

**FORM 2 - CRIMINAL INFORMATION****ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE**

BETWEEN:

**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN****- and -****Her Honour the Honourable Elizabeth Dowdeswell**

(defendant(s))

This is the information of Police Officer name/badge #, hereinafter called the informant.  
The informant says that the ACCUSED committed the following criminal code violations.

**1. NAME OF ACCUSED: Her Honour the Honourable Elizabeth Dowdeswell****2. LIST CHARGES:**

DESCRIPTION OF CHARGE	SECTION #	NEXT COURT DATE
GENOCIDE, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY		
PARTIES TO OFFENCES	21	
RIOT	64	
TERRORISM	83.01 (1)(b)	
HOAX regarding TERRORISM	83.231 (1)	
BREACH OF TRUST	122	
DISOBEYING A STATUTE	126	
MISCONDUCT OF PROCESS	128	
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	139 (2)	
OBSTRUCTING RELIGIOUS SERVICE	176	
NUISANCE	180	
INDIGNITY TO A DEAD BODY	182	
RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT OF CHILDREN	218	
CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE	219	
CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE CAUSING DEATH	220	
CULPABLE HOMICIDE	229 (c)	
ADMINISTERING NOXIOUS SUBSTANCE	245	
TORTURE	269.1	
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS	279.01(1)	
FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT	341	
EXTORTION	346	
FALSE PRETENSE	361	
FORGERY	366	
FRAUD	380	
INTIMIDATION	423	
WILFULLY CREATING EVENT (EMERGENCY)	429	
MISCHIEF	430	

Sworn before me this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ A.D., at \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Informant)

A Justice of the Peace in and for \_\_\_\_\_

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SCHEDULE 3	Harm to children
SCHEDULE 4	TORTURE on the CIVILIAN POPULATION
SCHEDULE 5	The first Emergency - Orders in Council
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**The DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY was part of a UN and WHO system-wide training and simulation exercise of a deliberate release of a lethal respiratory pathogen. See documentation below - page 16 verifies this. The actions taken are an inhumane act on a civilian population - page 15 shows it was planned before September 2019. Page 17 shows only 1 death in Canada as of March 20, 2020. This is not a Pandemic, rather it is a HOAX regarding Terrorism, Domestic Terrorism. Pages 18 thru 21 show NO RECORDS of COVID-19 (SARS-COV-2).**

**“Humans are now hackable animals.** The whole idea that humans have this soul or spirit and they have free will and nobody knows what’s happening inside me, so whatever I choose, whether in the election or whether in the supermarket is my free will...that’s over. Today we have the technology to hack human beings on a massive scale. Everything is being DIGITALIZED. Everything is being monitored. In this time of crisis you have to follow science.”

“It’s often said you should never allow a good crisis to go to waste, because a crisis is a good opportunity to do good reforms that in normal times people will never agree to, but in a crisis you have no chance so let’s do it.”

“Surveillance, people could look back in 100 years and identify the coronavirus epidemic as the moment when a new regime of surveillance took over. Especially **surveillance under the skin.** Which is the most important development of the 21st century, is this ability to hack human beings.”

<https://action4canada.com/conspiracy-to-commit-crimes-against-humanity/>

**SCHEDULE 1:****CRIMINAL INFORMATION****NAMES OF ACCUSED:**

- 1) Ontario Lieutenant Governor **ELIZABETH DOWDESWELL** (DOB November 9, 1944),
- 2) Ontario Premier **DOUG FORD** (DOB November 20, 1964).

**ADDRESS OF ACCUSED:**

Accused are employed in Toronto, ON, with offices at Queens Park, 111 Wellesley St W, M7A 1A1  
 The phone number of Lieutenant Governor Elizabeth Dowdeswell is 416-325-7780.  
 The phone number of Premier Doug Ford is 416-325-1941.

**PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE:**

**DATE OF OFFENCE:** March 17, 2020 to present.

**LOCATION OF OFFENCE:** Queens Park, 111 Wellesley St W, M7A 1A1

**OFFENCES ALLEGED:**

**GENOCIDE, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, RIOT, DISOBEYING A STATUTE, MURDER, CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE CAUSING DEATH, CULPABLE HOMICIDE IS MURDER, RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT OF CHILDREN, CHILD ABUSE, ELDER ABUSE, HEALTHY PEOPLE ABUSE, BREACH OF TRUST, INHUMANE ACTS ON CIVILIAN POPULATIONS, BODILY HARM, MISCONDUCT, OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE, OBSTRUCTING RELIGIOUS SERVICES, NUISANCE, CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE, ADMINISTERING A NOXIOUS SUBSTANCE, EXTORTION, FALSE PRETENCE, FRAUD, INTIMIDATION, WILFULLY CAUSING EMERGENCY, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, MISCHIEF, TORTURE, FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT, DOMESTIC TERRORISM, HOAX regarding TERRORISM, and MURDER as LOCKDOWN SUICIDES become MURDER.**

The **DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY** was part of a UN and WHO system-wide training and simulation exercise of a deliberate release of a lethal respiratory pathogen. See documentation below - page 16 verifies this. The actions taken are an inhumane act on a civilian population - page 15 shows it was planned before September 2019. Page 17 shows only 1 death in Canada as of March 20, 2020. This is not a Pandemic, rather it is a **HOAX regarding Terrorism, Domestic Terrorism**. Pages 18 thru 21 show **NO RECORDS of COVID-19 (SARS-COV-2)**.

**GENOCIDE, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.**

The accused created the climate for inhumane acts on civilian populations, including the beginnings of the destruction of an identifiable group - people with exemptions, people not vaccinated, people not disclosing vaccination status, etc - who **CANNOT** buy food at a grocery store.

The accused acted to assist to enforce measures that led to irreversible harm, economic sabotage to Ontario, loss of income, loss of employment, loss of dignity, loss of health, and even loss of life

(LOCKDOWN SUICIDES and experimental injection deaths) through failing to investigate the alleged FORGERY accusations regarding ORDERS IN COUNCIL signed by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

The accused failed to act to protect against the crimes of the Ontario Lieutenant Governor, as the accused criminally disobeyed a statute, violation section 126 of the criminal code, as the accused failed to ensure the protection of rights and freedoms in Canada, namely DUE PROCESS and equality and protection of the law.

The accused criminally violated the laws in force in Canada, and in Ontario.

**Section 21- Party to offense:** The accused did unlawfully commit numerous offenses. In particular, violating section 126 Criminal Code Disobeying a Statute. The statute violated was section 7.0.2 (1) & (3) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act. Emergency measures were not in accordance with the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The measures violated section 1 of the Charter as there was never any sworn, under oath DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED evidence or reasoning for an emergency declaration.

The measures violated virtually every aspect of section 2 of the Charter, as well as section 1 of the Canadian Bill of Rights. In particular, one's ability to have an alternative opinion and/or belief due to overwhelming fear mongering and false facts regarding how hospitals and test centers were overloaded. Freedoms affected were freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of association. The measures isolated virtually everyone in Ontario.

A very significant right of the gaining a livelihood was violated on a large scale.

**Section 64 - RIOT.**

All accused directly or indirectly did disturb the peace tumultuously by way of ORDERS/legislation.

**Sections 83.01 (1) (b) and 83.231 (1) - Domestic Terrorism, and HOAX regarding Terrorism -**

**The accused did cause public intimidation with regards to its security including economic security, causing persons to do or refrain from doing any act, such as freedom of assembly, freedom of the right to the gaining of a livelihood, freedom to not breathe in one's own CARBON DIOXIDE, freedom from unwanted medical intervention, among other protected rights. This recklessly endangered the lives of children, elderly, the vulnerable, and the healthy segment of the population. The accused also caused serious disruption and interference of essential services. The accused never supplied sworn records or sworn proof of the criteria and circumstances of "resources" for a Declaration of Emergency and never disclosed which resources or which circumstances existed in section 7.0.1 (3) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act. It is deemed to be a HOAX without such sworn under oath DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED proof required by section 1 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, as well as section 1(a) of the Canadian Bill of Rights. The accused acted with intention and wanton and reckless disregard for the lives of the Ontario population, causing severe hardships, reckless child endangerment, suicides and attempted suicides.**

The 39 page "Report on Ontario's Provincial Emergency from March 17, 2020 to July 24, 2020" **did not divulge the resources, criteria and circumstances for the requirement/need/necessity for a declaration of Emergency nor was it ever divulged under oath to the population at any other point, still to the day of this writing.**

The 7 page "Report on Ontario's second Declared Provincial Emergency from January 12, 2021 to February 9, 2021" **did not divulge the resources, criteria and circumstances for**



**the requirement/need/necessity for a declaration of Emergency nor was it ever divulged under oath to the population at any other point, still to the day of this writing.**

The 10 page "Report on Ontario's Third Declared Provincial Emergency from April 7, 2021 to June 2, 2021" **did not divulge the resources, criteria and circumstances for the requirement/need/necessity for a declaration of Emergency nor was it ever divulged under oath to the population at any other point, still to the day of this writing.**

**It can easily be said that the resources in question in section 7.0.1 (3) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act were staples, paper clips, or "tap shoes". The accused failed to disclose sworn records containing proof that the alleged SARS-COV-2 virus in fact exists as Ontario public health, Health Canada, Hamilton Police Services, Toronto Police Services, and numerous other relevant organization have NO RECORDS.**

**"Deaths are included whether or not COVID-19 was determined to be a contributing or underlying cause of death as indicated in the iPHIS field Type of Death."** (source = <https://files.ontario.ca/moh-covid-19-report-en-2020-06-26.pdf> page 14)

**"There is no question that there will be a challenge to the coming administration in the arena of infectious diseases," Dr. Fauci said during a speech at Georgetown University (July 2017), adding, "the thing we're extraordinarily confident about is that we're going to see this in the next few years."**

**One example of a very significant essential service that was seriously disrupted and interfered with is access to the INTAKE OFFICE at the Ontario Court of Justice by any member of the population. The "JP" office (the INTAKE OFFICE) has not been handing out nor processing private prosecution applications from the population till approximately December 1, 2021 (for most jurisdictions). The population does not have access to a "JP" or the criminal court system - violating "the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law".**

**Another essential service that was seriously disrupted and interfered with is access to health care.**

**Another essential service that was seriously disrupted and interfered with is access to buying food. People with exemptions are being denied access to grocery stores as well as other business. Interfering with access to food or essentials must be considered as attempted murder due to the historical nature of past mass starvations. Numerous Police Departments are closed to the population, an essential service interfered and/or obstructed.**

**Deaths by suicides are a direct result, and the accused are also accused of MURDER.**

A Provincial Crown Prosecutor in the Niagara Region, confirmed that the **"existing legislation"** criteria was what the government of Ontario used to declare three emergencies.

Declaring and extending an emergency for the reason of **"existing legislation"**, destroying and sabotaging the Ontario economy, is a DANGEROUS ACT OF MAJOR PROPORTIONS, that has led to SUICIDES and other deaths, ultimately leading to grocery stores denying an identifiable group of persons (in whole or in part - those with mask exemptions, and/or those not vaccinated) the ability to purchase food. This is GENOCIDE, and an INHUMANE ACT on a CIVILIAN POPULATION - crimes against humanity.

**Section 122 - Breach of trust:** The accused broke trust by disobeying statutes as stated herein, as well as committed fraud through debt increase - making children and teens and the unborn debt laden. No one has the authority to put people born 100 years from now into debt.

**Section 126 - Disobeying a Statute:** The accused disobeyed section 7.0.2 (1) & (3)(1) of the Emergency Management & Civil Protection Act, violating the Charter of Rights & Freedoms. The accused disobeyed the Constitution Act, 1982, in particular, sections 52, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 26, 31. The accused disobeyed the Canadian Bill of Rights by defeating DUE PROCESS. The accused obstructed religious/moral purpose gatherings, & gaining of a livelihood.

The accused did disobey the Canadian Bill of Rights by defeating/perverting to "ensure the protection of these rights and freedoms in Canada".

The accused, instead of ensuring the protection of these rights and freedoms, the accused helped defeat these rights and freedoms.

DUE PROCESS was not protected by the accused, as the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario defeated, perverted, and obstructed section 1(a) of the Canadian Bill of Rights, as well as other Canadian Bill of Rights sections, and numerous other Charter rights and freedoms.

A CRIMINAL ACCUSATION of FORGERY (s366) on the Ontario ORDERS in COUNCIL, as well as HOAX regarding Terrorism was recklessly ignored.

**Section 128 - Misconduct:**

The accused misconducted themselves in the process of a criminal information being reported to them by negligent behaviour of not wanting to act on the information.

The accused misconducted themselves in the process of a criminal information being reported to them by either failing to report the criminal information, or by making a report that may not be accurate - as in the accused refused to accept or report properly their conduct of ignoring or acting improperly by not accepting the criminal information presented to them.

The accused misconducted themselves in the process of SAFEGUARDING/ENSURING the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms and Human Rights Code.

As well, there are numerous reports in a variety of medium that CORONERS are involved with fraudulent death certificates labelling COVID for deaths completely unrelated to the death, or if there were co-morbidities. Accused neglected to DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFY with proven, sworn under oath evidence. MEDIA reports cannot be used because many reports have been shown to be false by independent citizen journalists. Deaths were labelled COVID-19 for even gunshot deaths. Accused did not protect and were party in some form for autopsies to no longer be performed, never being able to prove nor verify cases. The so called virus was never isolated nor purified. The PCR test is not a valid test, and the numbers have no standing.

**"Deaths are included whether or not COVID-19 was determined to be a contributing or underlying cause of death as indicated in the iPHIS field Type of Death."** (source = <https://files.ontario.ca/moh-covid-19-report-en-2020-06-26.pdf> page 14)

**Section 139 (2) - Obstructing Justice:** The accused defeated, obstructed and perverted the course of justice by refusing to ensure the protection of rights and freedoms in the Canadian Bill of Rights as well as the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, as well as the Human Rights Act and the Human Rights Code.

The accused refused to hear and accept a **CRIMINAL INFORMATION** that clearly shows FORGERY (CC s366) on the ORDERS in COUNCIL. The **FORGERY** is related to the Declarations of Emergencies, the Stay at home orders, the Extensions of Declarations of Emergencies, how LOCKDOWN SUICIDES and LOCKDOWN health deaths become Homicide/MURDER. The accused obstructed, perverted and defeated the course of justice.

The accused refused to hear/accept information regarding the obstruction and interference of essential services, such as the population cannot have access to the Ontario Superior Court of Justice by way of laying a PRIVATE INFORMATION as applications have not been processed nor accepted from March 17, 2020 till approximately December 1, 2021 (in most jurisdictions). The accused refused to hear/accept information regarding the obstruction and interference of essential services, such as the population cannot have access to certain grocery stores. People are being turned away at grocery stores and the accused is responsible for all acts of GENOCIDE. This is the tending towards the destruction of an identifiable group of people - (people who are exempt from the mask mandates, those not vaccinated, those not disclosing their vaccination status, etc). The accused refused to hear and take in the information that the CHURCH OF GOD members are so badly discriminated within their home town of Aylmer Ontario, to the point where most members cannot or do not shop in their own home town. The accused refused to hear/accept about how this will affect those children affected. The accused refused to hear how this causes fear for their own security, including economic security, and again, how the children would be affected. The accused refused to hear how the HUMAN RIGHTS CODE was violated.

Furthermore, the accused refused to hear/accept information that LOCKDOWN SUICIDES become MURDER. (Life in prison).

The Canadian Bill of Rights states in the 3rd sentence:

Parliament "shall ensure the protection of these rights and freedoms in Canada".

Parliament clearly failed and did disobey that statute that the accused violated.

Disobeying a statute is criminal code violation section 126.

Section 17 of the 1867 Constitution Act states that Parliament is the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Commons.

The POLICE have a lawful duty to detain, question, and criminally charge the accused immediately, and especially the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario who never DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED the Emergency Orders while defeating "DUE PROCESS". DUE PROCESS requires evidence, questioning and proving evidence, and much more.

The accused failed to ensure the protection of these rights as the Lieutenant Governor - Elizabeth Dowdeswell - signed ORDERS in COUNCIL defeating, obstructing, interfering and perverting the course of justice as well as our rights and freedoms to the point people are refused the ability to buy food - an essential service - and the hallmark of **GENOCIDE**. Numerous other criminal code violations were committed - such as:

S83.01 (1) (b) - terrorism - as our ability to file a criminal information with the Ontario Court of Justice was obstructed and interfered with. This is **TERRORISM**.

AND because the Lieutenant Governor never once provided sworn proof of any evidence requiring a declaration of emergency, it is deemed a HOAX, section 83.231 (1) - HOAX regarding Terrorism. Defeating the course of justice is also OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE, s139(2), 10 years in prison. Deaths have occurred, s220 CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE CAUSING DEATH, as well as s229(c) CULPABLE HOMICIDE is MURDER. LOCKDOWN SUICIDES become MURDER.

The signatures on the ORDERS in COUNCIL require Police to question the Lieutenant Governor on the authenticity of the ORDERS in COUNCIL, as there are signature alterations, no names of signed persons, no "signed at" location, no O-Reg number on signature page, and no SEAL or STAMP to authenticate the signatures. This is FORGERY, s366 of the criminal code.

As well, the Ontario DEBT is about 400 Billion dollars. If we could get to a 250 million dollar surplus, it would take 1600 years to pay off. The FEDERAL DEBT is over 1 trillion dollars. If we could get to a surplus of 500 million dollars, it would take 2000 years to pay off that debt. Children born 1000 years from now would be forced to pay for the lives of people who lived and died 1000 years before them. This is criminal code violation, section 380 - FRAUD.

This is just the short list of criminal code violations by the previous and current Governor General, and "Parliament", and the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario - that the accused refused to hear/accept **CRIMINAL INFORMATION** on.

The accused continue to do nothing, as they have proven to do nothing to safeguard our rights and freedoms and the Human Rights Code, the police are Parties to the offences - s21 criminal code. Every police officer in Ontario is required to team up and support any and all arresting officers, as you are able to do so as there is "equality before the law and the protection of the law" (s1(b) Canadian Bill of Rights), as no one is above the law including the Queen.

There is no declared emergency. There is no demonstrably justified proof of anything, and therefore is no need for any measures other than charging them with criminal code violations and seeking a guilty charge with a LIFE IN PRISON punishment.

The accused obstructed, perverted and defeated the course of justice.

**Section 176 - Obstructing religious services and gatherings for good or moral purposes:**

Emergency measures violated Charter section 2 (c), obstructing religious worship and/or gatherings for good or moral purposes.

The accused did not SAFEGUARD freedom of assembly, as well as in relation to religious services, or assemblies of good or moral purpose. The accused were party to the offence by doing nothing to SAFEGUARD this.

Emergency measures violated Charter section 2 (b)(c), section 1(c)(e) of the Canadian Bill of Rights, obstructing religious worship and/or gatherings for good or moral purposes, as well as Canadian Bill of Rights section 1(c).

**Section 180 - Nuisance:** By failing to discharge their duties to honour/obey the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Canadian Bill of Rights, the Human Rights Code, the accused recklessly endangered the lives of children, the elderly, and the healthy segment of the population. Suicides are up significantly. Homelessness, domestic abuse, loss of gaining a livelihood, and significant increase in drug abuse. The comfort of the public was severely affected by COVID-19 measures not DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED. The health of the public was endangered. Isolation creates suicides, which is MURDER.

The accused obstructed the process of a criminal complaint being reported to them, thereby obstructing or interfering with a right that is common to Her Majesty's subjects.

**Section 182 - Indignity to a dead body:** Physical interference with a dead body or human remains is not necessary under s. 182 (b) and the indignities must be offered to the dead body or human remains (as opposed to monuments per se).

The accused did act in a manner that shows indignity to all Police and Canadian Forces officers who gave up their lives in the name of FREEDOM. ( R. v. Moyer, [1994] 2 S.C.R. 899 )

**Section 218 - Reckless Endangerment of Children:** The accused, through failing to act to safeguard and protect, did recklessly endanger the lives of children. Masks and social distancing damage children, actually almost everyone. Children have become docile on school buses and within schools. CARBON DIOXIDE, trapped within a mask will do this. CARBON DIOXIDE causes active rats/rodents/animals to slow down, then lie down, then die painlessly. CO2 is listed as a TOXIC SUBSTANCE, item #74 of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999. Oxygen deprivation occurs as the mask becomes a CO2 retention chamber. Children are berated by other children for not wearing a mask – even while exempt.

**Section 219 - Criminal Negligence:** The accused did neglect and wantonly and recklessly neglected to hear/receive any voices or messages from the population that particular emergency measures and measures in general were harmful to the overall population – children, elderly, workers, non workers, etc.  
COVID-19 measures were not DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED at any point.

The accused showed a wanton and reckless disregard for the lives of those who committed SUICIDE due to the LOCKDOWN measures.

The accused had a total disregard for those who committed SUICIDE, as LOCKDOWN SUICIDES become MURDER ---- section 220 Criminal Negligence causing Death, and section 229(c) Culpable Homicide is Murder. The accused must have been this way since March 17, 2020 and show how they have behaved the whole time as they continued that reckless disregard for lives as shown in this information. They have been this way all along.

The accused failed to protect the population from breathing in their own CO2, a known toxic substance, listed in the schedule as item #74 of the Canadian Environment Protection Act. CO2 is used to UETHENIZE rats, rodents, pigs, etc.

The accused did neglect and wantonly and recklessly neglected to hear/receive any voices or messages from the population that particular emergency measures and measures in general were harmful to the overall population – children, elderly, workers, non workers, etc.  
COVID-19 measures were not DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED at any point. The accused show a wanton and reckless disregard for those who have committed SUICIDE due to the LOCKDOWN measure, as well as information that is widely known that ISOLATION can cause SUICIDES. The accused did not care about specific SUICIDE ATTEMPTS, as well as specific actual SUICIDES that were due to the LOCKDOWN.

The accused refused to accept a criminal information regarding HOAX regarding Terrorism, Terrorism, FORGERY, as well as numerous other criminal accusation of the Lieutenant Governor.

**Section 220 - Criminal Negligence causing death:** Lieutenant Governor of Ontario ELIZABETH DOWDESWELL did cause LOCKDOWN SUICIDES as a result of the DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY. Isolation is known to cause SUICIDES. Job loss is known to cause SUICIDES. The accused, through their attitudes via conduct, and continued conduct, are party to the deaths due to LOCKDOWN SUICIDES, as well as LOCKDOWN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM related deaths. The accused refused to hear that Lieutenant Governor of Ontario ELIZABETH DOWDESWELL did cause LOCKDOWN SUICIDES as a result of the DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY that was never accompanied by any proof, demonstrable justification, and ORDERS in COUNCIL documents that shows clear signs of FORGERY.

The accuse are party to MURDER. In the least, isolation has suicide victims.  
The accuse supported the circumstances for suicides, especially child and teen suicides.

**Section 229 (c) - Culpable Homicide is MURDER:** The accused, through their attitudes via conduct, and continued conduct, are party to the deaths due to LOCKDOWN SUICIDES, as well as LOCKDOWN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM related deaths. The accused refused to hear that Lieutenant Governor of Ontario ELIZABETH DOWDESWELL did cause LOCKDOWN SUICIDES as a result of the DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY that was never accompanied by any proof, demonstrable justification, and ORDERS in COUNCIL documents that shows clear signs of FORGERY.

The accuse are party to MURDER. In the least, isolation has suicide victims.



The accuse supported the circumstances for suicides, especially child and teen suicides.

**Section 245 - Administering Noxious Substance:** The population was forced to wear facemasks, forcing the population to breathe in a noxious/toxic substance. CO2 is listed as a TOXIC SUBSTANCE, item #74 of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999. CO2 painlessly kills and without notice or warning.

**Section 269.1 - TORTURE:** Every element of TORTURE is satisfied as a result of the non DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED measures, without any protection to the population. There is NO DEFENCE for TORTURE - even in a public emergency. The elements of TORTURE are: isolation, monopolization of perception, humiliation and degradation, exhaustion, threats, occasional indulgences, demonstrating omnipotence, and forcing trivial demands. Suicides and attempted suicides are a result.

**Section 279.01 (1) - Trafficking in persons:**

The ACCUSED exercised control, direction, or influence over the movements of the people of Ontario via the ORDERS in COUNCIL with "STAY AT HOME ORDERS", and the creation of COVID Regulations that affect freedom of assembly.

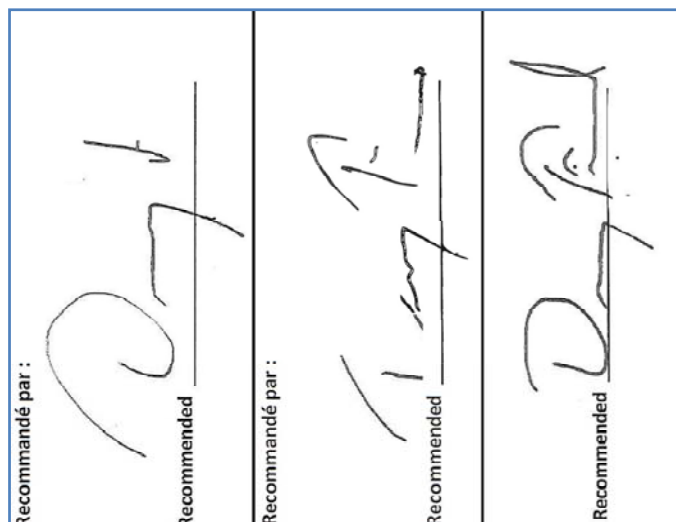
**Section 341 - Fraudulent concealment:**

The accused are concealing data and evidence that would prove fraudulent evidence or data. The accused concealed evidence and justification for each Declaration of Emergency.

**Section 346 - Extortion:** Extortion was committed on the population by the NON DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED measures. The accused caused the population do behave out of fear with lawful DUE PROCESS, with threats, menaces, coercion, inducing the population with no evidence to back up the existence for an Emergency Declaration.

**Section 366 - Forgery:**

The previous and current Governor General, and PARLIAMENT neglected to authenticate and/or validate the signatures on the ORDERS in COUNCIL documents signed by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. The signatures are extremely questionable, as is the whole set of ORDERS in COUNCIL documents. This lack of authentication and validation deems the so called EMERGENCY a HOAX. The signatures are not authentic and real. See more signatures in SCHEDULE 2.



**Section 361 - False Pretence:** The accused misrepresented fact based evidence, including the number of cases, the unreliable PCR test, case load of hospitals, which are known to be nearly empty. There is less than 1 person in intensive care per hospital in Ontario.

**Section 380 - Fraud:** The accused did not do anything to protect children and teens from extreme government debt. As well, they acted outside statutory authority to assist to put babies born hundreds of years out from now into debt for the lives of people who have lived and died many years before them. This constitutes being party to an offence of FRAUD. The measures were not DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED to incur exorbitant costs on the adult population as well.

