

"Over 30 institutions and offices around the world have been queried through Freedom of Information requests for records containing proof that the alleged SARS-COV-2 virus in fact exists. The responses have yielded in total no records. Ontario public health officials have zero legitimate evidence to support their story of a "COVID-19 virus" let alone a "COVID-19" pandemic. The virus is unproven and purely theoretical. They have committed FRAUD on the population."

THEREFORE, nothing has been DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED. THEREFORE, the Lieutenant Governor and Premier failed to obey a statute, a criminal code violation, section 126, DISOBEYING A STATUTE. Time in prison.

The duty of the Police is to detain and question the Lieutenant Governor and Premier by lawfully taking into custody the Lieutenant Governor and Premier.

Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act, 2020, S.O. 2020, c. 17

Power to revoke orders

5 The Lieutenant Governor in Council may by order revoke an order continued under section 2.

Temporary closure by police, etc.

9.1 (1) A police officer, special constable or First Nations Constable may order that premises be temporarily closed if the police officer, special constable or First Nations Constable has reasonable grounds to believe that an organized public event or other gathering is occurring at the premises and that the number of people in attendance exceeds the number permitted under a continued section 7.0.2 order. 2020, c. 23, Sched. 6, s. 2.

Compliance with order

(2) Every individual who is on the premises shall comply with the order to temporarily close the premises by promptly vacating the premises after being informed of the order.

Same

(3) No individual shall re-enter the premises on the same day that the premises were temporarily closed under subsection (1) unless a police officer, special constable or First Nations Constable authorizes the re-entry. 2020, c. 23, Sched. 6, s. 2.

Exception for residents

(4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not apply to individuals residing in the premises. 2020, c. 23, Sched. 6, s. 2.

Offences

10 (1) Every person who fails to comply with subsection 9.1 (2) or (3) or with a continued section 7.0.2 order or who interferes with or obstructs any person in the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty conferred by such an order is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction, (a) in the case of an individual, subject to clause (b), to a fine of not more than \$100,000 and for a term of imprisonment of not more than one year;

(b) in the case of an individual who is a director or officer of a corporation, to a fine of not more than \$500,000 and for a term of imprisonment of not more than one year; and

(c) in the case of a corporation, to a fine of not more than \$10,000,000. 2020, c. 17, s. 10 (1); 2020, c. 23, Sched. 6, s. 3.

Separate offence

(2) A person is guilty of a separate offence on each day that an offence under subsection (1) occurs or continues. 2020, c. 17, s. 10 (2).

Increased penalty

(3) **Despite the maximum fines set out in subsection (1), the court that convicts a person of an offence may increase a fine imposed on the person by an amount equal to the financial benefit that was acquired by or that accrued to the person as a result of the commission of the offence.** 2020, c. 17, s. 10 (3).

Exception

(4) No person shall be charged with an offence under subsection (1) for failing to comply with or interference or obstruction in respect of an order that has been amended retroactive to a date that is specified in the amendment, if the failure to comply, interference or obstruction is in respect of conduct to which the retroactive amendment applies and the conduct occurred before the retroactive amendment was made but after the retroactive date specified in the amendment. 2020, c. 17, s. 10 (4).

Offence for occupier of premises

10.1 (1) A person is guilty of an offence if the person hosts or organizes a public event or other gathering at residential premises or other prescribed premises and the number of people in attendance exceeds the number permitted under a continued section 7.0.2 order. 2020, c. 23, Sched. 6, s. 4.

Presumption that owner, etc. is hosting or organizing

(2) If the owner or occupier of premises at which a public event or other gathering is held is present at the event or gathering, the owner or occupier is presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, to be hosting or organizing the event or gathering. 2020, c. 23, Sched. 6, s. 4.

Penalties

(3) A person who is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) is liable,

(a) in the case of an individual, subject to clause (b), to a fine of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 and for a term of imprisonment of not more than one year;

(b) in the case of an individual who is a director or officer of a corporation, to a fine of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$500,000 and for a term of imprisonment of not more than one year; and

(c) in the case of a corporation, to a fine of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$10,000,000. 2020, c. 23, Sched. 6, s. 4.

Applicable provisions

(4) Subsections 10 (2) to (4) apply, with necessary modifications, with respect to offences under subsection (1). 2020, c. 23, Sched. 6, s. 4.

Regulations

(5) **The Lieutenant Governor** in Council may make regulations prescribing premises for the purposes of subsection (1). 2020, c. 23, Sched. 6, s. 4.

Reporting - Reports to public

11 The Premier, or a Minister to whom the Premier delegates the responsibility, shall regularly report to the public with respect to the orders continued under section 2 that continue to apply.

Termination of COVID-19 declared emergency

17 Unless it has been terminated before this section comes into force, the COVID-19 declared emergency is terminated and Ontario Regulation 50/20 (Declaration of Emergency) is revoked.

O. Reg. 114/20: ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS

under Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act, 2020, S.O. 2020, c. 17

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/200114>

Requirement to identify

1. (1) A police officer or any other provincial offences officer within the meaning of subsection 1 (1) of the Provincial Offences Act may require an individual to provide the officer with the individual's correct name, date of birth and address if the officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that the individual has committed an offence under subsection 10 (1) of the Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act, 2020.

(2) Every individual who is required under subsection (1) to provide a provincial offences officer with their correct name, date of birth and address shall promptly comply.

Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.9

Emergency powers and orders - Purpose

7.0.2 (1) The purpose of making orders under this section is to promote the public good by protecting the health, safety and welfare of the people of Ontario in times of declared emergencies in a manner that is subject to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

2. One of the following circumstances exists:

i. **The resources normally available to a ministry of the Government of Ontario or an agency, board or commission or other branch of the government, including existing legislation, cannot be relied upon without the risk of serious delay.**

ii. **The resources referred to in subparagraph i may be insufficiently effective to address the emergency.**

iii. **It is not possible, without the risk of serious delay, to ascertain whether the resources referred to in subparagraph i can be relied upon.**