada but, subject to the limitations contained in subsection (1) of this Section that procedure may nonetheless be used to amend any provision for amending the Constitution.