There are no records of the isolated so called "virus" as Ontario Public Health, Health Canada, Hamilton Police Services, Toronto Police Services, numerous other police services, and other health agencies across the Province and country have no records of the isolated so called "virus".

The Ontario Provincial debt is approximately \$400 billion dollars. If the Province of Ontario ever could get to a surplus of \$250 million dollars, it would take 1600 years to pay it off. This is FRAUD. The Federal Debt is at least \$1 trillion dollars. If the Federal Government ever could get to a surplus of \$500 million dollars, it would take 2000 years to pay it off. This is FRAUD.

The accused are party to this offence by refusing to take in a **CRIMINAL INFORMATION** that lists this as one of the crimes to be reported, as well as the HOAX nature being reported that has escalated the size of the respective debts of the jurisdictions mentioned herein.

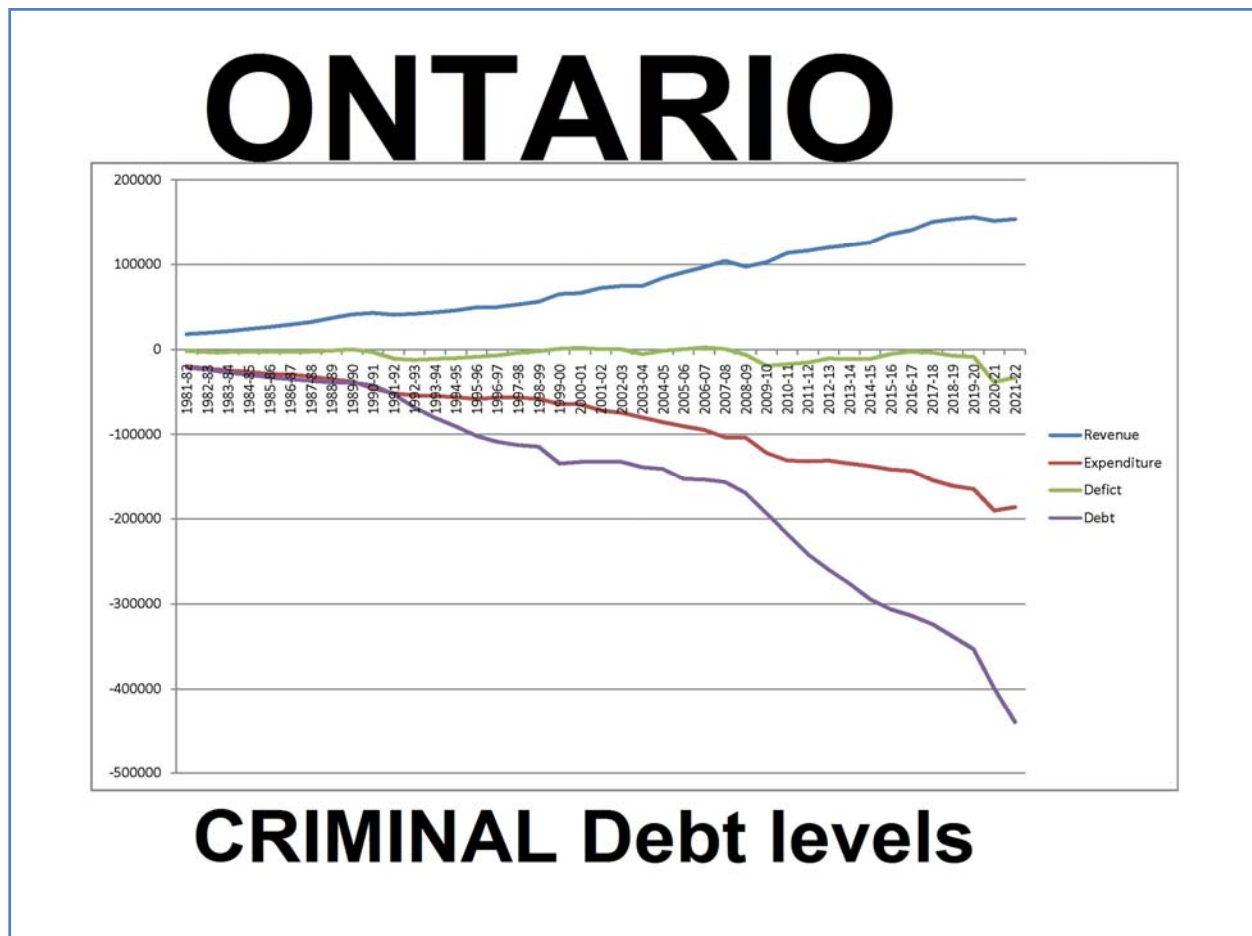
The salary of the accused are paid for by DEBT.

## ONTARIO - fiscal data

(millions of dollars)

Year	Revenue	Spending	Deficit	Debt					
					2000-01	66294	-64392	1902	-132496
1981-82	17914	-19694	-1780	-21354	2001-02	72307	-71932	375	-132121
1982-83	19367	-22556	-3189	-23955	2002-03	74675	-74558	117	-132647
1983-84	21412	-24565	-3153	-27406	2003-04	74549	-80032	-5483	-138816
1984-85	23893	-26452	-2559	-30041	2004-05	84192	-85747	-1555	-140921
1985-86	26240	-28854	-2614	-32904	2005-06	90738	-90440	298	-152702
1986-87	29215	-29376	-2634	-35103	2006-07	97120	-94851	2269	-153742
1987-88	32158	-32024	-2489	-36981	2007-08	104115	-103515	600	-156616
1988-89	36991	-35202	-1479	-39014	2008-09	97532	-103941	-6409	-169585
1989-90	41225	-37743	90	-39256	2009-10	102553	-121815	-19262	-193589
1990-91	42892	-45921	-3029	-42257	2010-11	113594	-130848	-17254	-217754
1991-92	40753	-51683	-10930	-53083	2011-12	116401	-131809	-15408	-241912
1992-93	41807	-54235	-12428	-68607	2012-13	120319	-130981	-10662	-259947
1993-94	43674	-54876	-11202	-80599	2013-14	122955	-134485	-11530	-276169
1994-95	46039	-56168	-10129	-90728	2014-15	126152	-137420	-11268	-294557
1995-96	49473	-58273	-8800	-101864	2015-16	136148	-141494	-5346	-306357
1996-97	49714	-56619	-6905	-108769	2016-17	140734	-143169	-2435	-314077
1997-98	52782	-56748	-3966	-112735	2017-18	150594	-154266	-3672	-323834
1998-99	56050	-58052	-2002	-114737	2018-19	153700	-161135	-7435	-338496
1999-00	65042	-64374	668	-134398	2019-20	156096	-164768	-8672	-353332
					2020-21	151813	-190281	-38468	-399463
					2021-22	154012	-186120	-33108	-439844





**Section 423 - Intimidation:** There is coercion through threats of excessive fines for non compliance of these NON DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED measures.

**Section 429 (1) - Wilfully causing EMERGENCY:** The accused did wilfully cause affected rights and freedoms to be violated on a grand scale by way of order, and action in support of orders.

**Section 430 - Mischief:** An extreme amount of property was interfered with in a variety of ways. Properties were rendered useless, inoperative or ineffective – businesses, churches, vehicles, etc.

## I will say:

The **DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY** was part of a UN and WHO system-wide training and simulation exercise of a deliberate release of a lethal respiratory pathogen. See documentation below - page 16 verifies this. The actions taken are an inhumane act on a civilian population - page 15 shows it was planned before September 2019. Page 17 shows only 1 death in Canada as of March 20, 2020. This is not a Pandemic, rather it is a **HOAX** regarding Terrorism, Domestic Terrorism. Pages 18 thru 21 show **NO RECORDS** of COVID-19 (SARS-COV-2).

The Declarations of Emergency are deemed to be a **HOAX**, as fundamental justice and **DUE PROCESS** have been severely violated to the point of psychopathic criminality, as there were never any disclosure sworn under oath and presented to the population of Ontario.

"Over **138** 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 or has even been isolated. The responses have yielded in total **NO RECORDS**. Canadian public health officials, including the Public Health Agency of Canada, Health Canada, the National Research Council of Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Health 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."

Mortalities are no different year after year, and there is no danger of major proportions as stated in "ONTARIO REGULATION 7/21" and "ONTARIO REGULATION 50/20" as follows:

## StatCan All-Cause Mortalities by Week, Canada

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/71-607-x/71-607-x2020017-eng.htm>

Deaths from Jan (wk 1) to October (wk 42)

Year	Deaths	Percentage Change Year Over Year	Population	Growth in Population	Deaths % of Population
2017	186,135	7.88%	36,732,095	0.96%	0.507%
2018	191,930	3.11%	37,074,562	0.93%	0.518%
2019	190,220	-0.89%	37,411,047	0.91%	0.508%
2020	190,905	0.36%	37,877,982	1.25%	0.504%

## STATCAN: ALL-CAUSE MORTALITIES (as at 2020-11-29)

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1310078501>

	<b><u>2019</u></b>	<b><u>2020</u></b>
Ontario: 7 months, Feb-Aug, inclusive:	61,090	60,610
(September not yet available)		

The GPMB put out a document with a copyright date of 2019, with a released date of September 2019, telling of a UN and WHO planned simulation and training exercise for the release of a lethal respiratory pathogen - by September 2020. See GPMB portions of document below from page 20.

**"Progress indicator(s) for September 2020"**

**"The United Nations (including WHO) conducts at least two system-wide training and simulation exercises, including one for covering the deliberate release of a lethal respiratory pathogen."**

The emergency orders did not accompany any definitive DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED information per the act to prevent, reduce or mitigate a danger of major proportions that was sworn under oath and easily verified, violating the most fundamental laws, violating fundamental justice.

On March 17, 2020, according the Government of Canada website showing "history" to that point, there was only one case, and one death. This is not a pandemic. See screenshot on page19. The accused followed a path, without real justification and caused serious harm in virtually all areas of life. The accused caused far greater collateral damage and serious harm than the benefits from the emergency measures.

There was no "emergency" that required a Declaration of Emergency. There was no situation or impending situation that constituted a danger of major proportion. HOWEVER, THERE IS ONE NOW BECAUSE OF THE EMEGENCY MEASURES.

The accused recklessly endangered the lives of a significant portion of the population. The accused did create a danger of major proportion with the unjustified DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY. The accused are responsible for suicides. The accused did commit MURDER.

There is never, or nearly never, any discussion of a healthy lifestyle, such as a natural food diet, etc. Almost nothing from officials are to strengthen the population. Severe panic was created. MURDER occurred.

**"Humans are now hackable animals**. The whole idea that humans have this soul or spirit and they have free will and nobody knows what's happening inside me, so whatever I choose, whether in the election or whether in the supermarket is my free will...that's over. Today we have the technology to hack human beings on a massive scale. Everything is being DIGITALIZED. Everything is being monitored. In this time of crisis you have to follow science."

"It's often said you should never allow a good crisis to go to waste, because a crisis is a good opportunity to do good reforms that in normal times people will never agree to, but in a crisis you have no chance so let's do it."

"Surveillance, people could look back in 100 years and identify the coronavirus epidemic as the moment when a new regime of surveillance took over. Especially **surveillance under the skin**. Which is the most important development of the 21st century, is this ability to hack human beings."

<https://action4canada.com/conspiracy-to-commit-crimes-against-humanity/>

**SCHEDULE 2**

HOAX - A September 2019 report by the GPMB detailed CORONAVIRUS, and mask wearing 6 months prior to a DECLARATION of EMERGENCY (March 17, 2020) as follows:

# A WORLD AT RISK

**Annual report on global preparedness  
for health emergencies**

**Global Preparedness Monitoring Board**

September 2019





This same GPMB Sept 2019 report detailed "Progress Indicator(s) by September 2020" regarding a "system-wide training and simulation exercises, including one for covering the deliberate release of a lethal respiratory pathogen" - associated with WHO, WORLD BANK GROUP. This is a HOAX.



**The United Nations must strengthen coordination mechanisms.**

The Secretary General of the United Nations, with WHO and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), must strengthen coordination in different country, health and humanitarian emergency contexts, by ensuring clear United Nations systemwide roles and responsibilities; rapidly resetting preparedness and response strategies during health emergencies; and, enhancing United Nations system leadership for preparedness, including through routine simulation exercises. WHO should introduce an approach to mobilize the wider national, regional and international community at earlier stages of an outbreak, prior to a declaration of an IHR (2005) Public Health Emergency of International Concern.

**Progress indicator(s) by September 2020**

- The Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the Director-General of WHO and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs strengthens coordination and identifies clear roles and responsibilities and timely triggers for a coordinated United Nations systemwide response for health emergencies in different countries and different health and humanitarian emergency contexts.
- The United Nations (including WHO) conducts at least two system-wide training and simulation exercises, including one for covering the deliberate release of a lethal respiratory pathogen.
- WHO develops intermediate triggers to mobilize national, international and multilateral action early in outbreaks, to complement existing mechanisms for later and more advanced stages of an outbreak under the IHR (2005).
- The Secretary General of the United Nations convenes a high-level dialogue with health, security and foreign affairs officials to determine how the world can address the threat of a lethal respiratory pathogen pandemic, as well as for managing preparedness for disease outbreaks in complex, insecure contexts.

As an independent monitoring and advocacy body, the Global Preparedness Monitoring Board (GPMB) urges political action to prepare for and mitigate the effects of global health emergencies. Co-convened in May 2018 by the World Bank Group and the World Health Organization, the Board builds on the work of the Global Health Crises Task Force and Panel, created by the United Nations Secretary-General in the wake of the 2014-2016 Ebola epidemic. The Board works independently of all parties, including its co-conveners, to provide the most frank assessments and recommendations possible. The findings, interpretations, conclusions and opinions expressed in this report and by Board members represent their views only and not those of their organizations or of the co-conveners.



**Contact information**

Global Preparedness Monitoring Board Secretariat  
c/o World Health Organization  
20, Avenue Appia  
1211 Geneva 27  
Switzerland  
gpmbscretariat@who.int  
www.who.int/GPMB



**World Health  
Organization**



**WORLD BANK GROUP**

Co convened by the World Health Organization and the World Bank Group

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ISBN 978-92-4-151702-7



## Only 1 death and 1 case in Canada by March 17, 2020 - not proven ever.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a 'History' page. The browser's top bar includes a search bar, a star icon, and a 'How Do I Use Essen...' link. The taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons, including a clock displaying 12:27 PM on Friday, 2020-03-20.

### History

- On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declares the global outbreak of COVID-19 a pandemic.
- On March 9, 2020, Canada confirms its first death related to COVID-19.
- On February 20, 2020, Canada confirms its first case related to travel outside mainland China.
- On February 9, 2020, Canada expands COVID-19 screening requirements for travellers returning from affected areas to 10 airports across 6 provinces.
- On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization declares the outbreak of COVID-19 a public health event of international concern.
- On January 25, 2020, Canada confirms its first case of COVID-19 related to travel in Wuhan, China.**
- On January 22, 2020, Canada implements screening requirements related to COVID-19 for travellers returning from China to major airports in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver.
- On January 15, 2020, the Public Health Agency of Canada activates the Emergency Operation Centre to support Canada's response to COVID-19.
- On January 7, 2020, China confirmed COVID-19.
- On December 31, 2019, the World Health Organization was alerted to several cases of pneumonia in Wuhan, China. The virus did not match any other known virus.

### Contact us

There are no records in Ontario, or Canada regarding SARS-COV-2 (COVID-19). It is a HOAX.

Court File No. [REDACTED]-21

**FEDERAL COURT**

BETWEEN:

[REDACTED]

Applicant

And

**Treasury Board**

Respondent

APPLICATION UNDER  
s. 18.1 of the *Federal Courts Act* (R.S.C., 1985, c. F-7)

**Affidavit of Christine Massey**

I, Christine Massey, Biostatistician, of the City of Peterborough, in Peterborough County, in the Province of Ontario, AFFIRM THAT:

1. I hold a Master's degree in Biostatistics<sup>1</sup> from the Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, and have worked professionally in the past as a Biostatistician.
2. I am fully competent to make this declaration and I make it voluntarily.
3. I testify as an expert to the facts set forth herein, and my statements herein are based upon personal knowledge.
4. In May 2020, I began submitting Freedom-of-Information (FOI) requests, to Canadian health and science institutions, asking for all studies or reports in the possession, custody, or control of each institution that describe the isolation/purification of SARS-COV-2<sup>2</sup> directly from a sample taken from a diseased human where the patient sample was not first combined with any other source of genetic material.

<sup>1</sup> Biostatistics refers to the development and application of statistical methodology in the fields of public health, the health sciences, and biology

<sup>2</sup> Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is the name of the alleged "COVID-19 virus" (originally referred to as the 2019 novel coronavirus or 2019-nCoV)



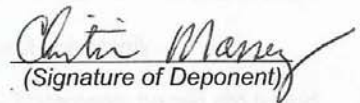
There are no records in Ontario, or Canada regarding SARS-COV-2 (COVID-19). It is a HOAX.

5. I clarified that my requests were not limited to records authored by the institution in question nor to records which describe work done by that institution, but included any study or report authored by anyone anywhere. And, if the institution held a publicly-available record, I asked that it provide me with enough information about that record so that I may identify it and access it with certainty.
6. Thus far, I have received responses from well over 25 Canadian institutions. I have also personally obtained several FOI responses from institutions outside of Canada, including the United States' Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
7. Other people have also supplied me with additional documents that appear to me to be legitimate FOI<sup>3</sup> responses from additional health, science, and political institutions, in Canada and elsewhere in the world, in response to the same, or similar, requests for records describing the isolation and purification of SARS-CoV-2. In most cases, I was provided the original unredacted communications and redacted myself the name of the request submitters in order to protect their identity.
8. At the signing of this affidavit, none of the 138 institutions from the European Union and the 28 countries<sup>4</sup> around the world were able to provide or cite even one record describing the isolation and purification of SARS-CoV-2.
9. All 138 responses are readily available to view on my website: [fluoridefreepeel.ca](http://fluoridefreepeel.ca).

Affirmed before me,  
in the City of Peterborough,  
in Peterborough County,  
in the Province of Ontario,  
on November 30, 2021.



(Commissioner for Taking Affidavits)



(Signature of Deponent)

Lynn Fawn, Deputy Clerk  
of the County of Peterborough  
a Commissioner of Oaths  
by virtue of office

<sup>3</sup> Except for South Africa and Portugal where I was provided with apparent court documents

<sup>4</sup> Australia, Brazil, British Isles, Canada, Columbia, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, India, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Scotland, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, and Wales

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION requests yield NO RECORDS.**

Health Canada Santé  
Canada Canada

Access to Information and Privacy Division  
7th Floor, Suite 700, Holland Cross - Tower B  
1600 Scott Street, (Mail Stop: 3107A)  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Our file: A-2020-000208 / BH

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

This is in response to your request made under the *Access to Information Act* (the Act) for the following information:

All records describing the isolation of a SARS-COV-2 virus, directly from a sample taken from a diseased patient, where the patient sample was not first combined with any other source of genetic material (i.e. monkey kidney cells aka vero cells; liver cancer cells).

Please note that I am using "isolation" in the every-day sense of the word: the act of separating a thing(s) from everything else. I am not requesting records where "isolation of SARS-COV-2" refers instead to:

- the culturing of something, or
- the performance of an amplification test (i.e. a PCR test), or
- the sequencing of something.

To clarify, I am requesting all such records that are in the possession, custody or control of Health Canada (for example: downloaded to a computer, printed in hard copy, etc.).

Having completed a thorough search, we regret to inform you that we were unable to locate any records responsive to your request.

Should you have any questions or concerns about the processing of your request, please do not hesitate to contact Barbara Haase, the analyst responsible for this file, either by phone at 613-859-9073, by email at [barbara.haase@canada.ca](mailto:barbara.haase@canada.ca) or by fax at 613-941-4541, with reference to our file number cited above.

Canada

.../2

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION requests yield NO RECORDS.**

- 2 -

Please be advised that you are entitled to complain to the Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada concerning the processing of your request within 60 days of the receipt of this notice. In the event you decide to avail yourself of this right, your notice of complaint can be made online at: <https://www.oic-ci.gc.ca/en/submitting-complaint> or by mail to:

Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada  
30 Victoria Street  
Gatineau, Quebec K1A 1H3

Yours sincerely,

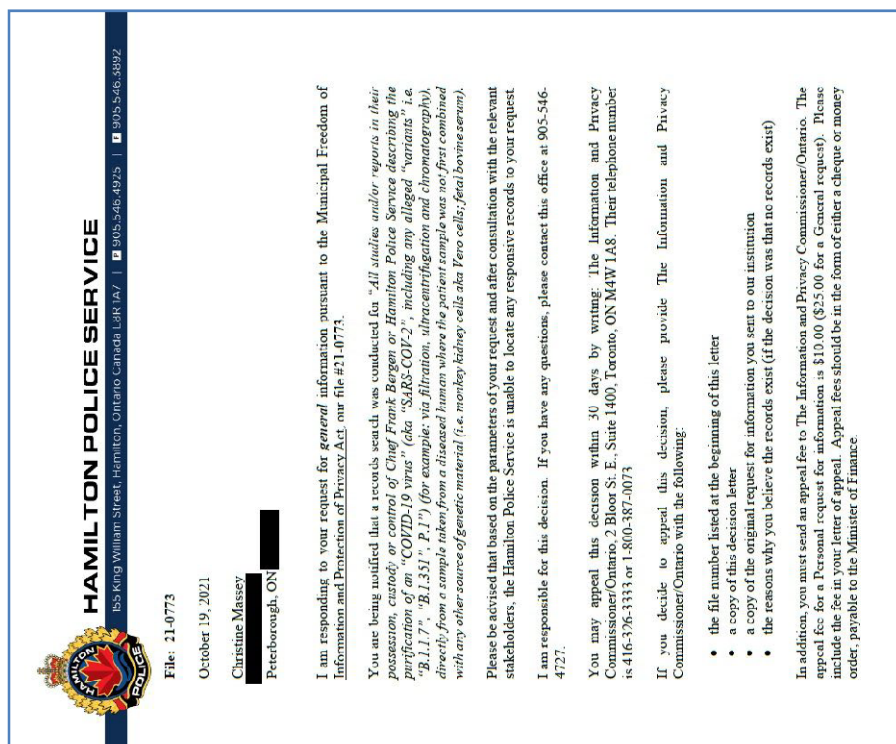
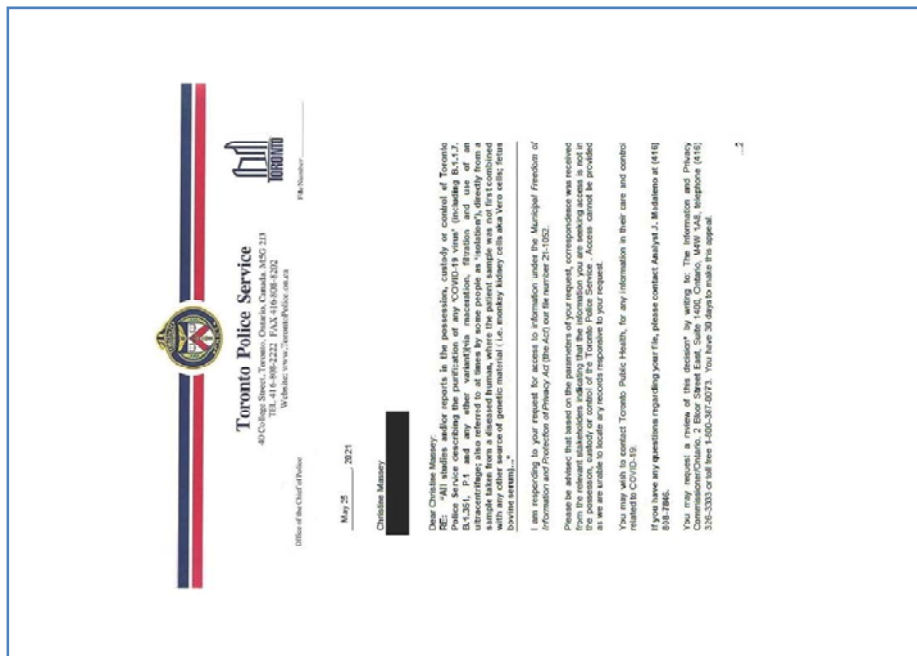


Christine Smith

Team Leader, Access to Information and Privacy  
Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada / Government of Canada  
[christinen.smith@canada.ca](mailto:christinen.smith@canada.ca) / Tel: 613-862-6063

Chef d'équipe, Accès à l'information et de la protection des renseignements personnels  
Santé Canada et Agence de la santé publique du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada  
[christinen.smith@canada.ca](mailto:christinen.smith@canada.ca) / Tél: 613-862-6063

Freedom of Information requests from 2 large Police services - Toronto, and Hamilton - reveal NO RECORDS of SARS-COV2 (COVID-19) - as follows (page 1 of each is shown below):





**Hospital staff dancing with a "dead body" in a body bag with "COVID19" written at the feet.**



**BELOW: Hosptl staff playing "TITANIC".**



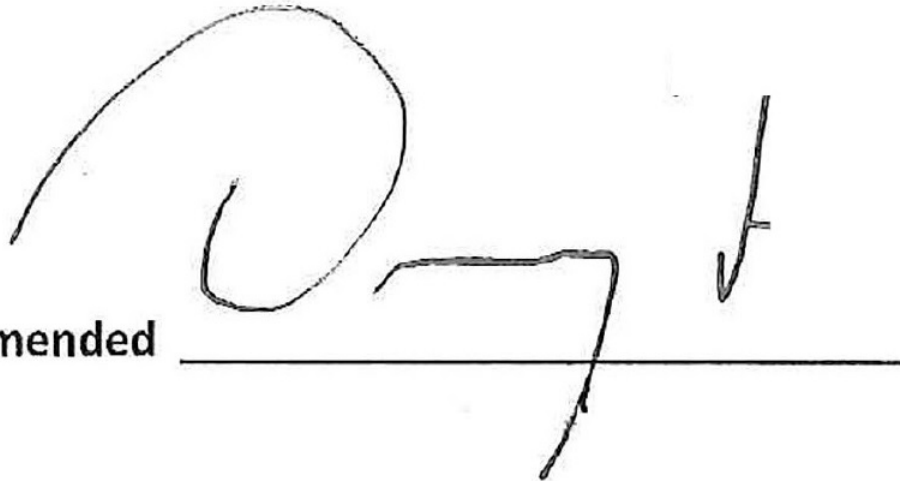
# Hospitals are EMPTY - no "war zone" - staff have time to practice dancing = HOAX



**ORDER in COUNCIL signatures are a serious criminal issue - FORGERY s366.**

**Recommandé par :**

**Recommended**

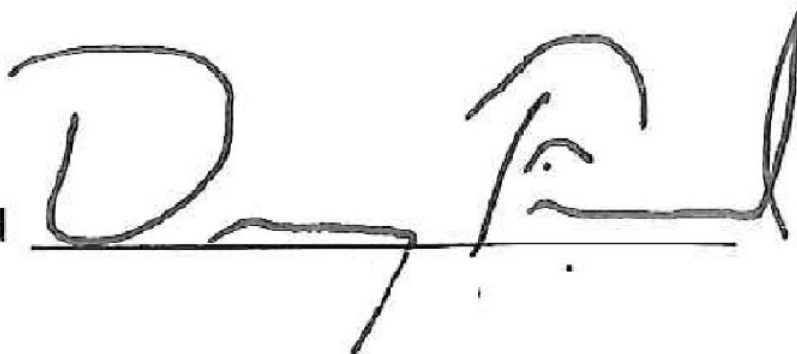
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'D. J. F.', written over a horizontal line.

**Recommandé par :**

**Recommended**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'D. J. F.', written over a horizontal line.

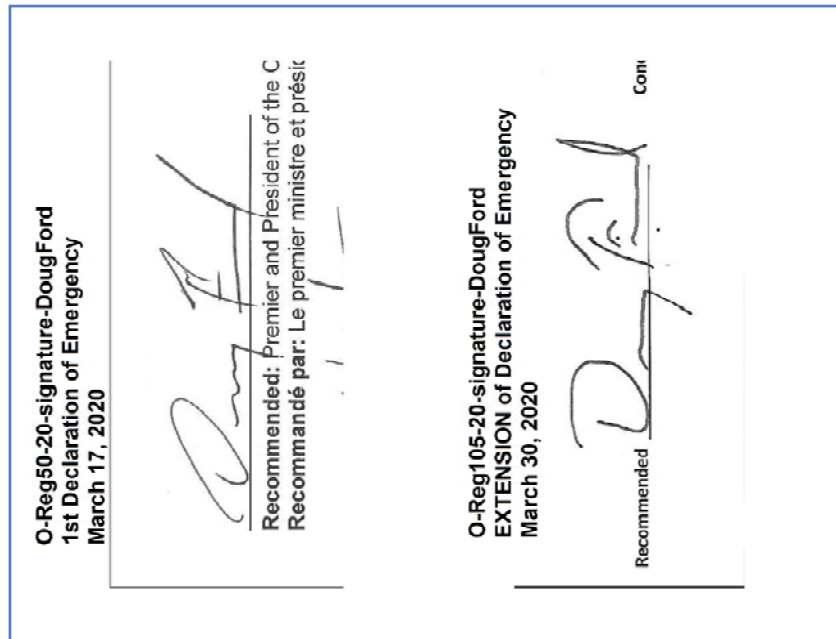
**Recommended**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'D. J. F.', written over a horizontal line.

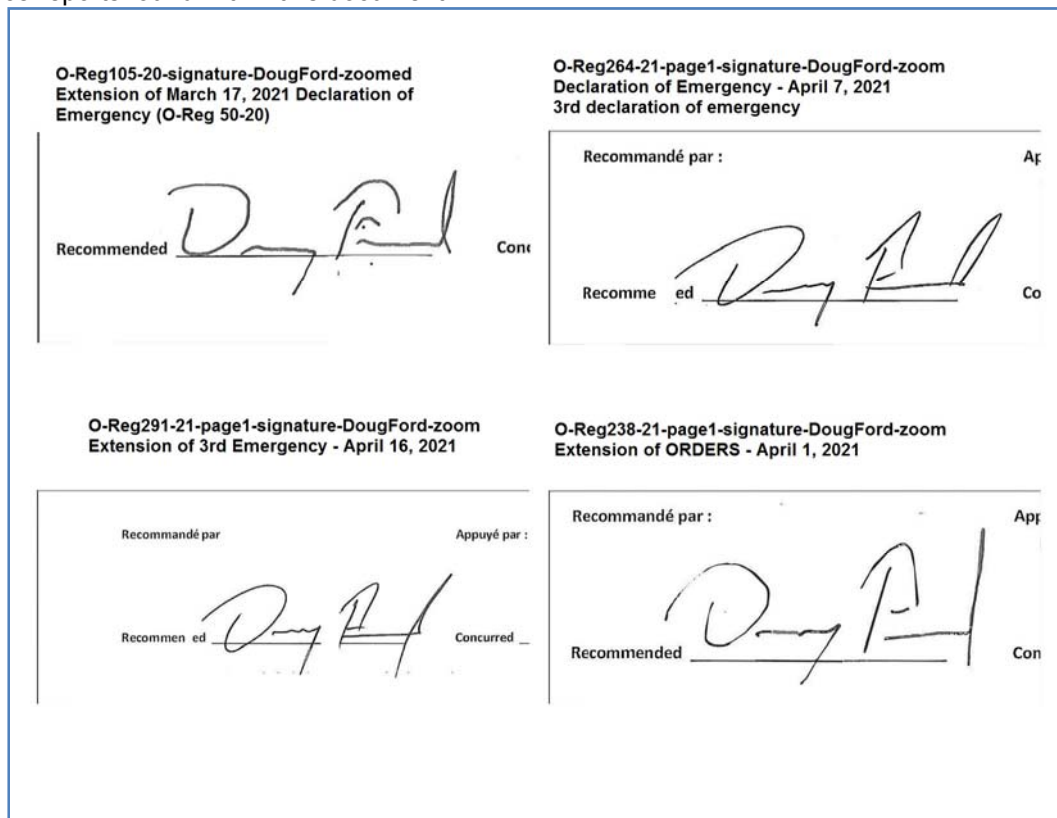


# ORDER in COUNCIL signatures are a serious criminal issue - FORGERY s366.

**Below:** "declaration" and "extension" of first emergency signatures are very different, and materially different between this and other OIC (ORDER in COUNCIL) documents.



**BELOW:** There are 3 different styles of signatures of "Doug Ford". There are numerous other alterations detailed in numerous police reports found within this document.



**ORDER in COUNCIL signatures are a serious criminal issue - FORGERY s366.****BELOW:** There are numerous alterations detailed in numerous police reports found within this document.

<p>O-Reg374-21-amend-82-20-DougFord-zoom RULES FOR AREA IN STAGE 1 May 21, 2021</p> <p>Recommandé par :</p> <p>Recommended</p> <p>Ap Coi</p> 	<p>O-Reg345-21-amend-82-20-DougFord-zoom RULES FOR AREA IN STAGE 1 May 20, 2021</p> <p>Recommandé par :</p> <p>Recommended</p> <p>Ap Coi</p> 
<p>O-Reg8220-amend-DougFord-zoom RULES FOR AREA IN STAGE 1 January 13, 2021</p> <p>Recommandé par :</p> <p>Recommended</p> <p>Appu Conc</p> 	<p>O-Reg345-21-amend-82-20-LG-zoom RULES FOR AREAS IN STAGE 1 May 20, 2021</p> <p>La lieutenant-gouverneure,</p> <p>21</p> <p>Conc</p>  <p>Lieutenant Governor</p>

**BELOW:** There are numerous alterations detailed in numerous police reports found within this document.

<p>O-Reg315-21-signature-area-ChairCabinet-zoom RULES FOR AREAS IN STAGE 3 April 23, 2021</p> <p>e, Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,</p> <p>Concurred</p> <p>Chair of Cabinet</p> 	<p>O-Reg294-21-page1-signature-DougFord-zoom ENFORCEMENT OF COVID-19 MEASURES April 16, 2021</p> <p>Recommandé par : Appuyé par :</p> <p>Recommended Concurred</p> 
<p>O-Reg344-21-amend-82-20-DougFord-zoom RULES FOR AREAS IN STAGE 1 May 20, 2021</p> <p>Recommandé par :</p> <p>Recommended</p> <p>Appu Concu</p> 	<p>O-Reg298-21-page1-signature-DougFord-zoom ENFORCEMENT OF COVID-19 MEASURES April 17, 2021</p> <p>Recommandé par : Appuyé par :</p> <p>Recommended Concurred</p> 

# ATTENTION ALL POLICE OFFICERS in ONTARIO

You are requested to lawfully and forthwith take the Lieutenant Governor ELIZABETH DOWDESWELL into custody for numerous criminal code violations, and lay the appropriate charges as detailed in this and other supporting documents. CC s366 Forgery, s83.231(1) HOAX terrorism.

Analysis of Ontario's Declarations of Emergency and Emergency Orders suggests that signatures of the **Lieutenant Governor**, Premier, Chair of Cabinet, and Administrator of the Government were edited, copied, pasted, and fraudulent. A crime has been committed, and is still in progress.

Absent from Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act Declarations and Orders signature pages are: Seal, O-Reg number, and 'Filed with the Registrar of Registrations' stamp, date, location.

Transforming document backgrounds from white to black reveals jagged edges around signatures from a digital eraser used to erase pixels. Signatures on black backgrounds reveal truncated text/signatures, skewed text, broken lines, broken text, broken signatures, and faint shadow boxes indicating signatures were edited, copied and pasted. This document provides criminal evidence of fraudulent documents including signatures relating to Declarations of Emergency, and Emergency Orders. Only wet and electronic signatures are recognized and can be verified. INVESTIGATE.

If this is so, the Declarations of Emergency, and Emergency Orders are fraudulent. FRAUD vitiates every transaction and all contracts. Indeed, the principle is often stated, in broad and sweeping language, that fraud destroys the validity of everything into which it enters"—37 Am Jur 2d, Section 8 <https://definitions.uslegal.com/f/fraus-omnia-vitiat>

O-Reg 264/21 DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY April 07, 2021 and O-Reg 291/21 EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY April 16, 2021. Before Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] the word 'Recommended' is broken suggesting Doug Ford's signature was copied and pasted. Details below.





Signature editing needs to be investigated post haste, along with fraud, Criminal Code and Constitutional violations. **Signature alteration by erasure, and/or obliteration is FORGERY s366.**

Section 15 of the Charter, as well as section 1(b) of the Canadian Bill of Rights - equal benefit and equal protection of the law - no one is above the law including the Lieutenant Governor - permits any and all Police Officers to detain and question and charge the Lieutenant Governor, as is your duty under section 1.2 of the Police Services Act, so as to safeguard the Fundamental Rights and Freedoms, the Human Rights Code, the Canadian Bill of Rights, and the Human Rights Act.

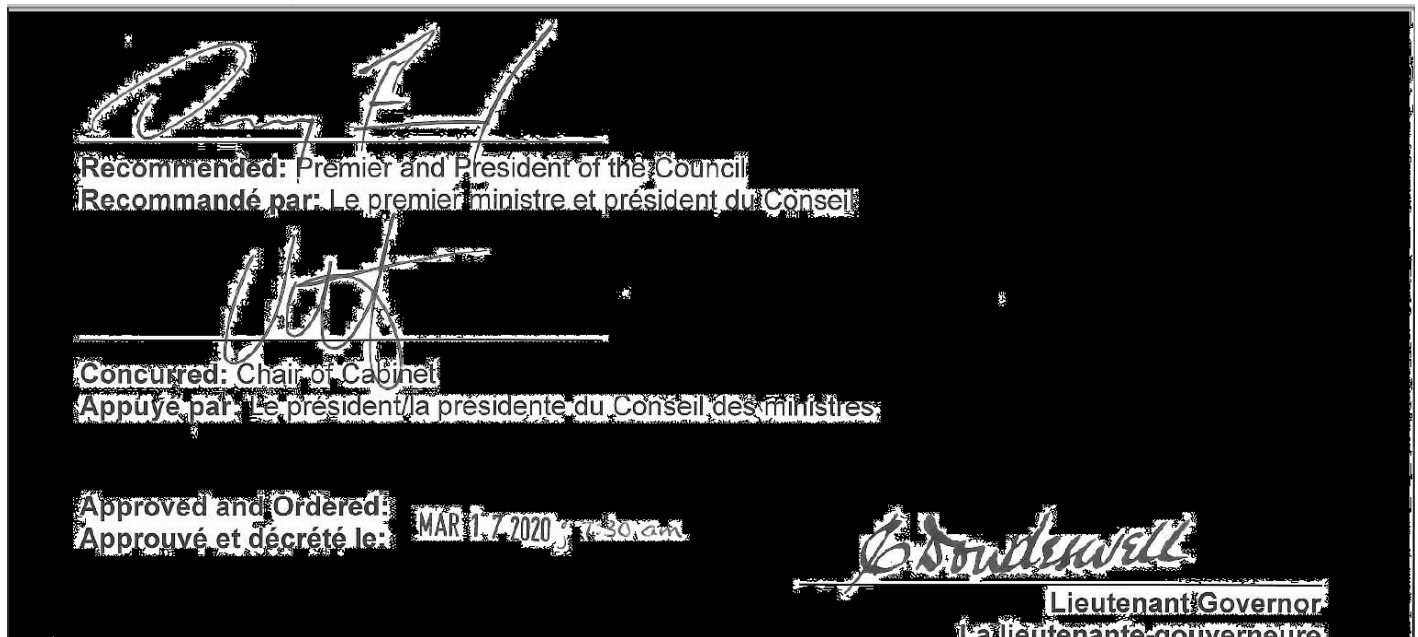
POLICE, lawfully and forthwith take the **Lieutenant Governor ELIZABETH DOWDESWELL** into custody for questioning and possible criminal charges - **Forgery s366, HOAX terrorism s83.231(1).**

The FRAUD committed on the population of Ontario can end immediately with the immediate arrest of the **Lieutenant Governor Elizabeth Dowdeswell.**

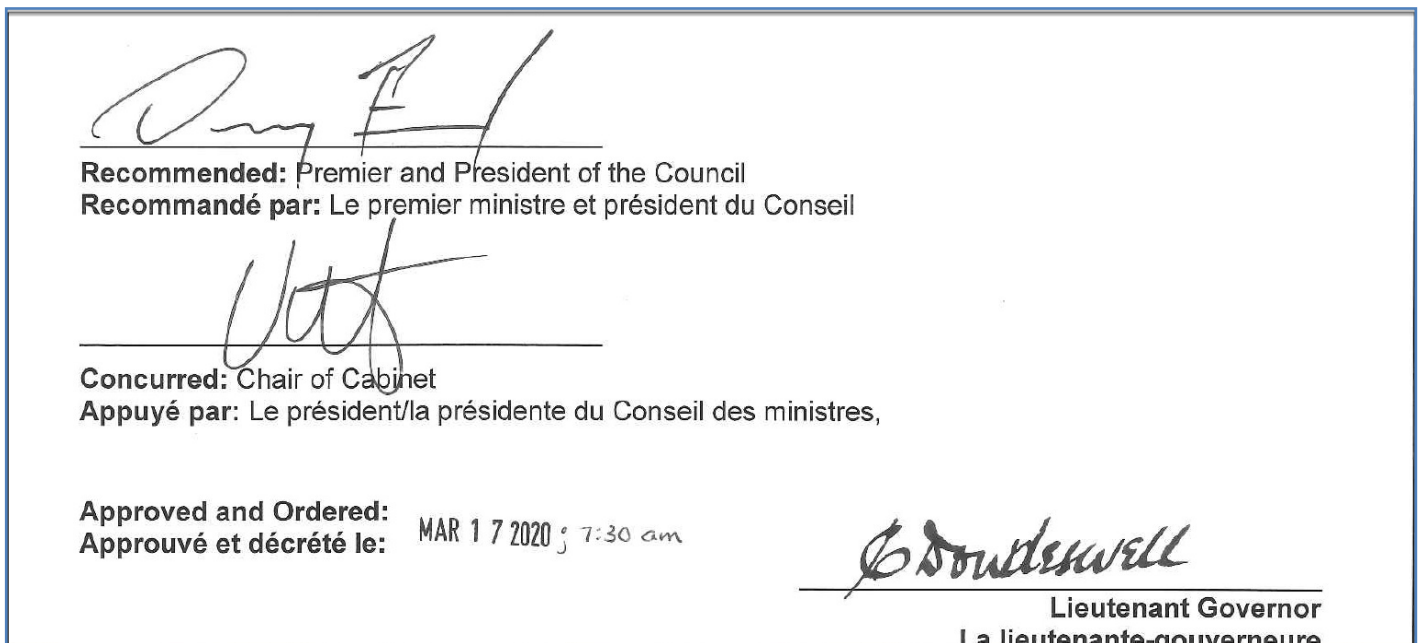
# 1) O. Reg 50/20 - DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY - March 17, 2020

	<p>Executive Council of Ontario Order in Council</p>	<p>Conseil exécutif de l'Ontario Décret</p>	<p>On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council of Ontario, orders that:</p> <p>Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneur de l'Ontario, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif de l'Ontario, décrète ce qui suit:</p>	<p><b>Declaration of Emergency under the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</b></p>	<p>WHEREAS the outbreak of a communicable disease namely COVID-19 coronavirus disease constitutes a danger of major proportions that could result in serious harm to persons;</p>	<p>AND WHEREAS the criteria set out in subsection 7.0.1(3) of the <i>Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</i>, R.S.O. 1990, chapter E.9 (the "Act") have been satisfied;</p>	<p>NOW THEREFORE, an emergency is hereby declared pursuant to section 7.0.1 of the Act in the whole of the Province of Ontario.</p>	<p><b>Déclaration de la situation d'urgence en vertu de la Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence</b></p>	<p>ATTENDU qu'une épidémie de maladie transmissible, à savoir la maladie à coronavirus ou COVID-19, constitue une situation dangereuse à un point tel qu'elle risquerait de causer un grave préjudice à des personnes;</p>	<p>O.C./Décret: 518/2020</p>	<p>1</p>								
<p>ET ATTENDU QU'il a été satisfait aux critères énoncés au paragraphe 7.0.1 (3) de la <i>Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence</i>, L.R.O. 1990, chap. E.9 (la « Loi »);</p> <p>PAR CONSÉQUENT la situation d'urgence est par la présente déclarée en vertu de l'article 7.0.1 de la Loi pour l'ensemble de l'Ontario.</p>													<p>Recommended: Premier and President of the Council Recommandé par: Le premier ministre et président du Conseil</p>		<p>Concurred: Chair of Cabinet Appuyé par: Le président/la présidente du Conseil des ministres,</p>	<p>Approved and Ordered: MAR 17 2020 ; 7:30 am Approuvé et décrété le:</p>		<p>Lieutenant Governor La lieutenant-gouverneure</p>	<p>2</p>

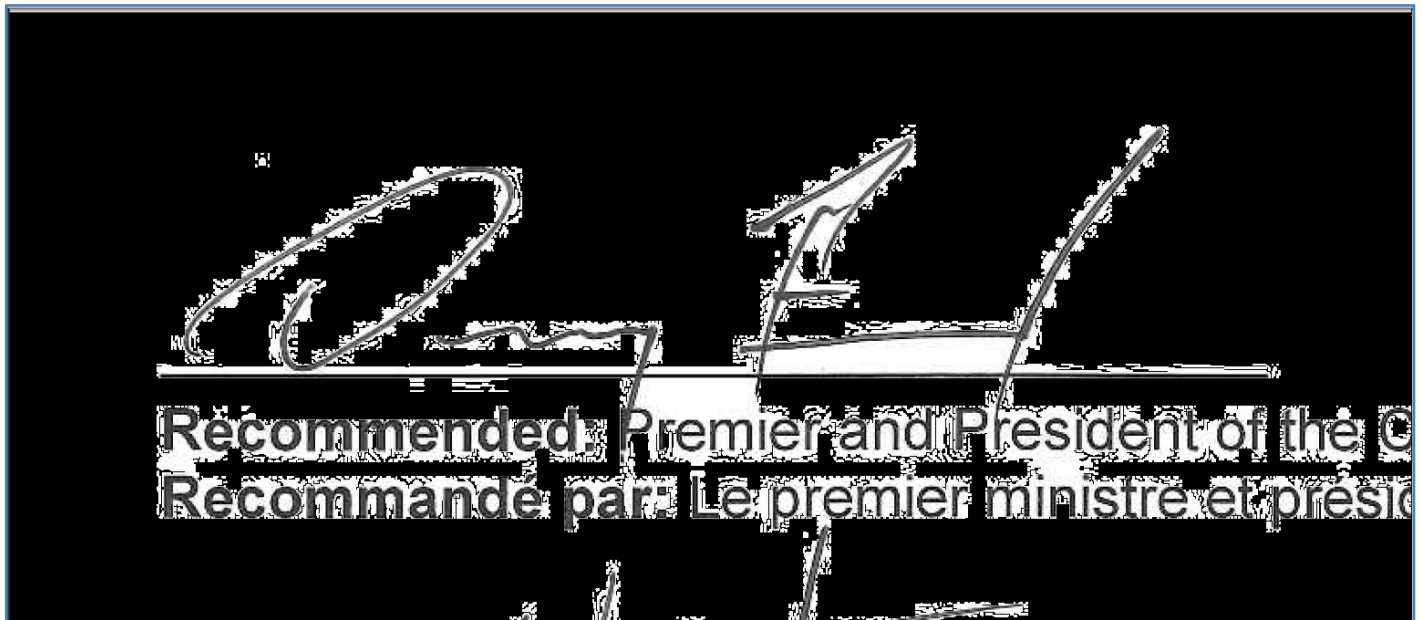
1. There is no 'Filed with the Registrar of Registrations' stamp, date, 'SEAL', 'O Reg' number, and signed location.
2. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible. Who is this?
3. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.
4. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other OIC documents.
5. Only wet and electronic signatures are recognized and can be verified. Police to VERIFY.



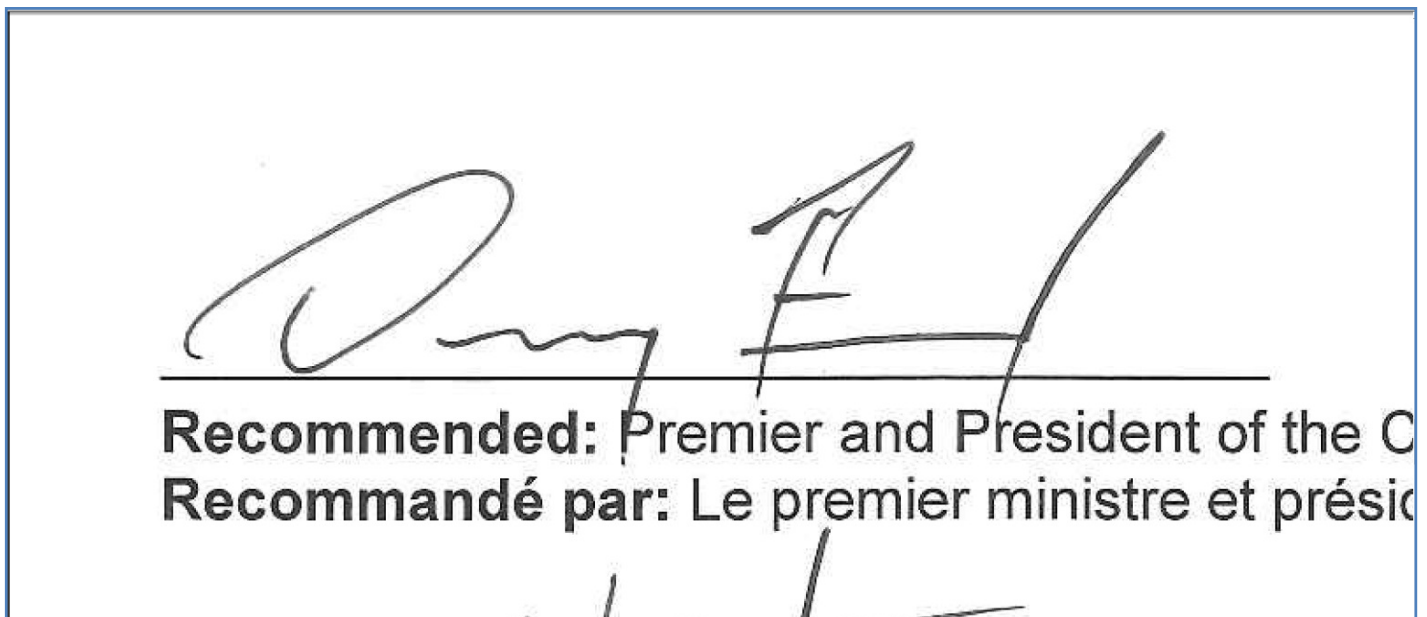
1. Jagged edges around the signatures on black background suggest signatures were edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signatures appear copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents.
4. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
5. Elizabeth Dowdeswell's signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic for such a serious issue, and possibly fraudulent.
6. There is no line under the date and time.





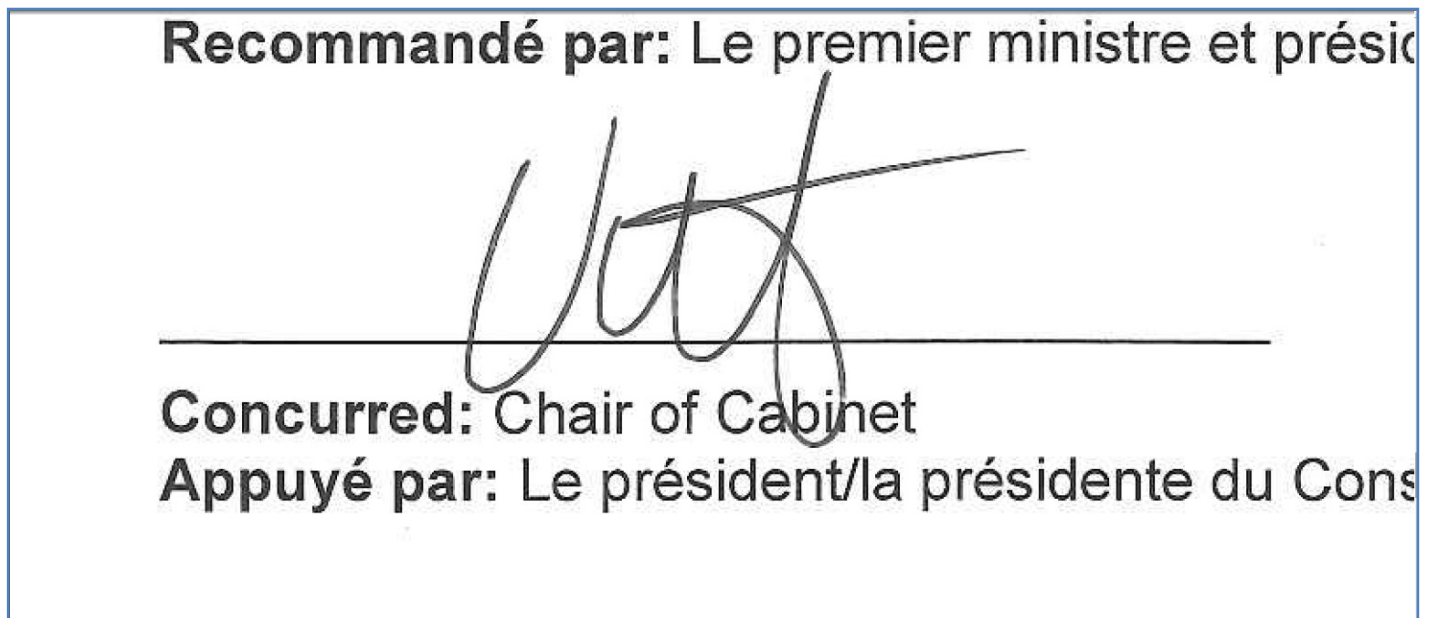


1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents.
4. Which signature of 'Doug Ford' is the real signature?





1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
4. There is no printed name to identify the accountable person.












1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. Elizabeth Dowdeswell's signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic for such a serious issue, and possibly fraudulent.



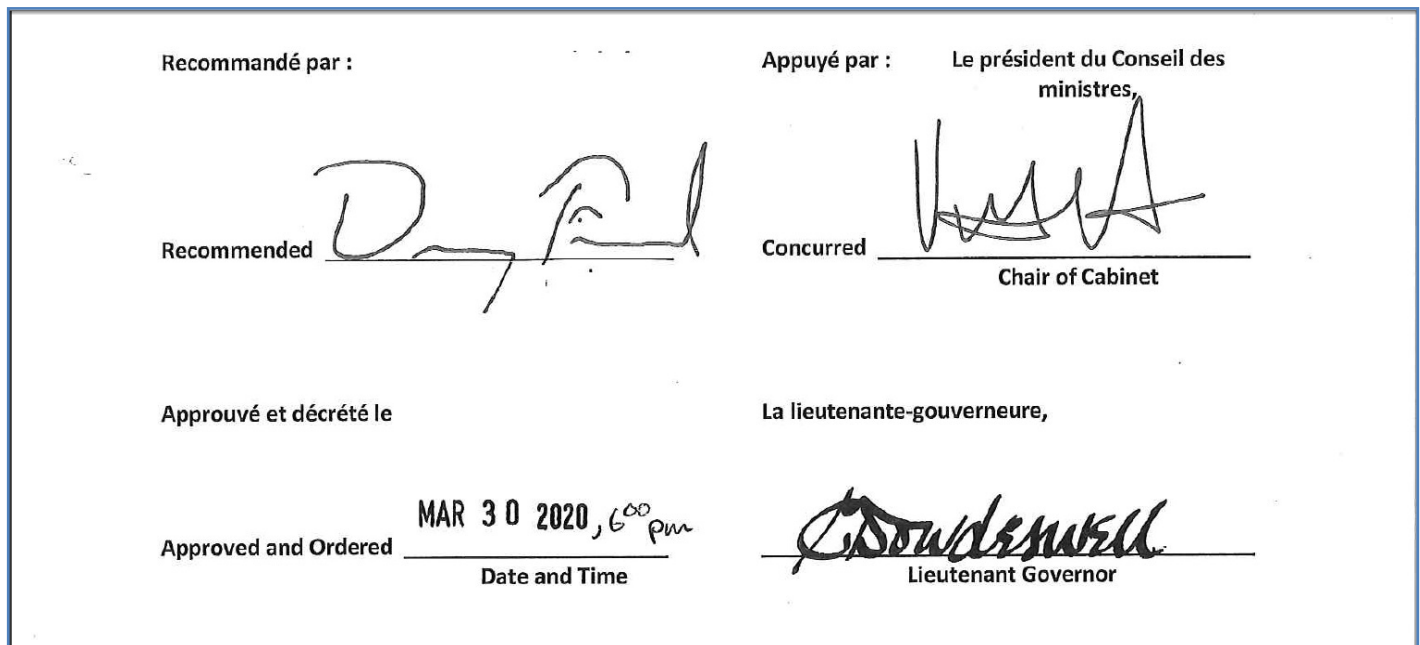
## 2) O. Reg 105/20 - EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY - March 30, 2020

<p> <b>Order in Council</b> Décret</p> <p>On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council, order that:</p> <p>the appended Regulation be made under the <i>Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</i>.</p> <p>Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneur, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif, décrète ce qui suit :</p> <p>Le règlement ci-annexé est pris en vertu de la <i>Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence</i>.</p> <p>Recommandé par :  Recommended</p> <p>Approuvé et décrété le : <b>MAR 30 2020</b>, 6<sup>00</sup> PM Date and Time</p> <p>Approved and Ordered <b>MAR 30 2020</b>, 6<sup>00</sup> PM</p> <p>R.O.C./Décret (R) <b>84/2020</b></p> <p>Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,  Chair of Cabinet</p> <p>Concurre :  Chair of Cabinet</p> <p>La lieutenant-gouverneur,  Lieutenant Governor</p>	<p>[Bilingual]</p> <p>CONFIDENTIAL</p> <p>Until made</p> <p>REG2020.0202.e 7</p> <p>ONTARIO REGULATION</p> <p>made under the</p> <p>EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CIVIL PROTECTION ACT</p> <p>ORDER MADE UNDER THE ACT - EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY</p> <p>Whereas an emergency was declared pursuant to Order in Council 518/2020 (Ontario Regulation 50/20) on March 17, 2020 at 7:30 a.m. Toronto time pursuant to section 7.0.1 of the <i>Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</i> (the "Act");</p> <p>And Whereas under subsection 7.0.7 (1) of the Act the emergency terminates at the end of March 31, 2020 unless extended;</p> <p>And Whereas the emergency may be extended by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council under subsection 7.0.7 (2) of the Act;</p> <p>Now Therefore, the emergency is extended past the end of March 31, 2020 for a period of 14 days.</p>
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1. There is no 'Filed with the Registrar of Registrations' stamp, date, 'SEAL', 'O Reg' number, and signed location.
2. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible. Who is this?
3. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.
4. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other OIC documents.
5. Only wet and electronic signatures are recognized and can be verified. Police to VERIFY.

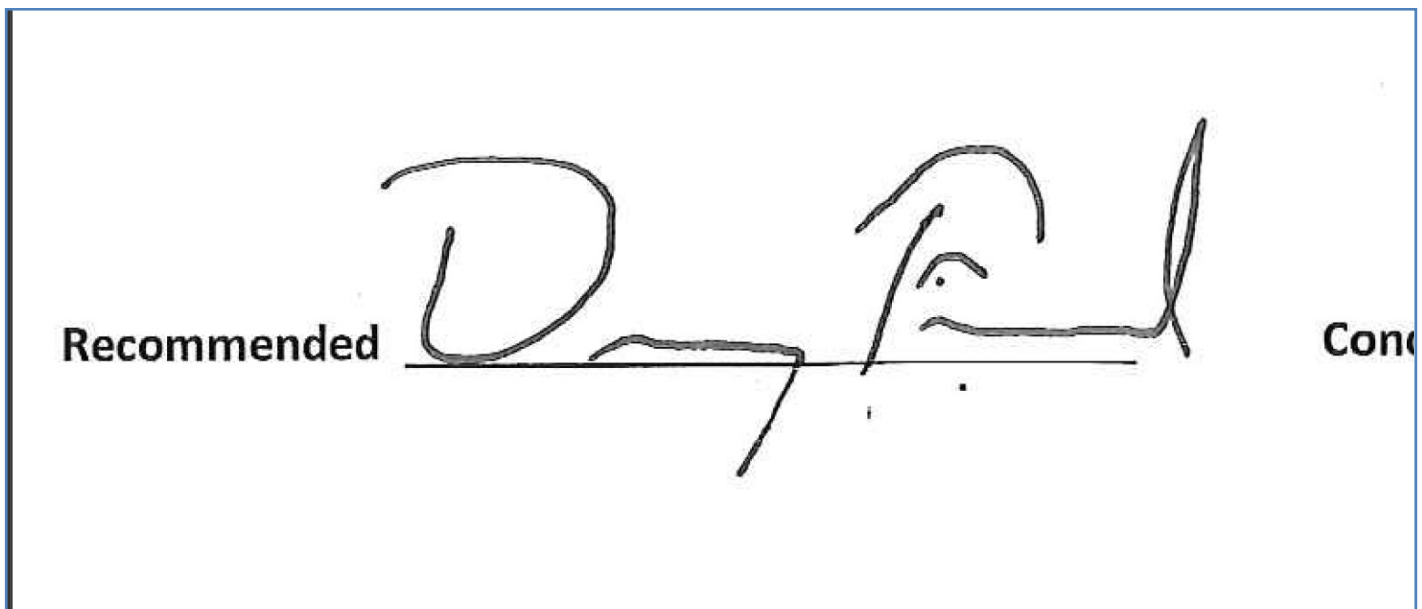


1. Jagged edges around the signatures on black background suggest the signatures were edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signatures appear copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. The 'D' and 'F' in Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] are inconsistent with other documents.
4. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
5. Elizabeth Dowdeswell's signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic for such a serious issue, and possibly fraudulent.
6. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.





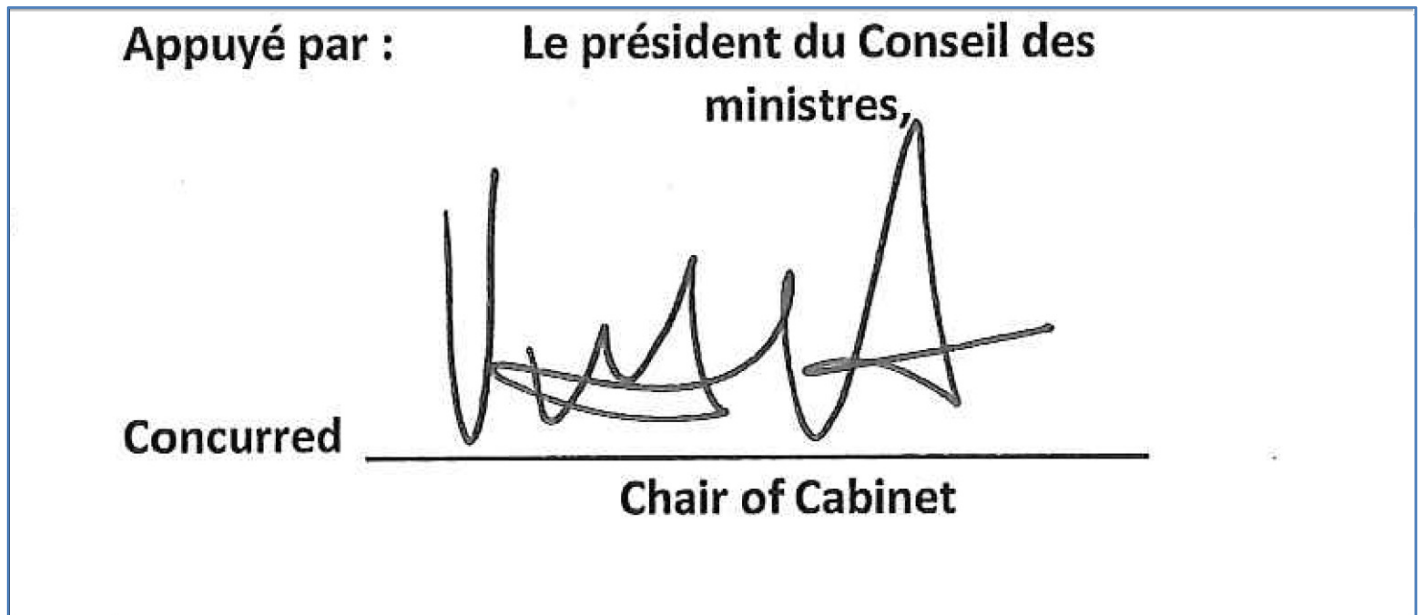
1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents. The capital 'D' does not curl as in other signatures on other documents. Capital 'F' is notably different.





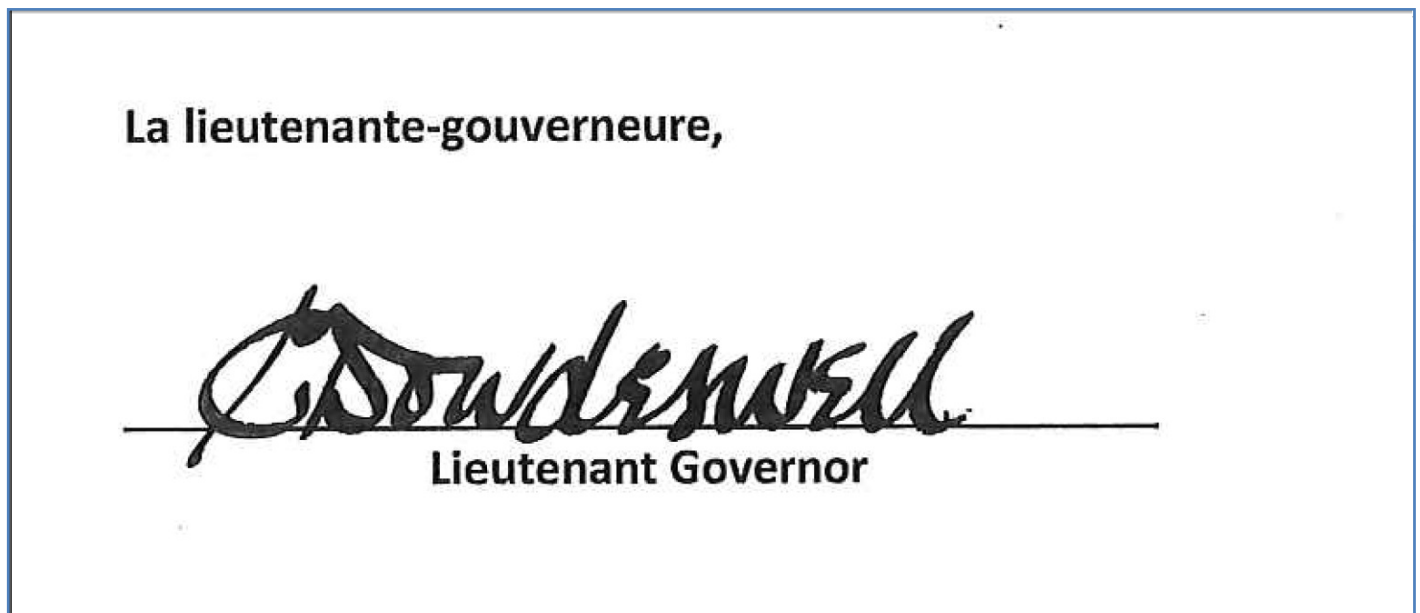


1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
3. There is no printed name to identify the accountable person.
4. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.


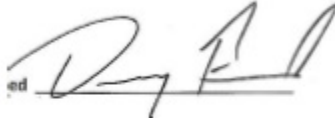
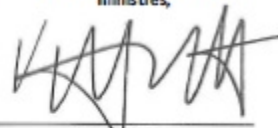







1. Jagged edges around the signatures on black background suggest signatures were edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. Elizabeth Dowdeswell's signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic for such a serious issue, and possibly fraudulent.




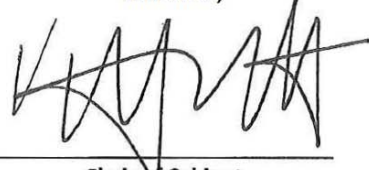

### 3) O. Reg 264/21 - DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY - April 7, 2021

 Ontario Executive Council Conseil exécutif		<b>Order in Council</b> <b>Décret</b>	
On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council, orders that:		Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneure, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif, décrète ce qui suit :	
the appended Regulation be made under the <i>Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</i> .		Le règlement ci-joint est pris en vertu de la Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence.	
Recommandé par :		Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,	
Recomme ed 		 Chair of Cabinet	
Approuvé et décrété le		La lieutenant-gouverneure,	
Approved and Ordered <u>APR 07 2021, 1:02 pm</u> Date and Time		 Lieutenant Governor	

1. There is no 'Filed with the Registrar of Registrations' stamp, date, 'SEAL', 'O Reg' number, and signed location.
2. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible. Who is this?
3. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.
4. There is a dot [.] under 'e' in 'ed' separated from 'Recomme'. Missing letters and spacing suggest Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] was copied and pasted. The curl in the capital 'D' was erased in this signature, leaving the dot under the 'e' of 'ed' remaining.
5. Only wet and electronic signatures are recognized and can be verified. Police to VERIFY.

Recommandé par :	Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,
Recommen ed 	Concurred  Chair of Cabinet
Approuvé et décrété le	La lieutenant-gouverneure,
Approved and Ordered <u>APR 07 2021, 1:02 pm</u> Date and Time	 Lieutenant Governor

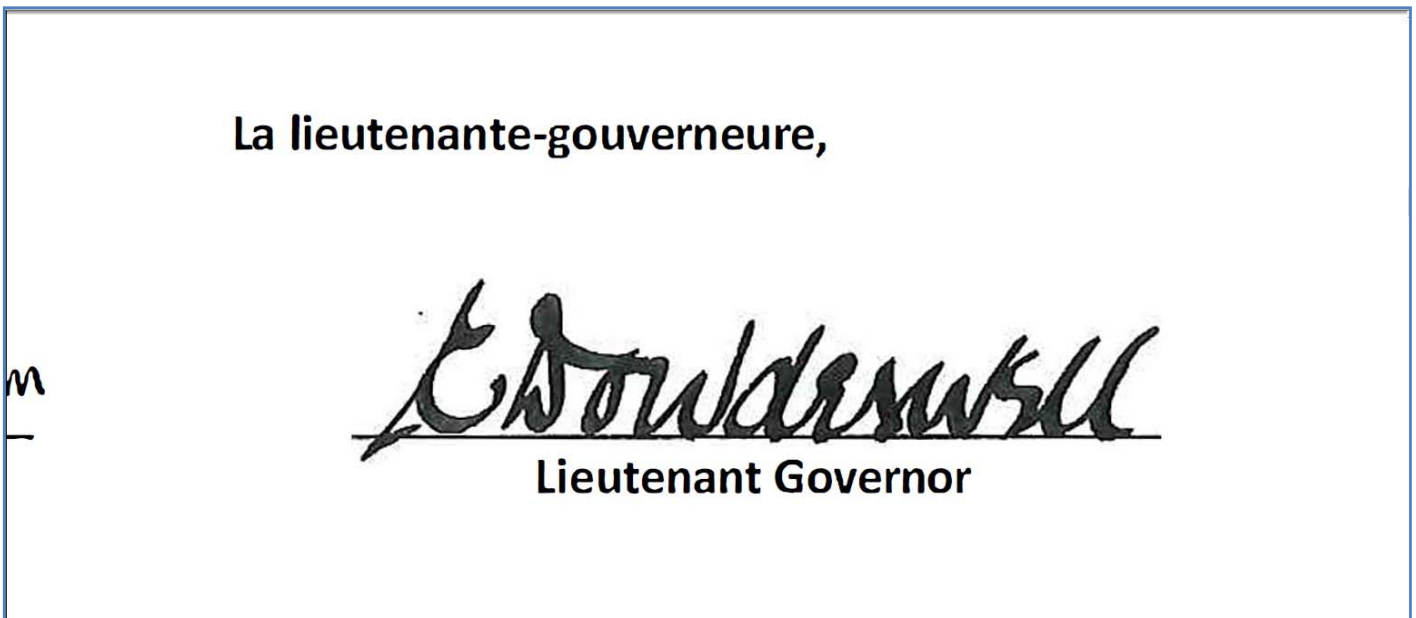
1. Jagged edges around the signatures on black background suggest the signatures were edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signatures are copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents.
4. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
5. Elizabeth Dowdeswell's signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic for such a serious issue, and possibly fraudulent.
6. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.

Recommandé par :	Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,
Recommen ed 	Concurred  Chair of Cabinet
Approuvé et décrété le	La lieutenant-gouverneure,
Approved and Ordered <u>APR 07 2021, 1:02 pm</u> Date and Time	 Lieutenant Governor





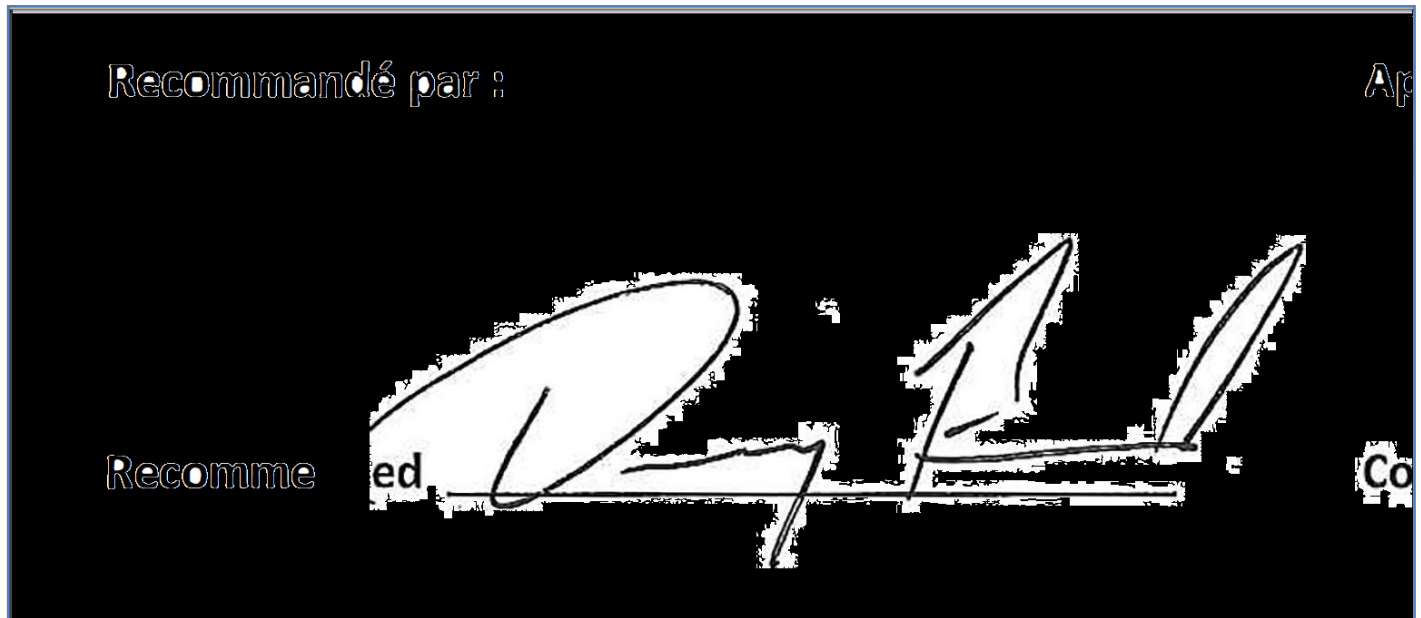
1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. Elizabeth Dowdeswell's signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic for such a serious issue, and possibly fraudulent.



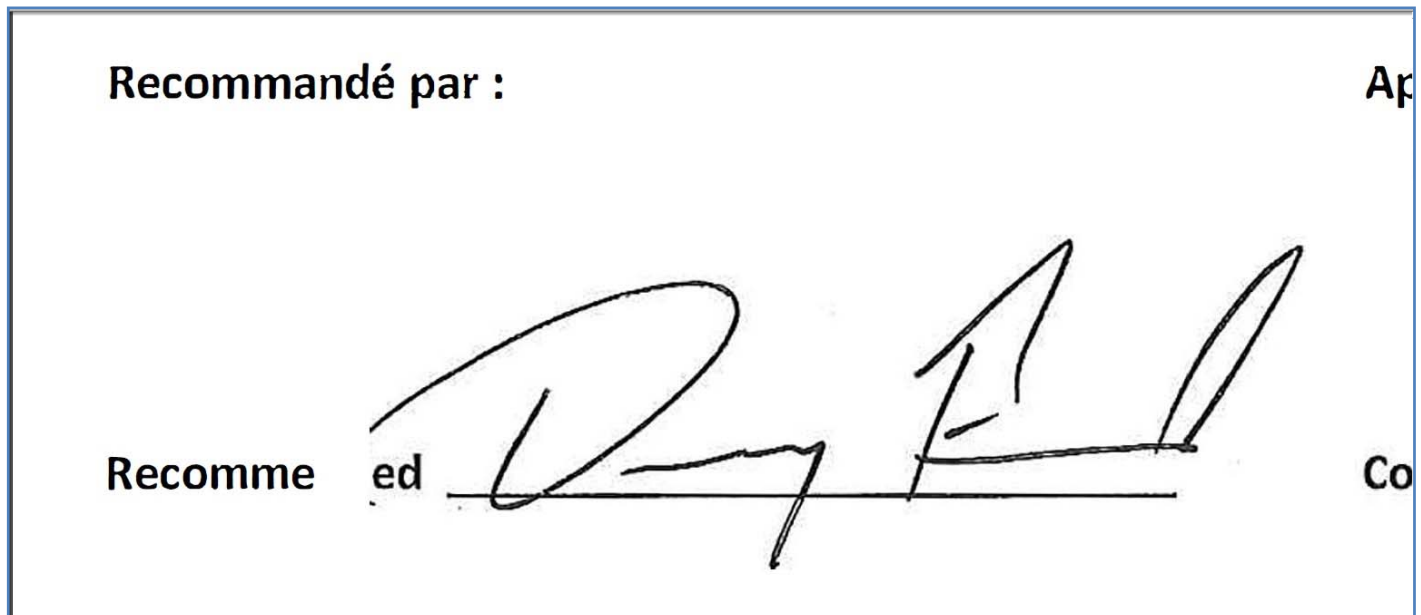


1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
3. There is no printed name to identify the accountable person.
4. The tall letter over 'f' in 'of' and last tall letter are **truncated**.
5. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.









1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents. The tip of capital 'D' in Doug Ford's signature, does not show the entire curl as in other signatures on other documents indicating it was erased - except for the dot under the 'e' of 'ed'.
4. The dot under 'e' in 'ed' is likely a pixel from the tip of a capital 'D' copied and pasted from another document.
5. 'Recommen' is missing the letters 'nd' followed by a space before 'ed' suggesting the signature was copied and pasted.
6. Letters 'ed' on black background appear lower than 'Recommen' by about 1 or 2 pixels.
7. The signature was edited to clean up random pixels that showed up.






#### 4) O. REG 265/21 - STAY-AT-HOME-ORDER - April 7, 2021


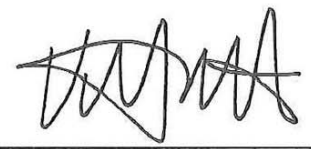

 Ontario Executive Council Conseil exécutif	<b>Order in Council</b> <b>Décret</b>
On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council, orders that	Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneure, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif, décrète ce qui suit :
the appended Regulation be made under the <i>Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</i> .	Le règlement ci-joint est pris en vertu de la <i>Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence</i> .
Recommandé par :	Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,
Recommended 	 Chair of Cabinet
Approuvé et décrété le	La lieutenant-gouverneure,
Approved and Ordered <u>APR 07 2021, 1<sup>02</sup> pm</u> Date and Time	 Lieutenant Governor

1. There is no 'Filed with the Registrar of Registrations' stamp, date, 'SEAL', 'O Reg' number, and signed location.
2. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible. Who is this?
3. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.
4. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other OIC documents. The tip of capital 'D' in Doug Ford's signature, does show the entire curl indicating that all of his signatures are QUESTIONABLE, inauthentic, edited and possibly fraudulent.
5. The capital 'D' in Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature], curls around precisely under the 'e' in 'ed' at the end of 'Recommended'.
6. Only wet and electronic signatures are recognized and can be verified. Police to VERIFY.



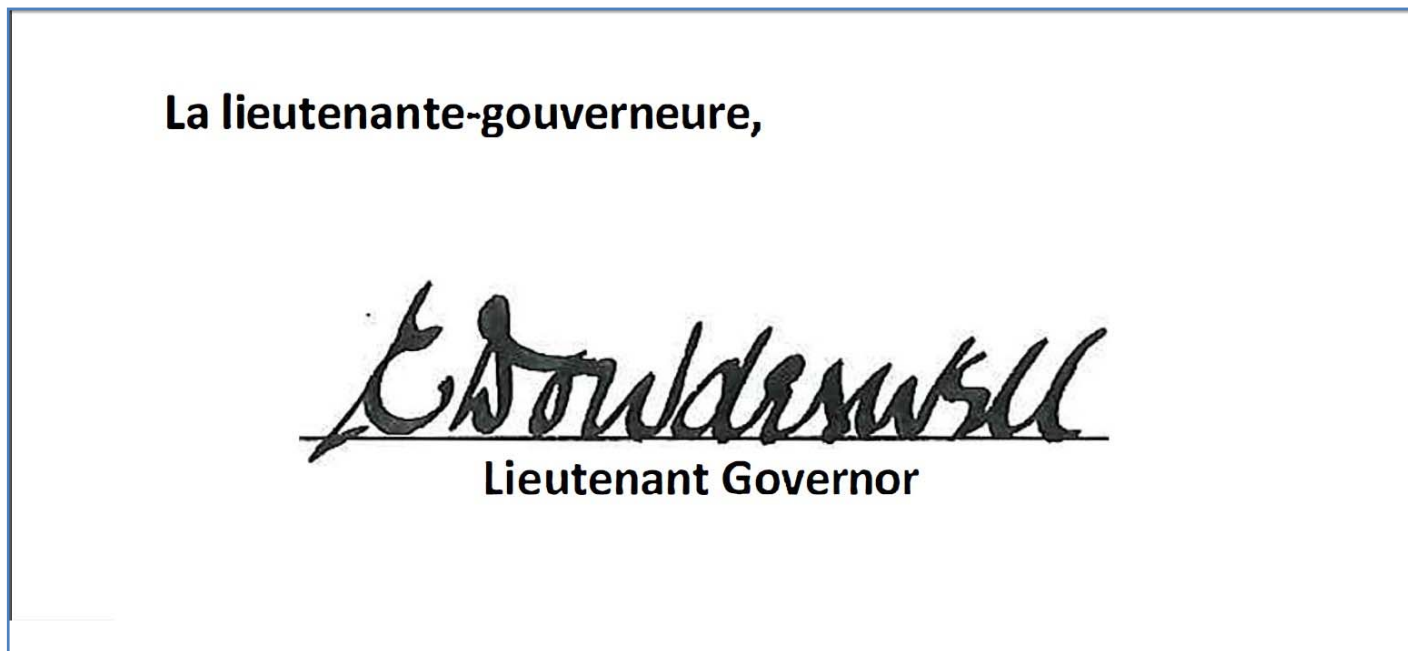
Recommandé par :	Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,
Recommended 	Concurred  Chair of Cabinet
Approuvé et décrété le	La lieutenant-gouverneure,
Approved and Ordered <u>APR 07 2021, 1:02 pm</u> Date and Time	 Lieutenant Governor

1. Jagged edges around the signatures on black background suggest the signatures were edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signatures appear copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents. Notice where the tip of 'D' in Doug Ford's signature ends in a dot under 'e' in 'ed'.
4. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
5. Elizabeth Dowdeswell's signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic for such a serious issue, and possibly fraudulent.
6. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.

Recommandé par :	Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,
Recommended 	Concurred  Chair of Cabinet
Approuvé et décrété le	La lieutenant-gouverneure,
Approved and Ordered <u>APR 07 2021, 1:02 pm</u> Date and Time	 Lieutenant Governor

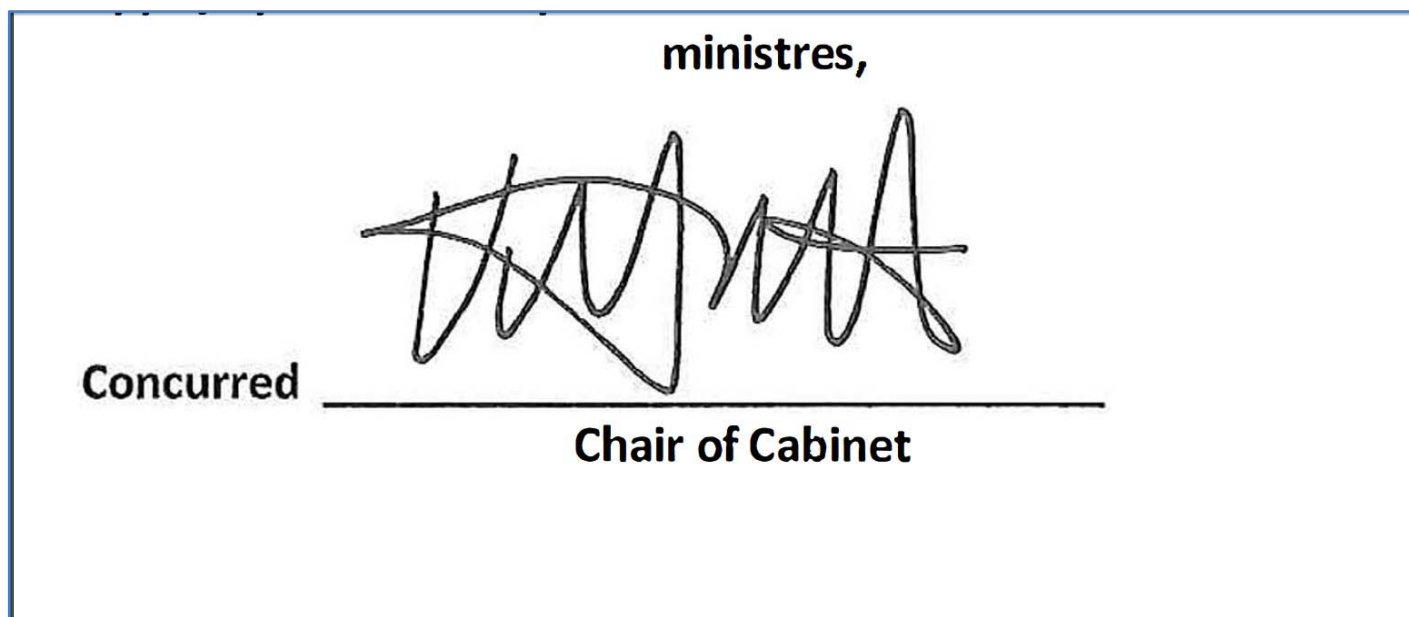


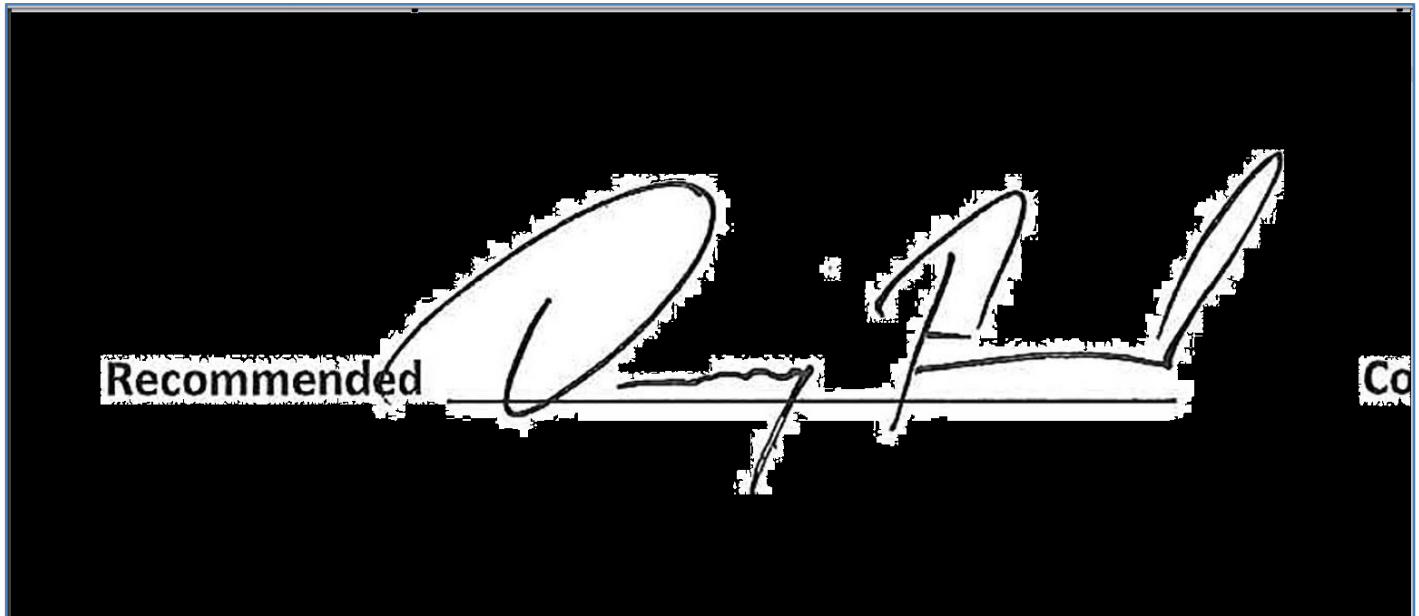
1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. Elizabeth Dowdeswell's signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic for such a serious issue, and possibly fraudulent.



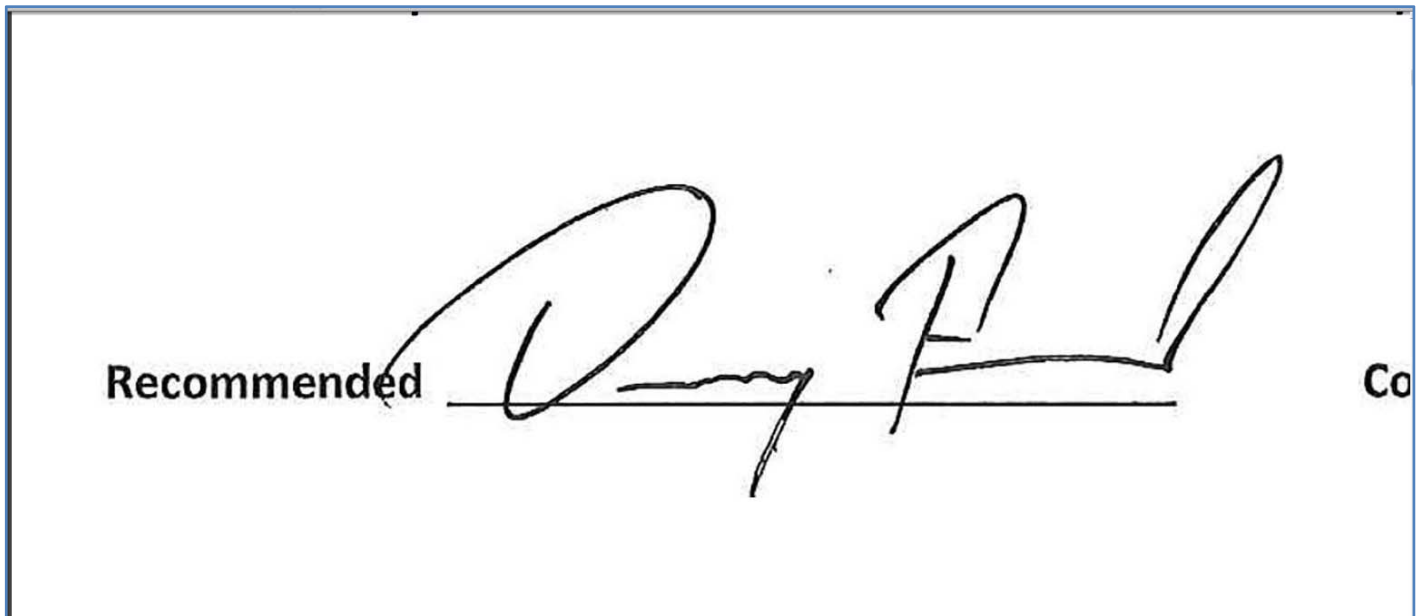


1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signatures was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
4. There is no printed name to identify the accountable person.


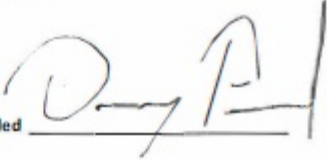






1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents.
4. Notice where the tip of 'D' in Doug Ford's signature curls around precisely under the 'e' in 'ed' at the end of 'Recommended'
5. The dot under the last 'e' in 'Recommended' is likely a pixel from the tip of the capital 'D' copied and pasted from another document.

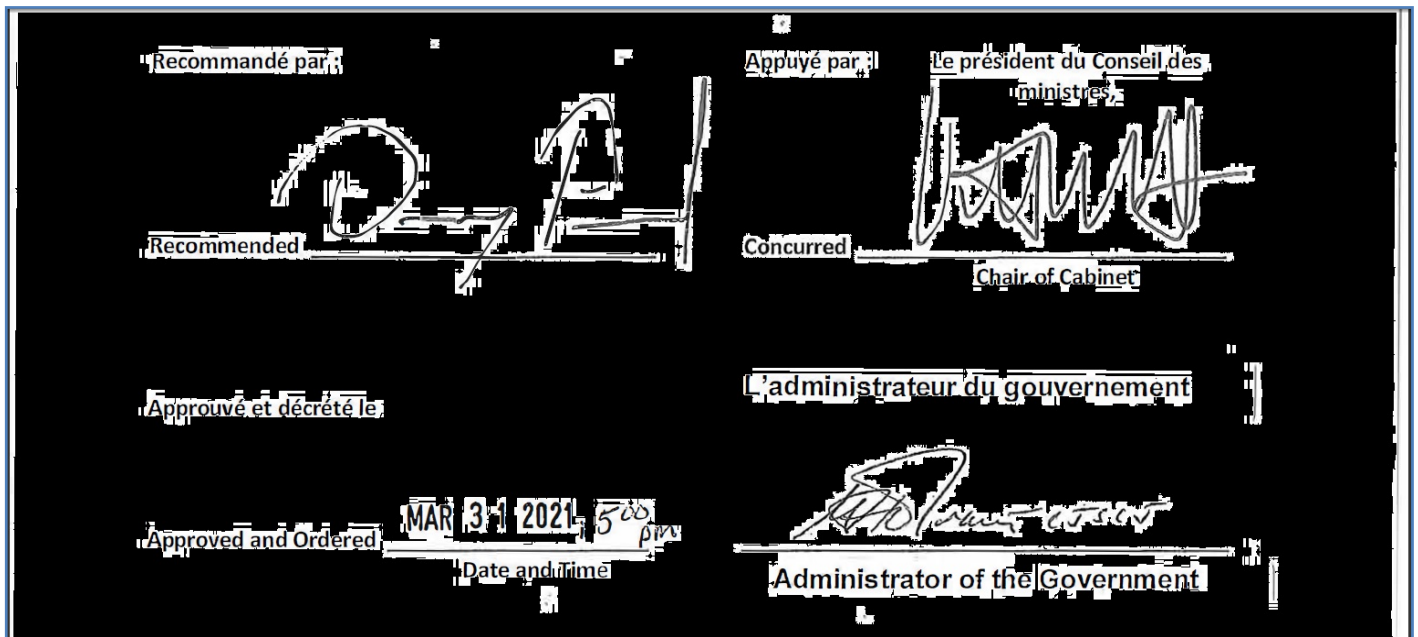


## 5) O. Reg 238/21 - EXTENSION OF ORDERS - March 31,2021

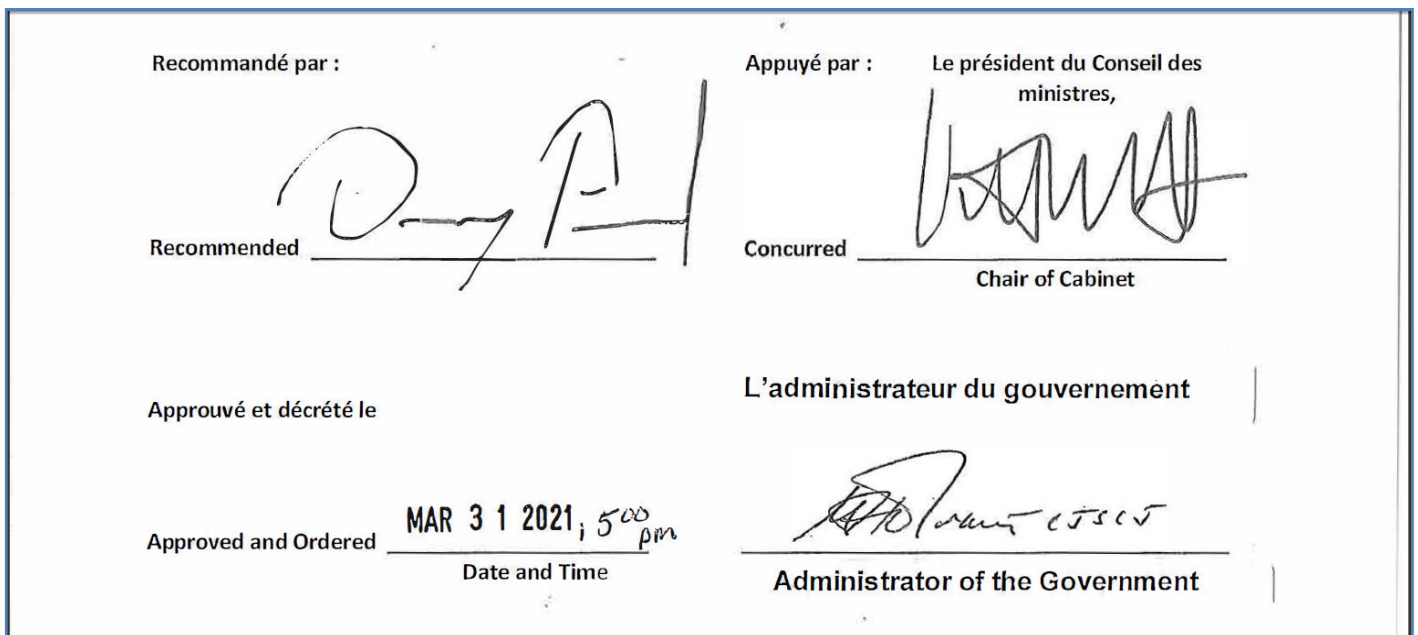
 Ontario Executive Council Conseil exécutif	<b>Order in Council</b> <b>Décret</b>
On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council, orders that:	Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneure, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif, décrète ce qui suit :
the appended Regulation be made under the <i>Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</i> .	Le règlement ci-annexé est pris en vertu de la <i>Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence</i> .
Recommandé par :  Recommended _____	Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,  Concurred _____ Chair of Cabinet
Approuvé et décrété le  Approved and Ordered <u>MAR 31 2021, 5<sup>00</sup> pm</u> Date and Time	L'administrateur du gouvernement   Administrator of the Government

1. There is no 'Filed with the Registrar of Registrations' stamp, date, 'SEAL', 'O Reg' number, and signed location.
2. 'Chair of Cabinet' and 'Administrator of the Government' signatures are illegible? Who are they?
3. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.
4. Why did the 'Administrator of the Government' sign instead of the Lieutenant Governor?
5. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other OIC documents.
6. Only wet and electronic signatures are recognized and can be verified. Police to VERIFY.



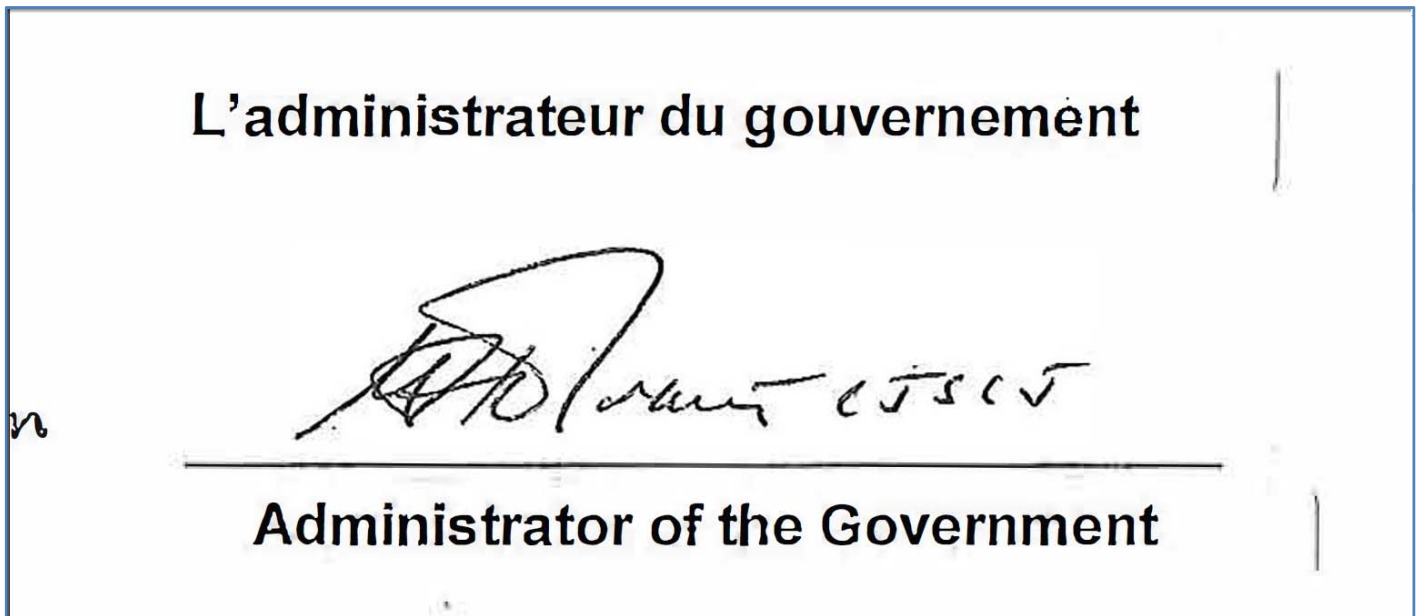


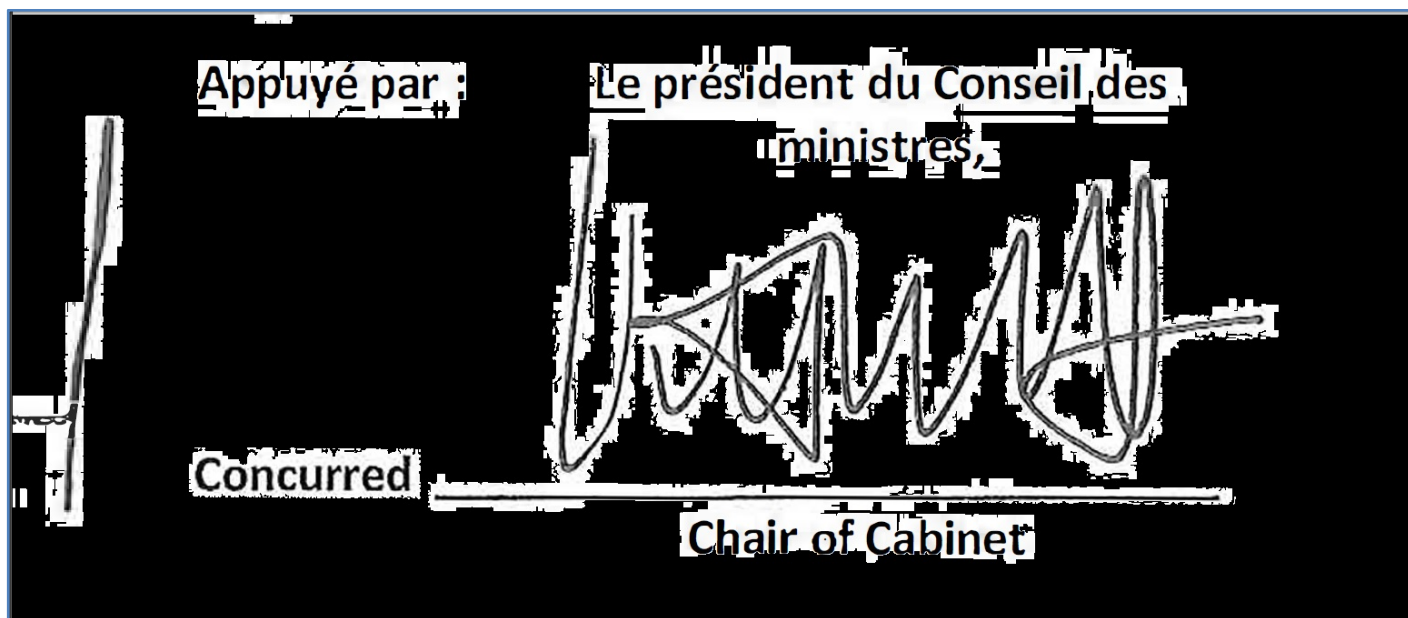
1. Jagged edges around the signatures on black background suggest the signatures were edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signatures appear copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents.
4. The style of the 'D' and 'F' are significantly different than on other documents.
5. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
6. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.
7. Why did the Administrator of the Government sign instead of the Lieutenant Governor?



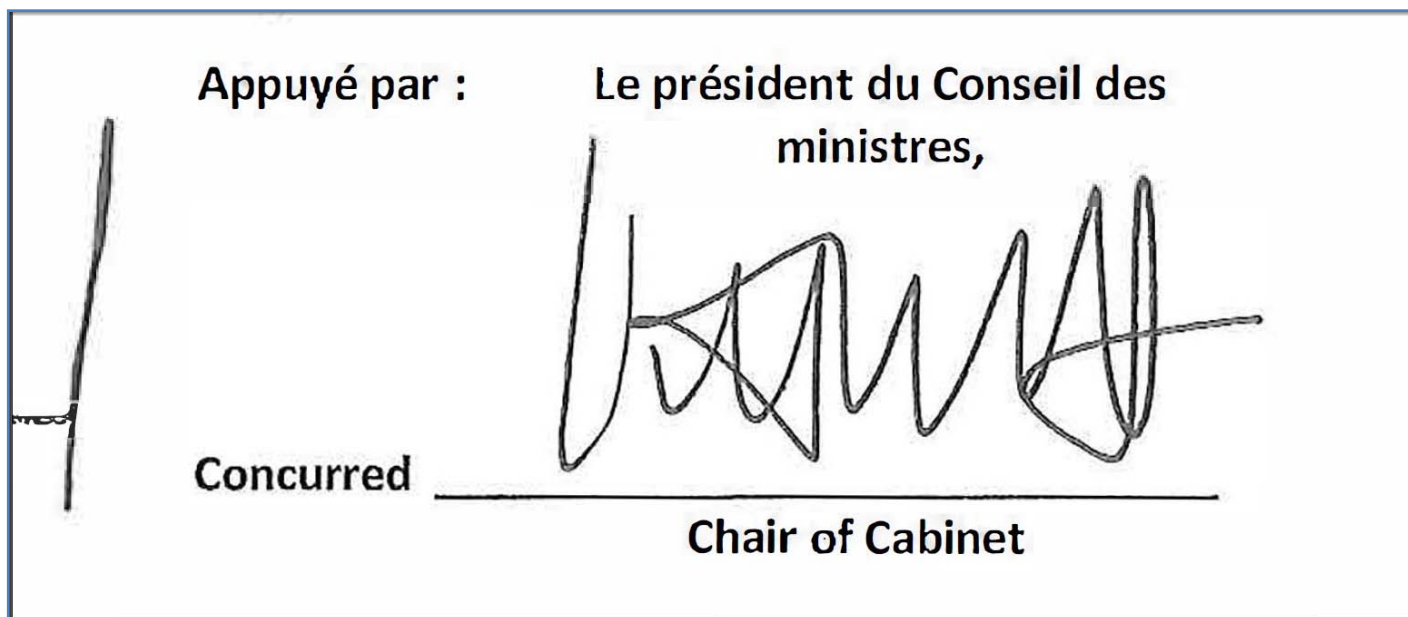


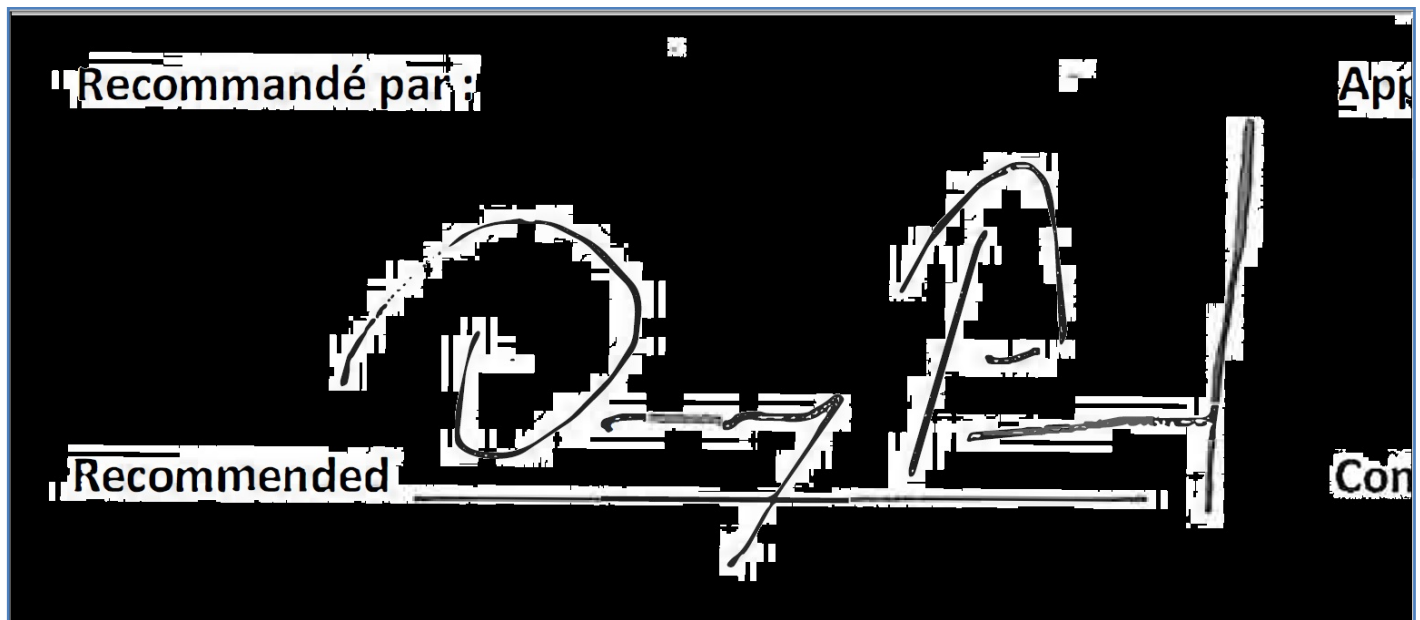
1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. Illegible signature of 'Administrator of the Government'? Who is this?
3. There is no printed name to identify accountable person.
4. Why did the 'Administrator of the Government' sign instead of the Lieutenant Governor?



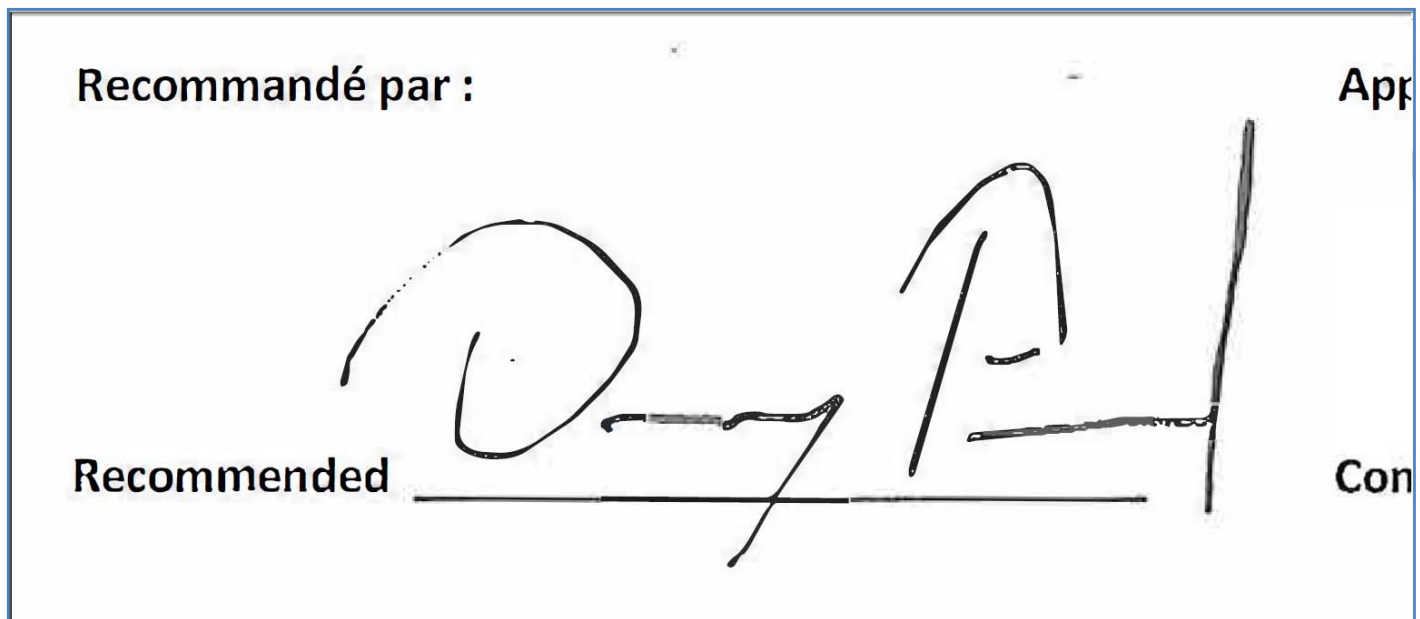


1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signatures was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
3. There is no printed name to identify accountable person..









1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents.
4. The style of the 'D' and 'F' are significantly different than on other documents.

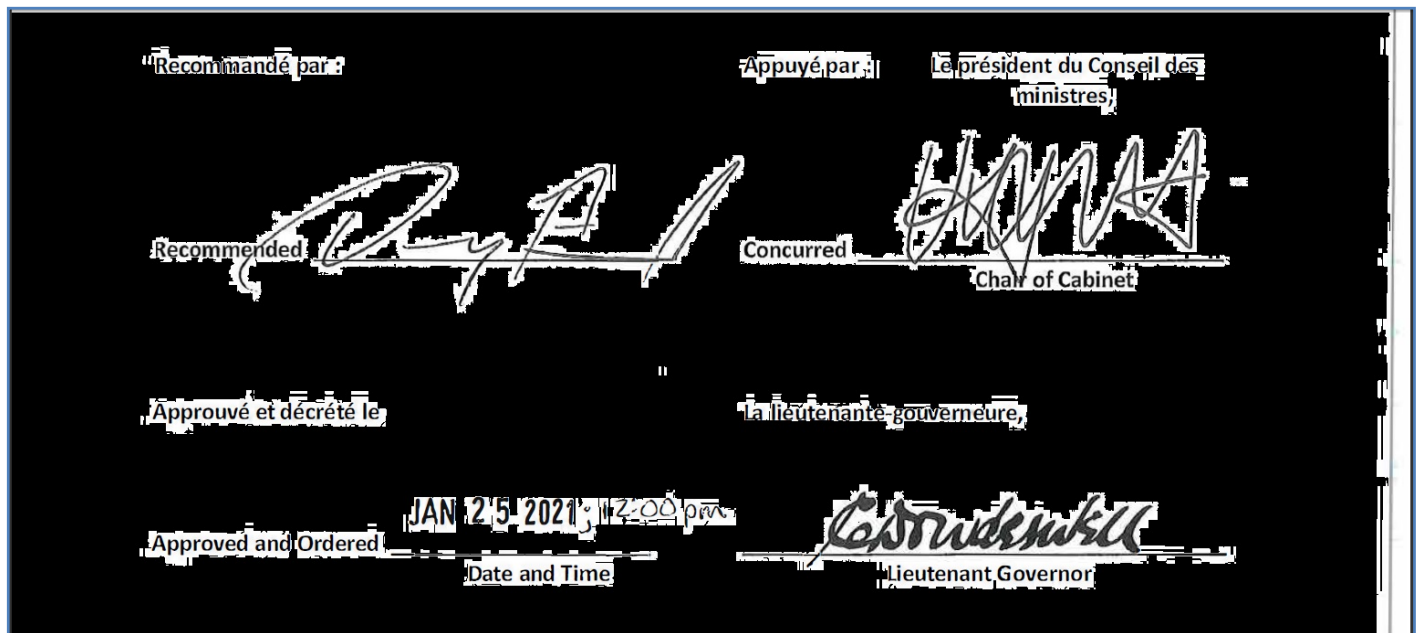


## 6) O. REG 24/21 - EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY - January 25, 2021

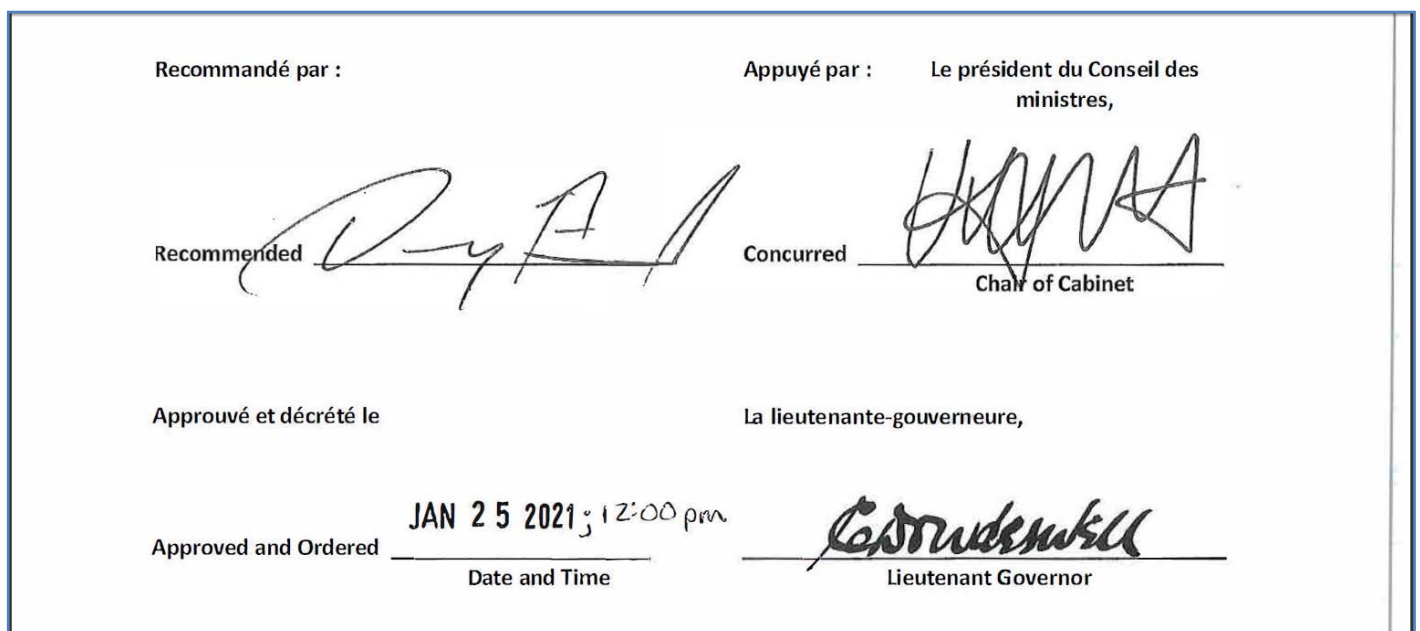
 Ontario Executive Council Conseil exécutif	<b>Order in Council</b> <b>Décret</b>
On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council, orders that	Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneure, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif, décrète ce qui suit :
the appended Regulation be made under the <i>Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</i> .	Le règlement ci-joint est pris en vertu de la Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence.
Recommandé par :	Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,
Recommended 	Concurred  Chair of Cabinet
Approuvé et décrété le	La lieutenant-gouverneure,
Approved and Ordered <u>JAN 25 2021; 12:00 pm</u> Date and Time	 Lieutenant Governor

1. There is no 'Filed with the Registrar of Registrations' stamp, date, 'SEAL', 'O Reg' number, and signed location.
2. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible. Who is this?
3. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.
4. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other OIC documents.
5. Only wet and electronic are signatures recognized and can be verified. Police to VERIFY.



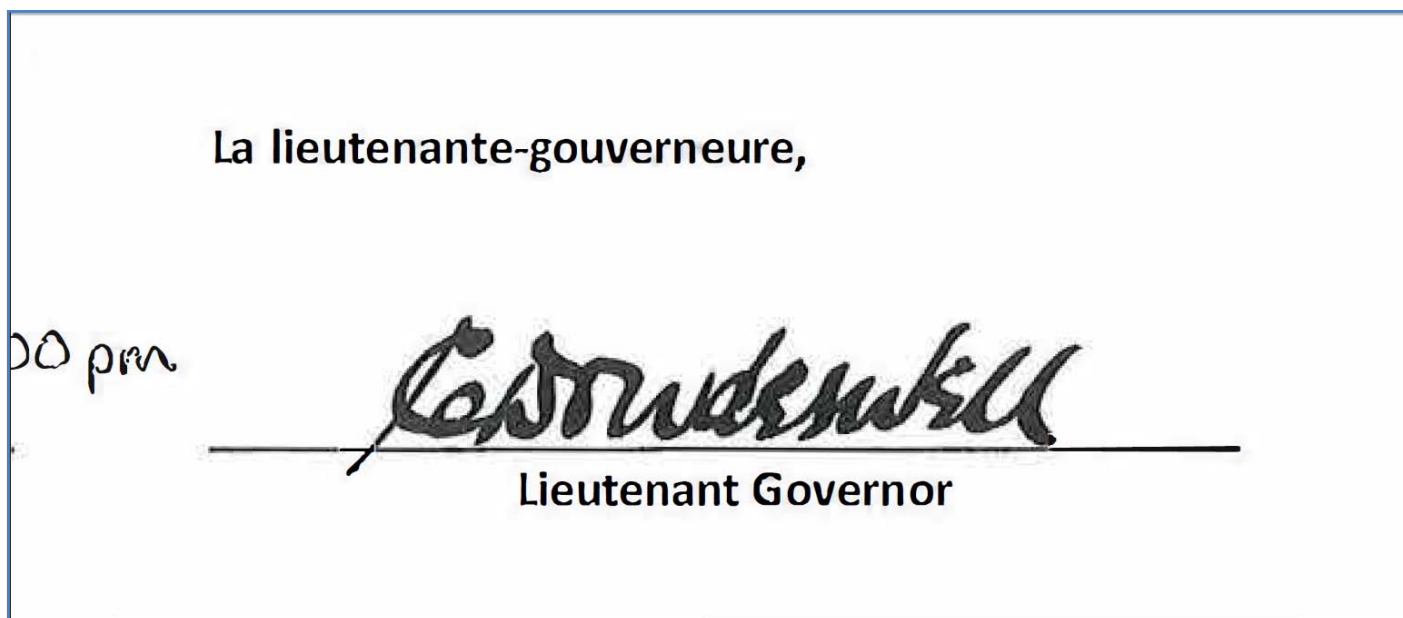


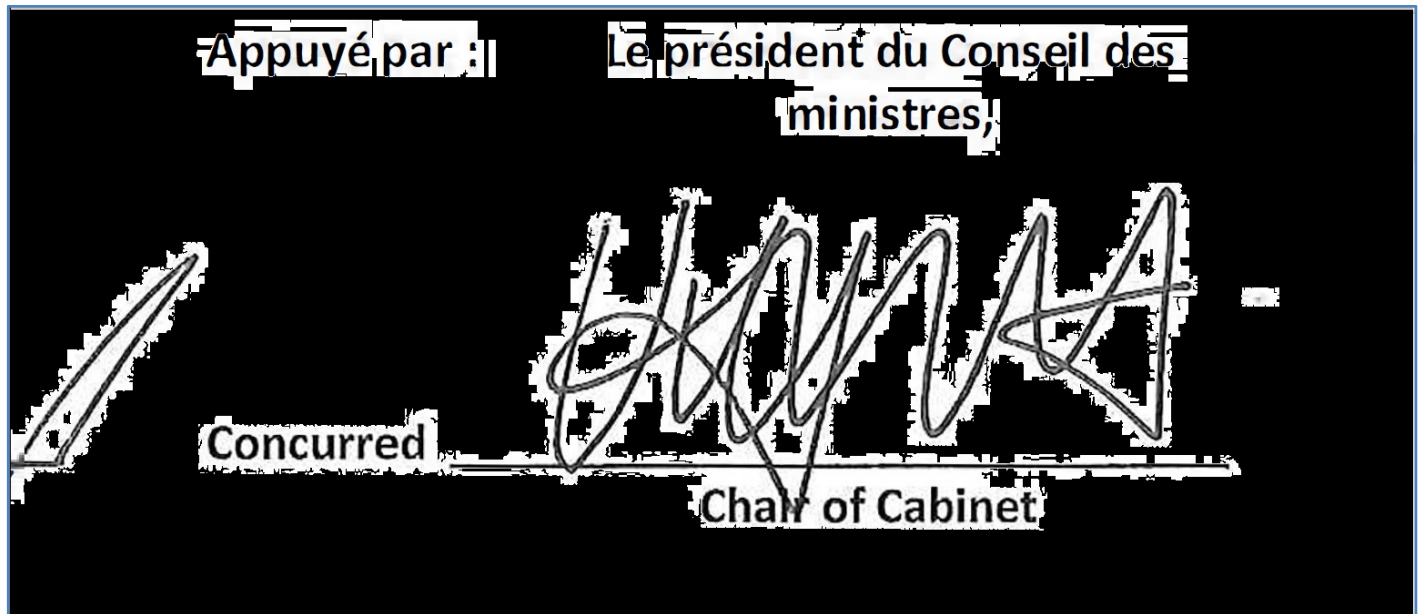
1. Jagged edges around the signatures on black background suggest the signatures were edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signatures appear copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents.
4. The style of Doug Ford's signature is significantly different from other documents.
5. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
6. Elizabeth Dowdeswell's signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic for such a serious issue, and possibly fraudulent.
7. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.





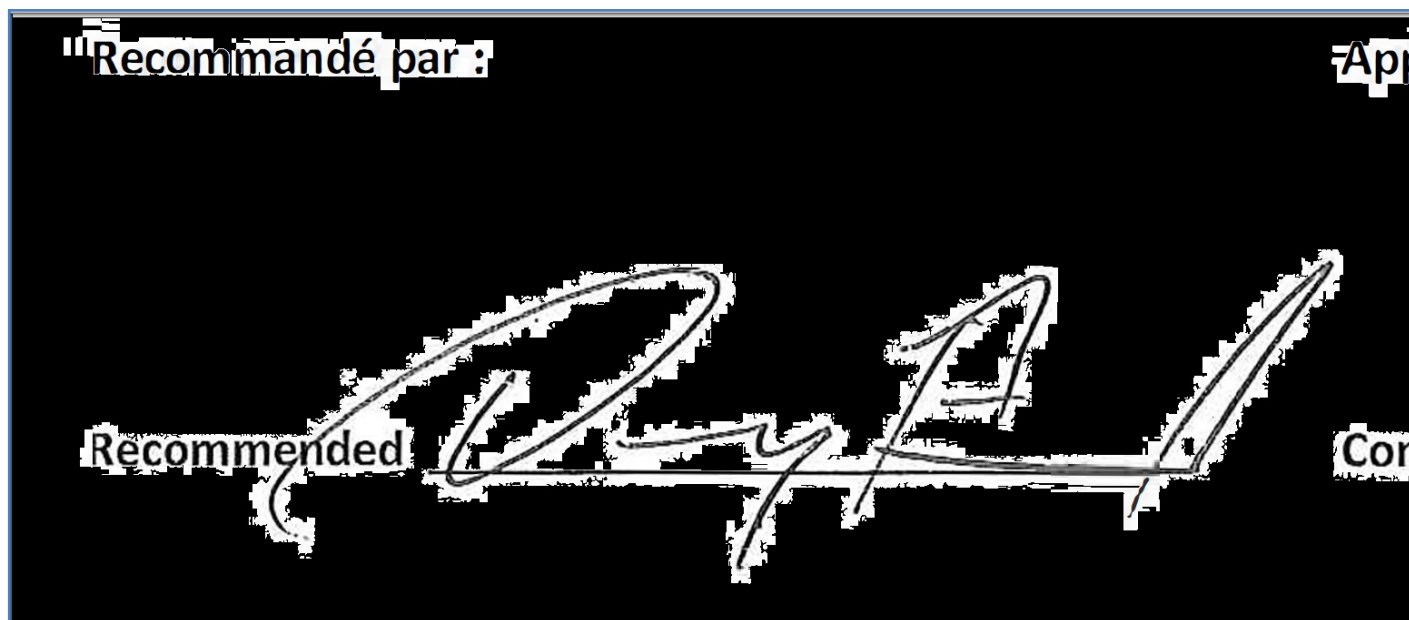
1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. Elizabeth Dowdeswell's signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic for such a serious issue, and possibly fraudulent.



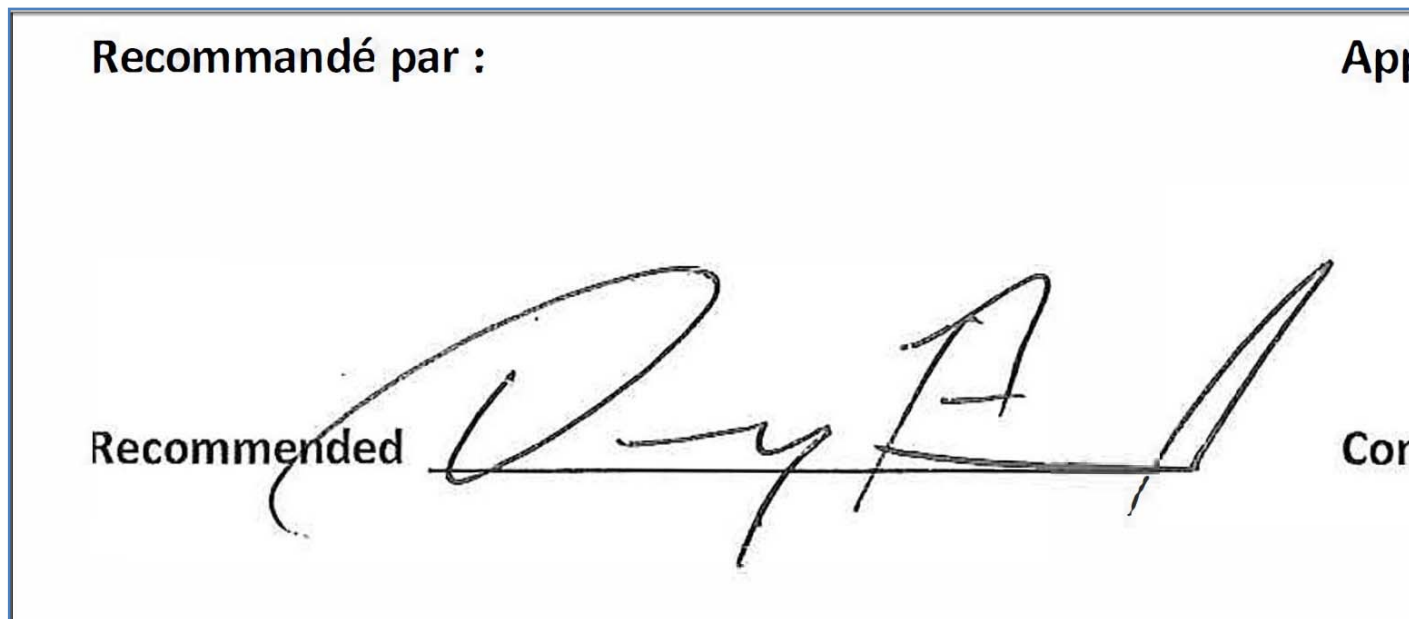


1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
3. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
4. There is no printed name to identify the accountable person.


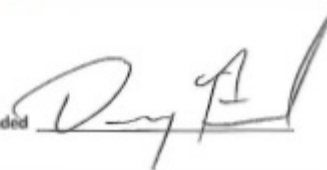






1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents.
4. The style of Doug Ford's signature is significantly different from other documents.

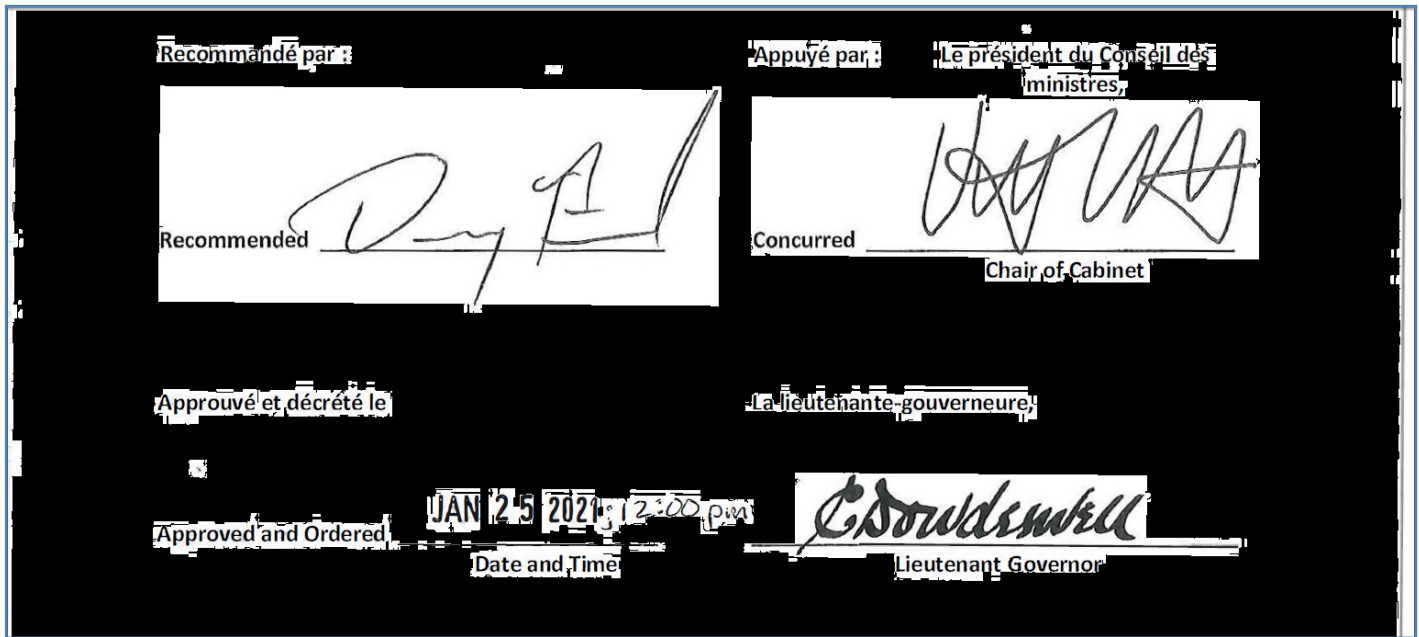


## 7) O. REG 25/21 - EXTENSION OF ORDERS - January 25, 2021

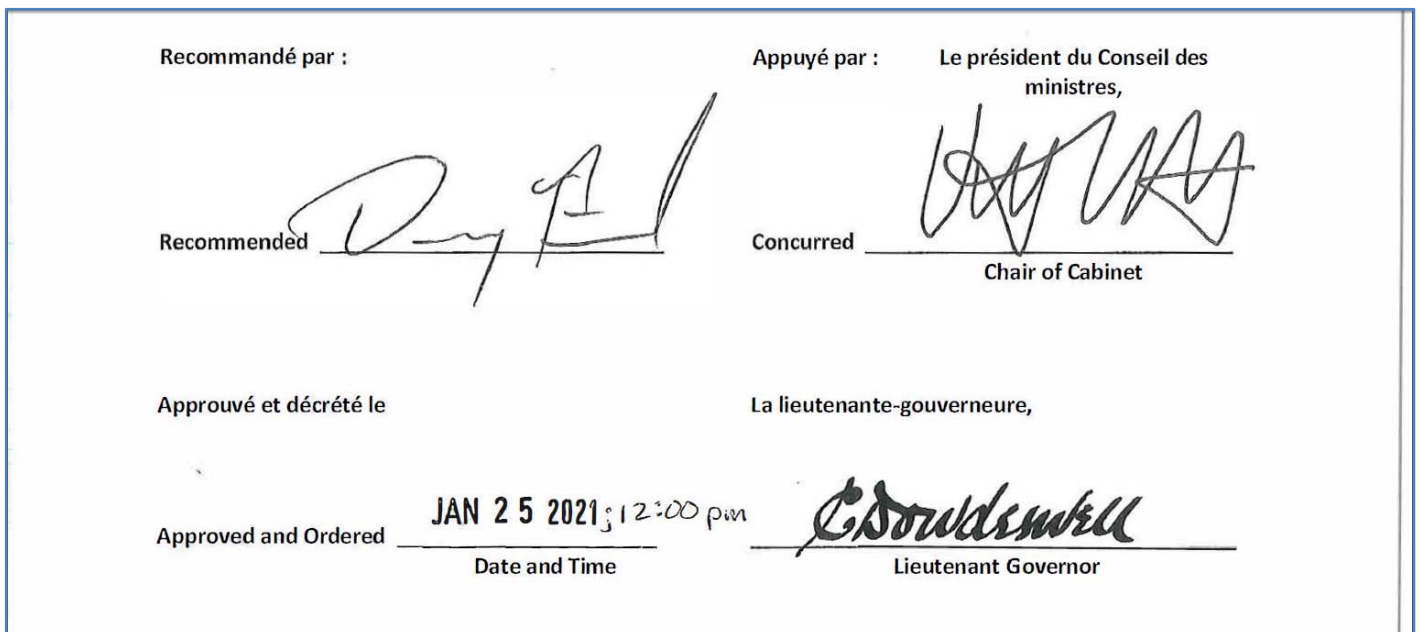
 Ontario Executive Council Conseil exécutif	<b>Order in Council</b> <b>Décret</b>
On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council, orders that:	Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneure, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif, décrète ce qui suit :
the appended Regulation be made under the <i>Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</i> .	Le règlement ci-annexé est pris en vertu de la <i>Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence</i> .
Recommandé par :	Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,
Recommended 	Concurred  Chair of Cabinet
Approuvé et décrété le	La lieutenant-gouverneure,
Approved and Ordered <u>JAN 25 2021; 12:00 pm</u> Date and Time	 Lieutenant Governor

1. There is no 'Filed with the Registrar of Registrations' stamp, date, 'SEAL', 'O Reg' number, and signed location.
2. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible. Who is this?
3. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.
4. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other OIC documents.
5. Only wet and electronic are signatures recognized and can be verified. Police to VERIFY.



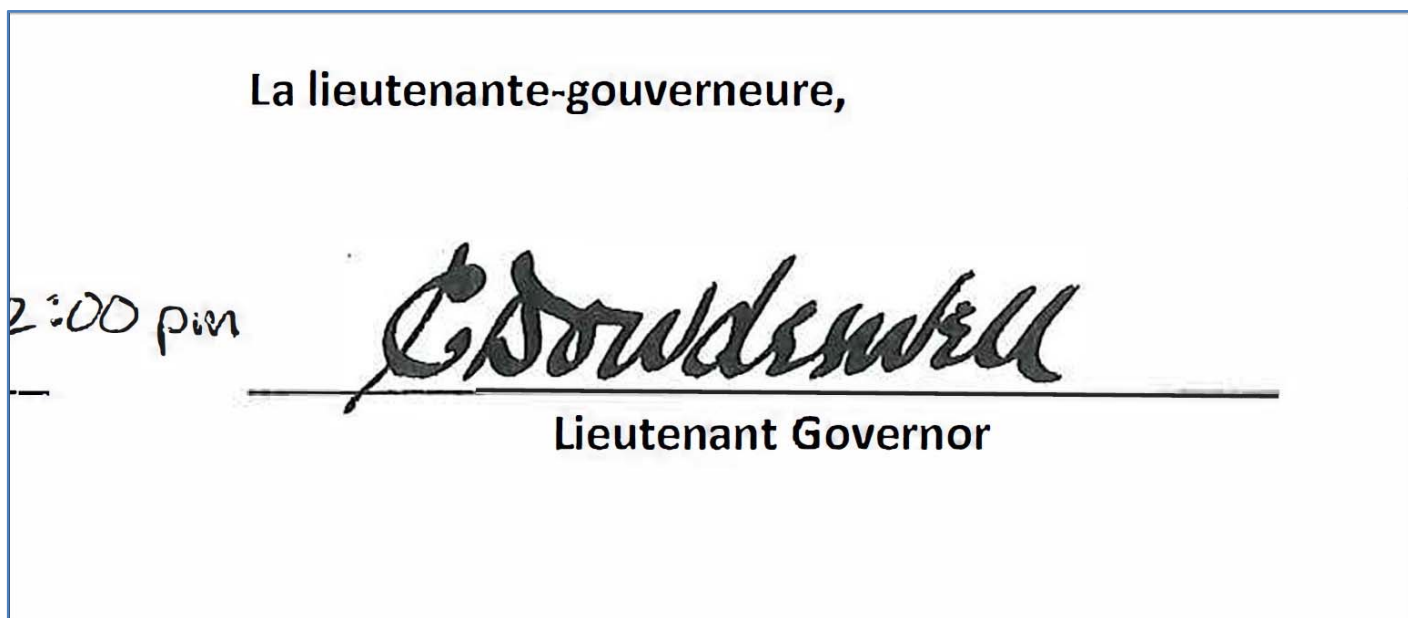


1. Jagged edges around the signatures on black background suggest the signatures were edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signatures appear copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents.
4. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
5. Elizabeth Dowdeswell's signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic for such a serious issue, and possibly fraudulent.
6. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.





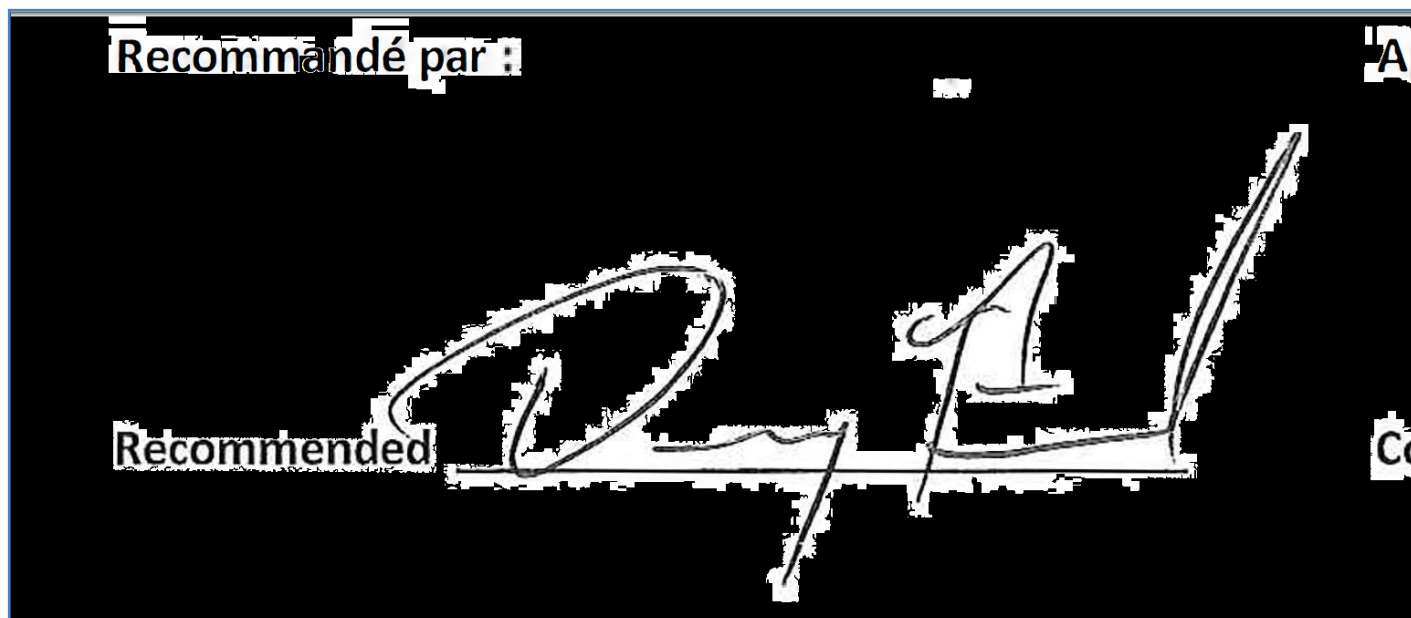
1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. Elizabeth Dowdeswell's signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic for such a serious issue, and possibly fraudulent.



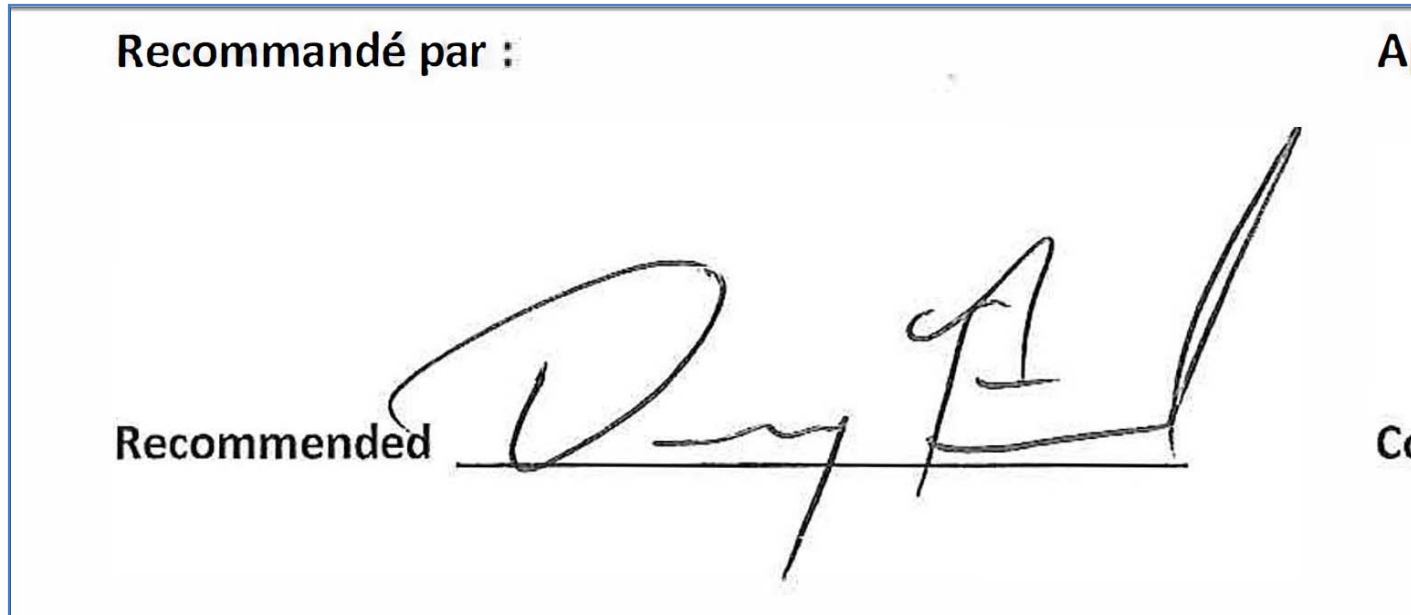


1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
3. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
4. There is no printed name to identify the accountable person.









1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents.

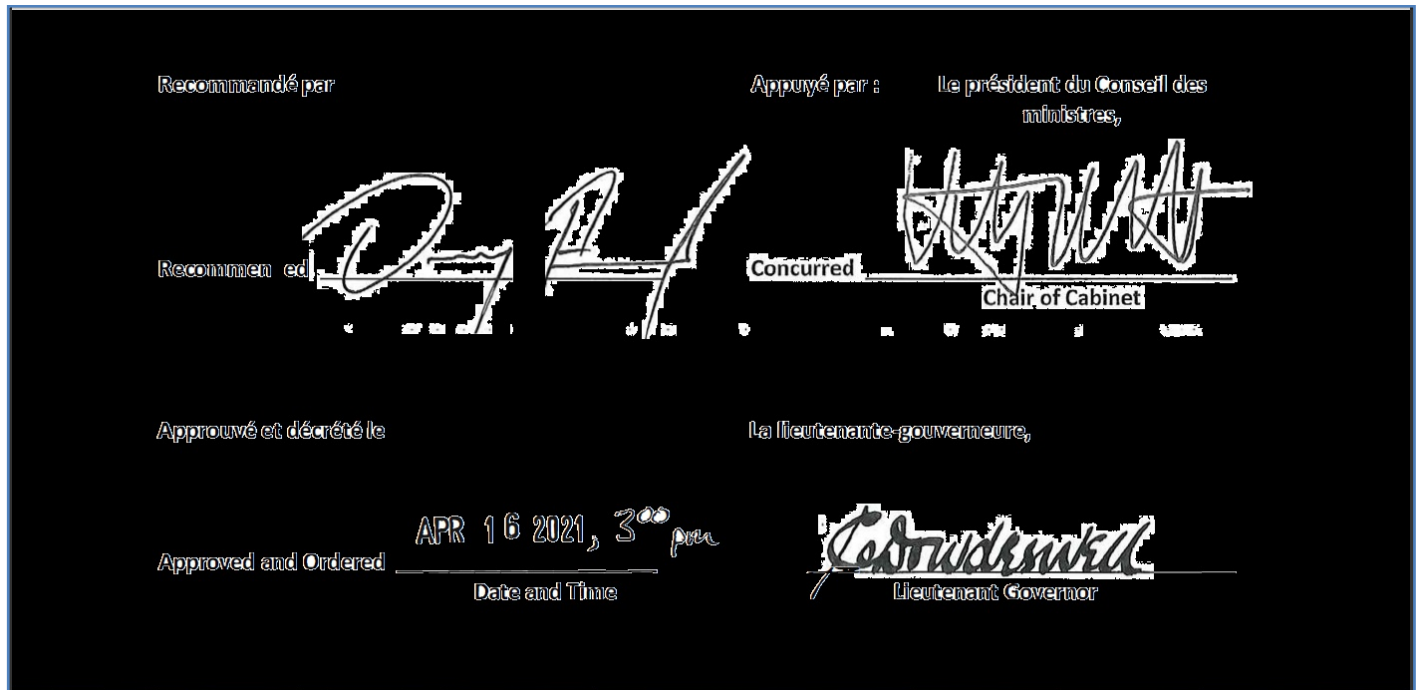


## 8) O. REG 291/21 - EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY - April 16, 2021

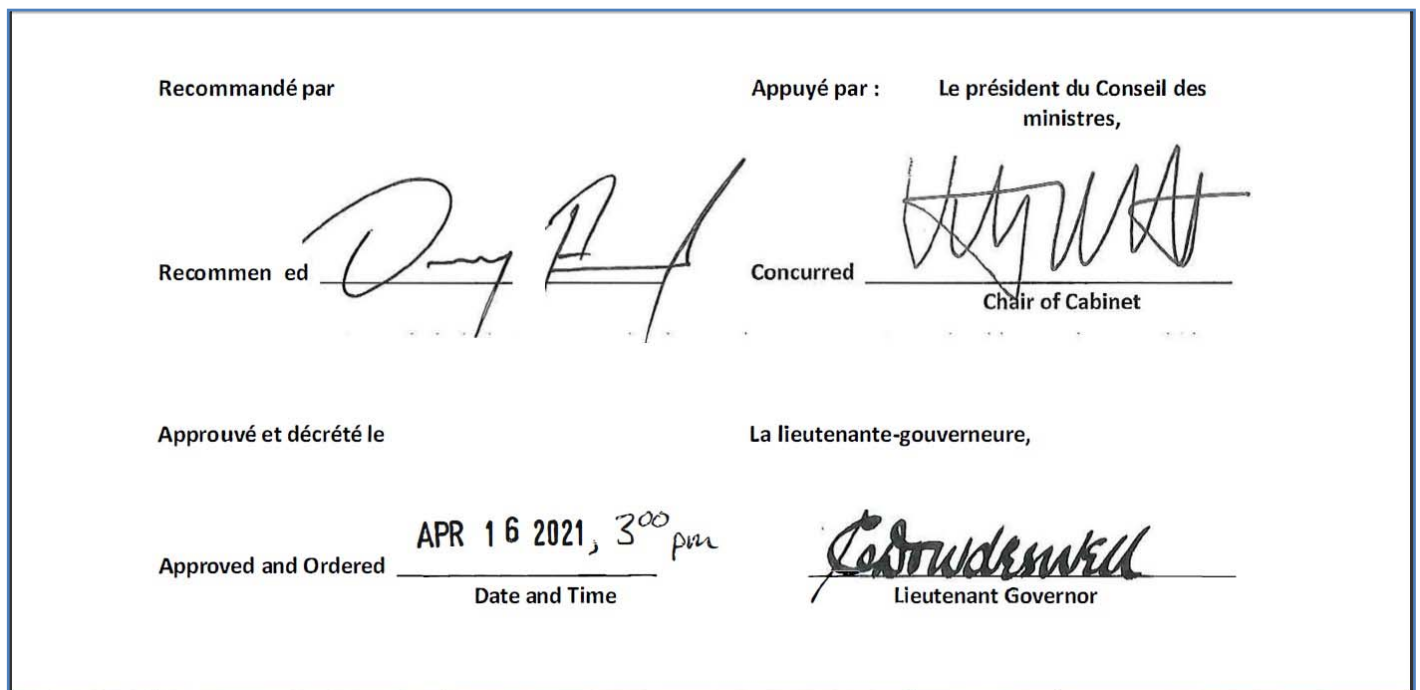
 Ontario Executive Council Conseil exécutif	<b>Order in Council</b> <b>Décret</b>
On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council, orders that:	Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneure, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif, décrète ce qui suit :
the appended Regulation be made under the <i>Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</i> .	Le règlement ci-annexé est pris en vertu de la Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence.
Recommandé par	Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,
Recommanded 	Concurred  Chair of Cabinet
Approuvé et décrété le	La lieutenant-gouverneure,
Approved and Ordered <u>APR 16 2021, 3<sup>00</sup> pm</u> Date and Time	 Lieutenant Governor

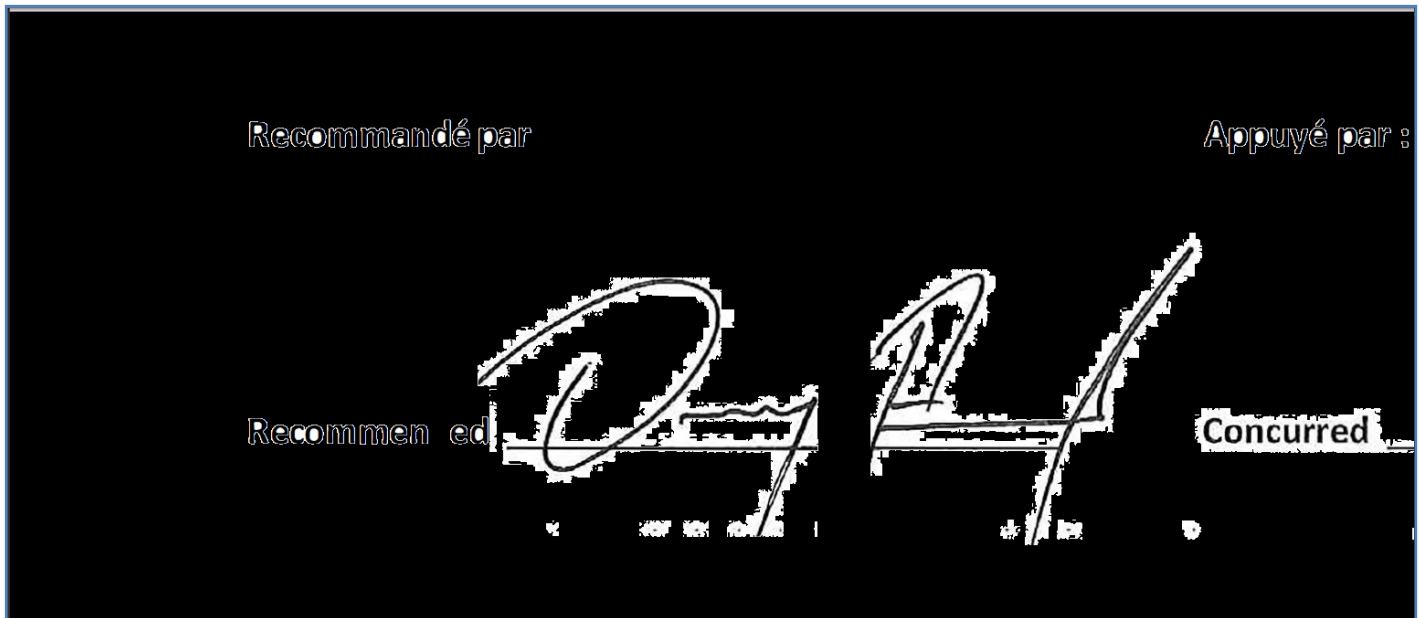
1. There is no 'Filed with the Registrar of Registrations' stamp, date, 'SEAL', 'O Reg' number, and signed location.
2. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible. Who is this?
3. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.
4. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other OIC documents.
5. The line under Doug Ford's signature is broken.
6. Only wet and electronic are signatures recognized and can be verified. Police to VERIFY.



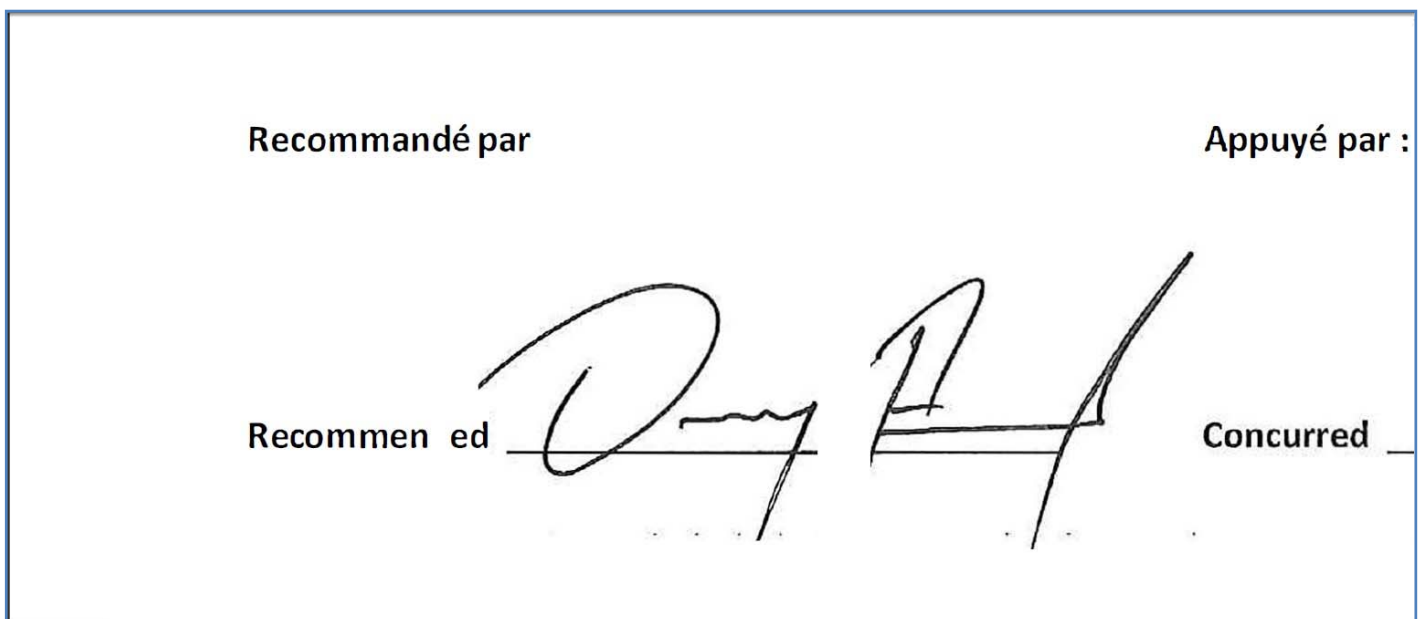


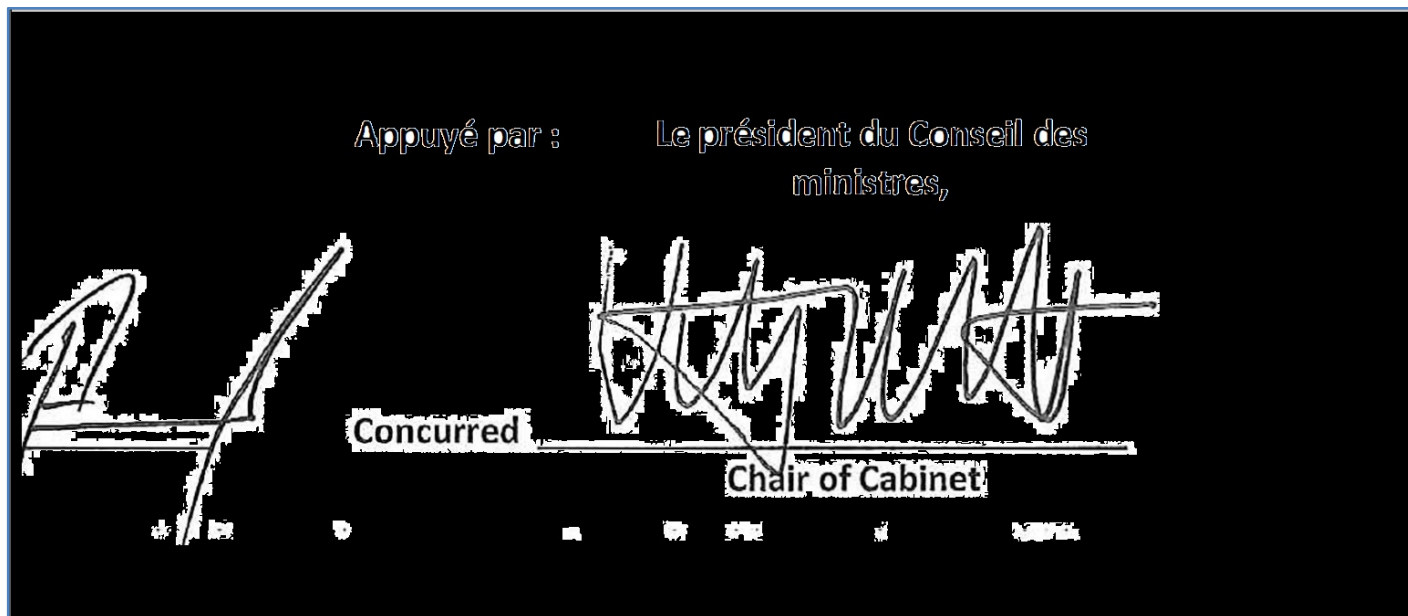
1. Jagged edges around the signatures on black background suggest the signatures were edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signatures are copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents. The tip of capital 'D' in Doug Ford's signature does not show the entire curl as in other signatures on other documents indicating it was erased.
4. 'Recommen' is missing the letter 'd' followed by a space before 'ed' suggesting the signature was copied and pasted.
5. Letters 'ed' on black background appear lower than 'Recommen' by about 1 or 2 pixels.
6. The line under Doug Ford's signature is broken.
7. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?



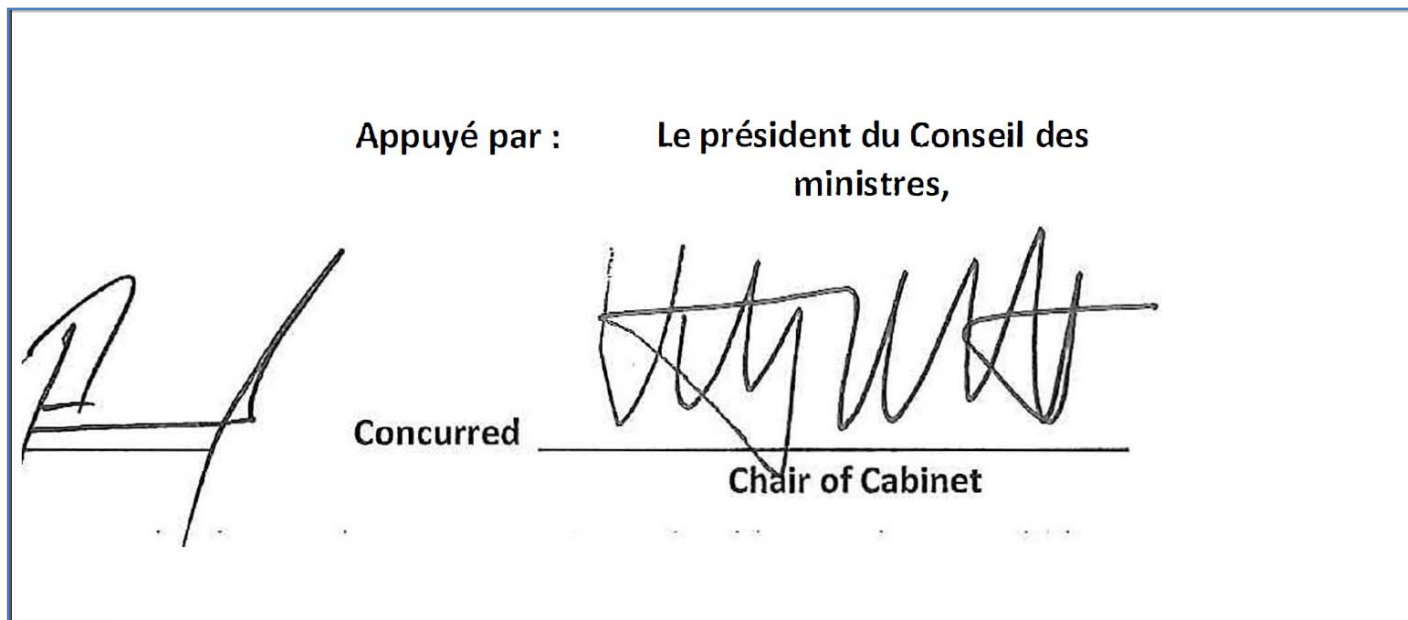


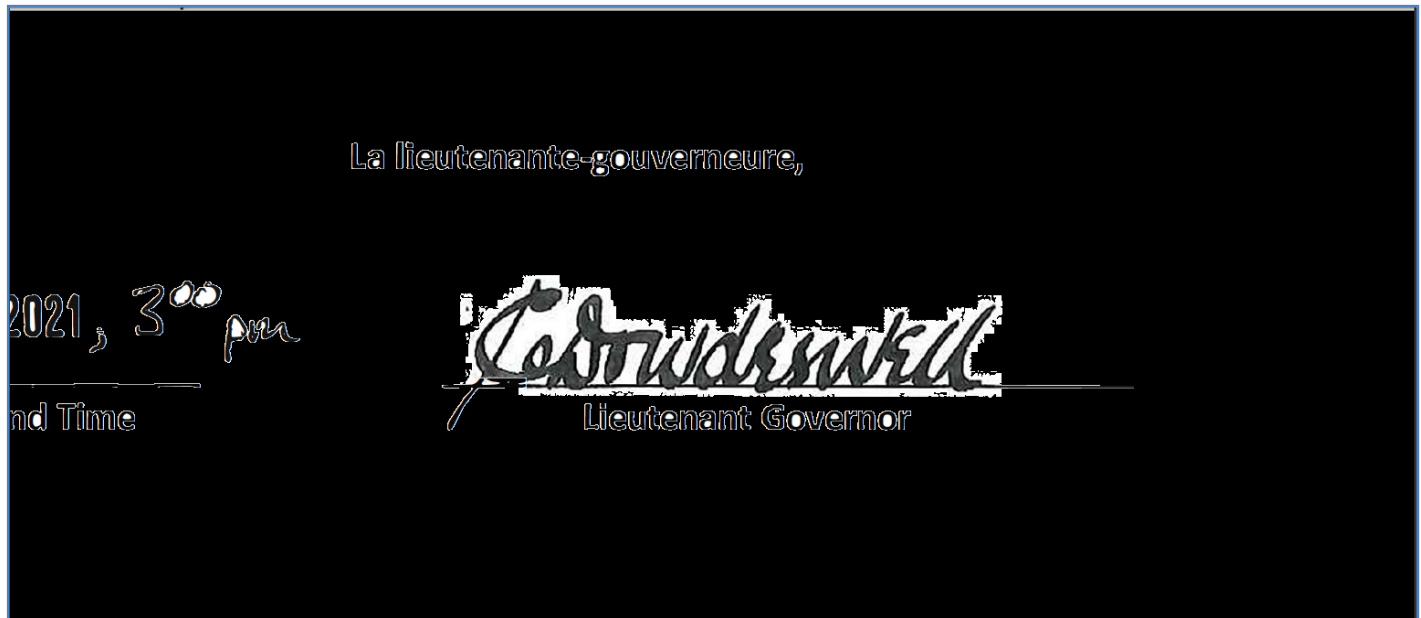
1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents. The tip of capital 'D' in Doug Ford's signature, does not show the entire curl as in other signatures on other documents indicating it was erased.
4. 'Recommen' is missing the letter 'd' followed by a space before 'ed' suggesting the signature was copied and pasted.
5. The signature was edited.
6. There is a gap between 'Doug' and 'Ford' signature, as the signature line is broken.
7. There are left over pixels just underneath the signature.





1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
4. There is no printed name to identify the accountable person.
5. There are left over pixels just underneath the signature.









1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. Elizabeth Dowdeswell's signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic for such a serious issue, and possibly fraudulent.

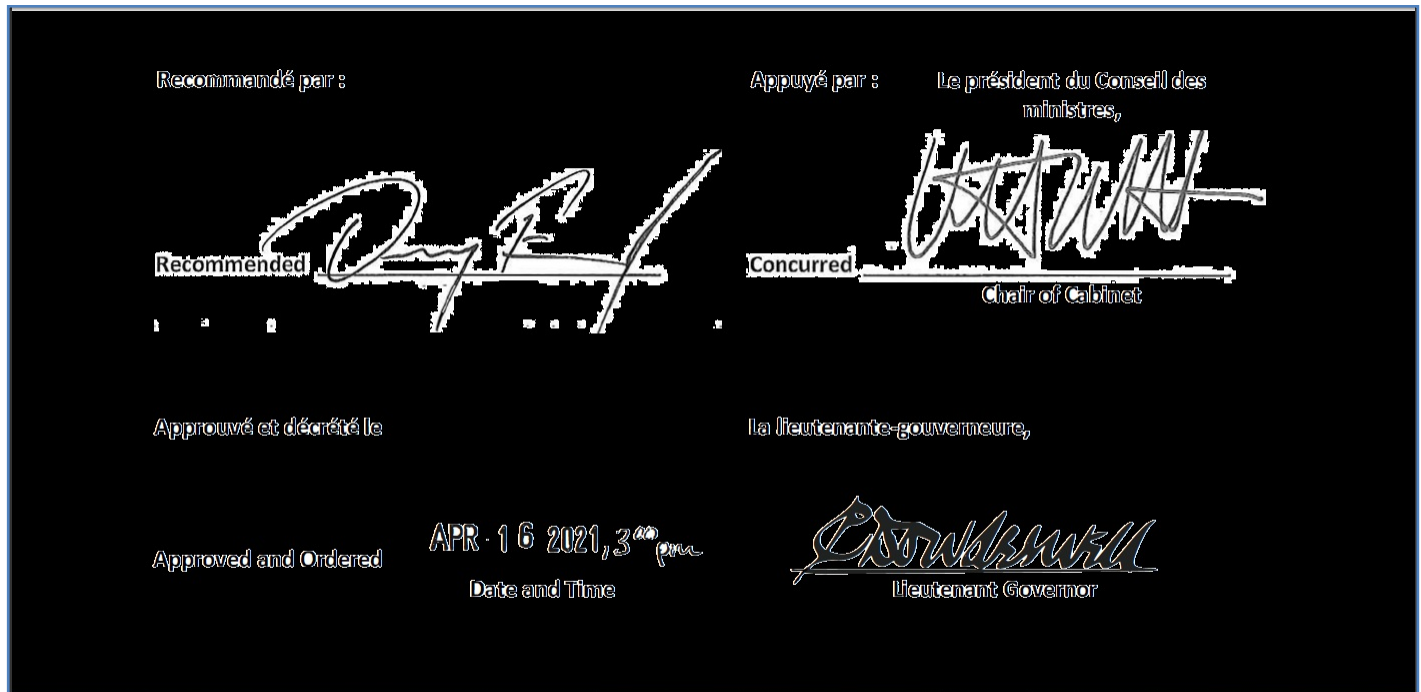


## 9) O. REG 292/21 - AMENDING O-REG 25/21 - April 16, 2021 (EXTENSIONS OF ORDERS)

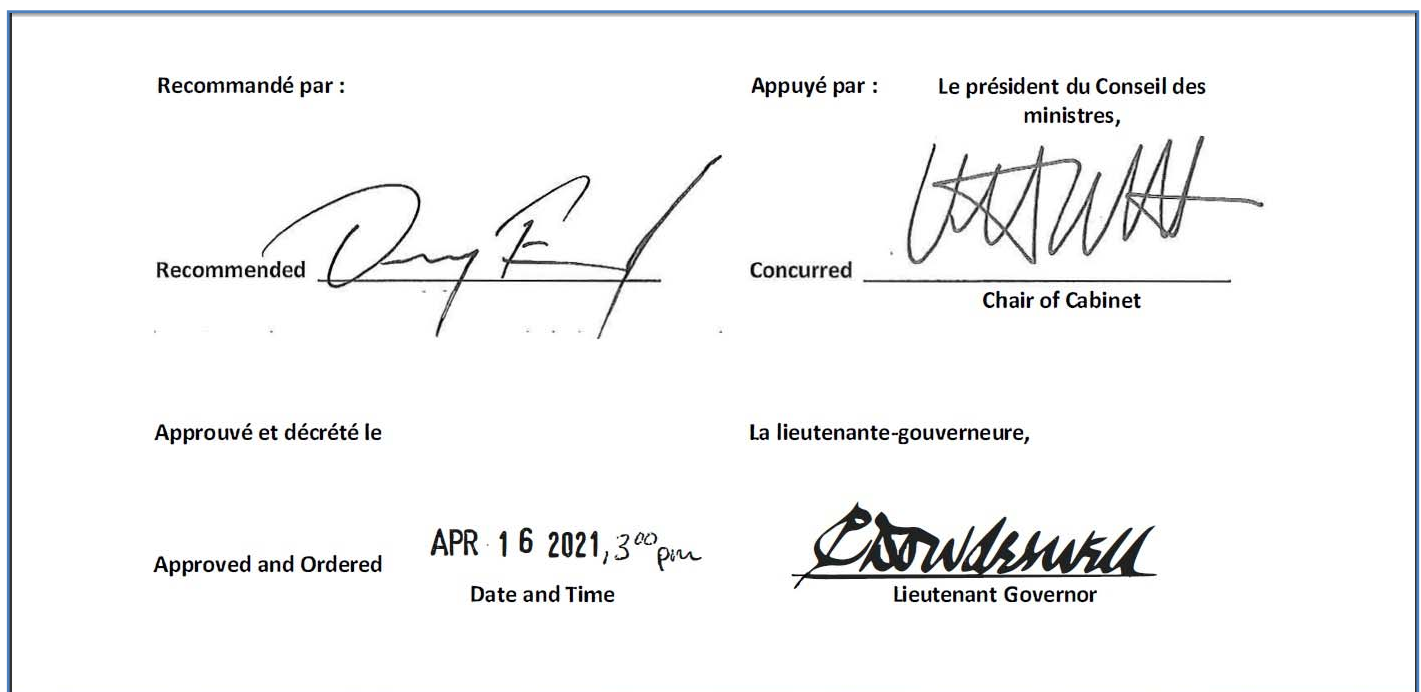
 Ontario Executive Council Conseil exécutif	<b>Order in Council</b> <b>Décret</b>
On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council, orders that:	Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneure, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif, décrète ce qui suit:
the appended Regulation be made under the <i>Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</i> .	Le règlement ci-annexé est pris en vertu de la <i>Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence</i> .
Recommandé par :	Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,
Recommended 	Concurred  Chair of Cabinet
Approuvé et décrété le	La lieutenant-gouverneure,
Approved and Ordered	 Lieutenant Governor
APR 16 2021, 3:00 pm Date and Time	

1. There is no 'Filed with the Registrar of Registrations' stamp, date, 'SEAL', 'O Reg' number, and signed location.
2. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible. Who is this?
3. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.
4. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other OIC documents. The tip of capital 'D' in Doug Ford's signature, does show the entire curl indicating signatures are inauthentic and edited and possibly fraudulent.
5. There are left over pixels just underneath the 'Doug Ford' signature.
6. Only wet and electronic are signatures recognized and can be verified. Police to VERIFY.



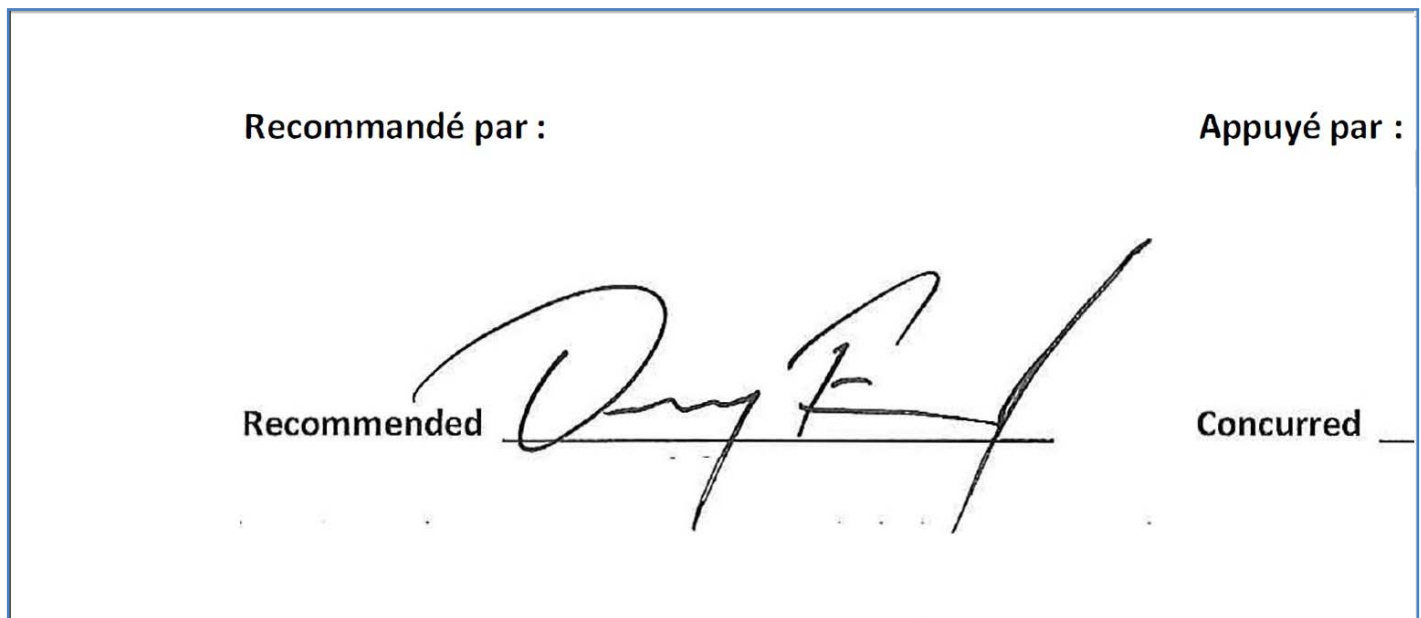


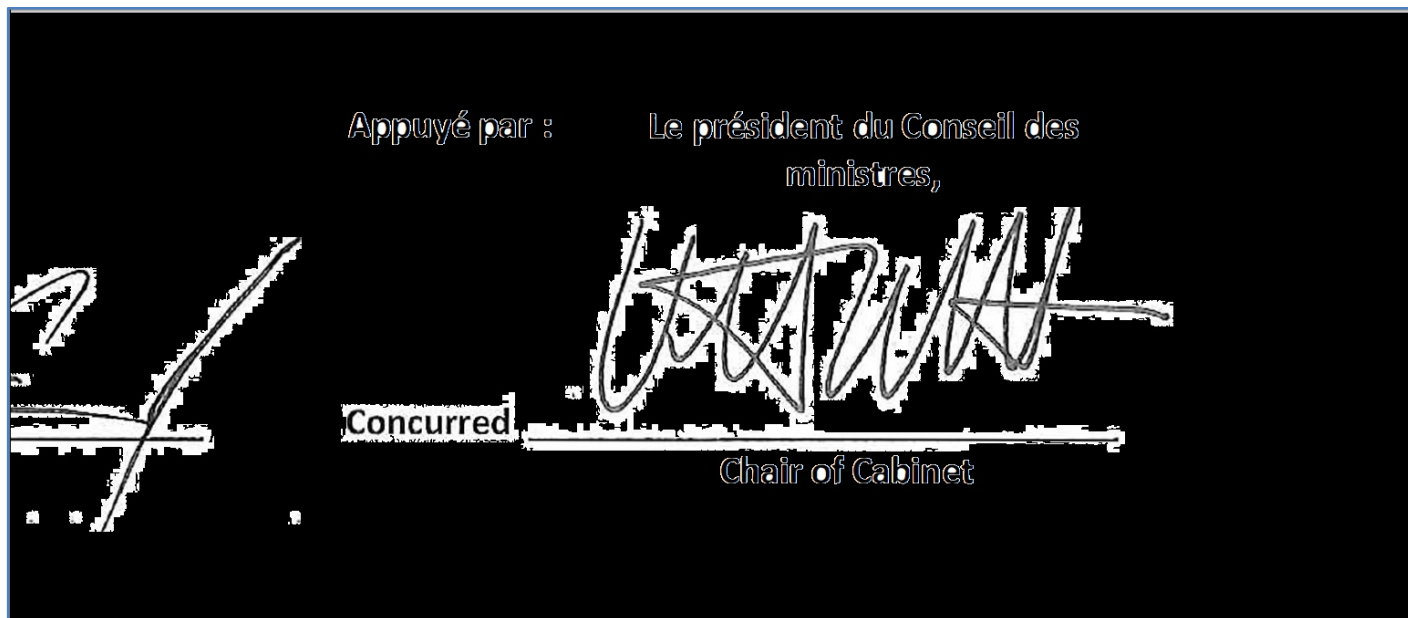
1. Jagged edges around the signatures on black background suggest signatures were edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signatures appear copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents.
4. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
5. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.
6. There are left over pixels just underneath the 'Doug Ford' signature.
7. Lieutenant Governor signature too perfect compared to all other signatures.



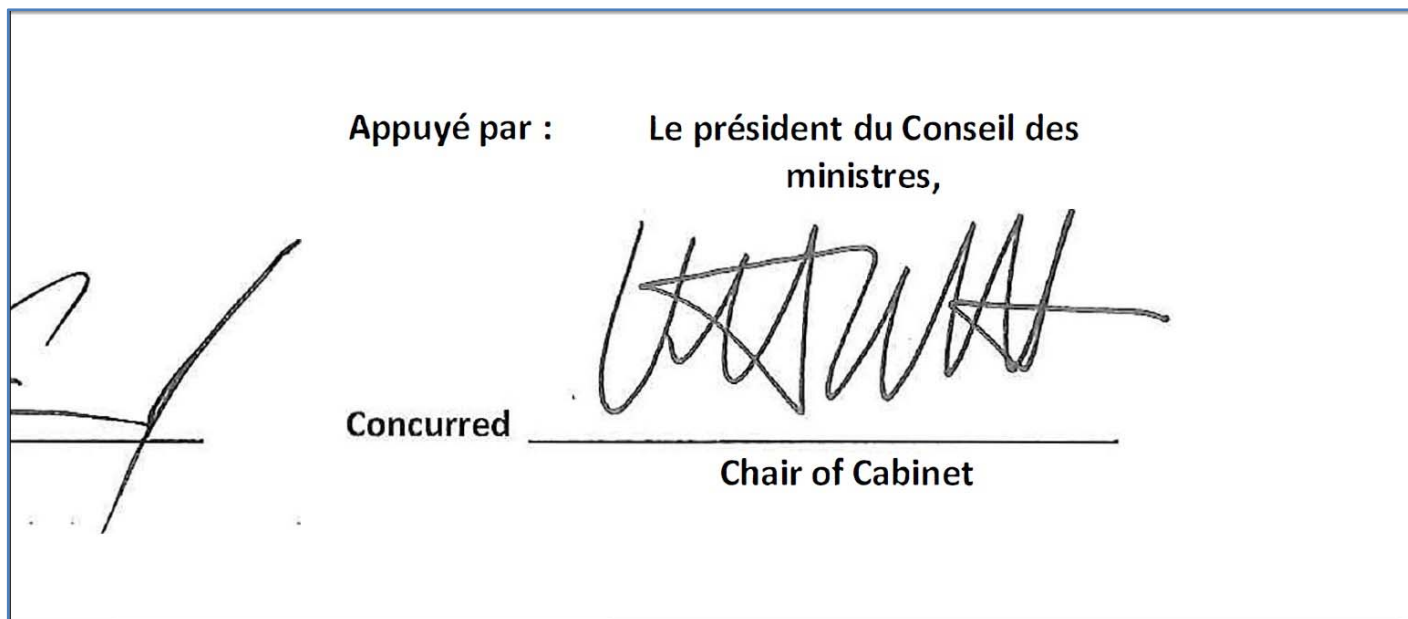


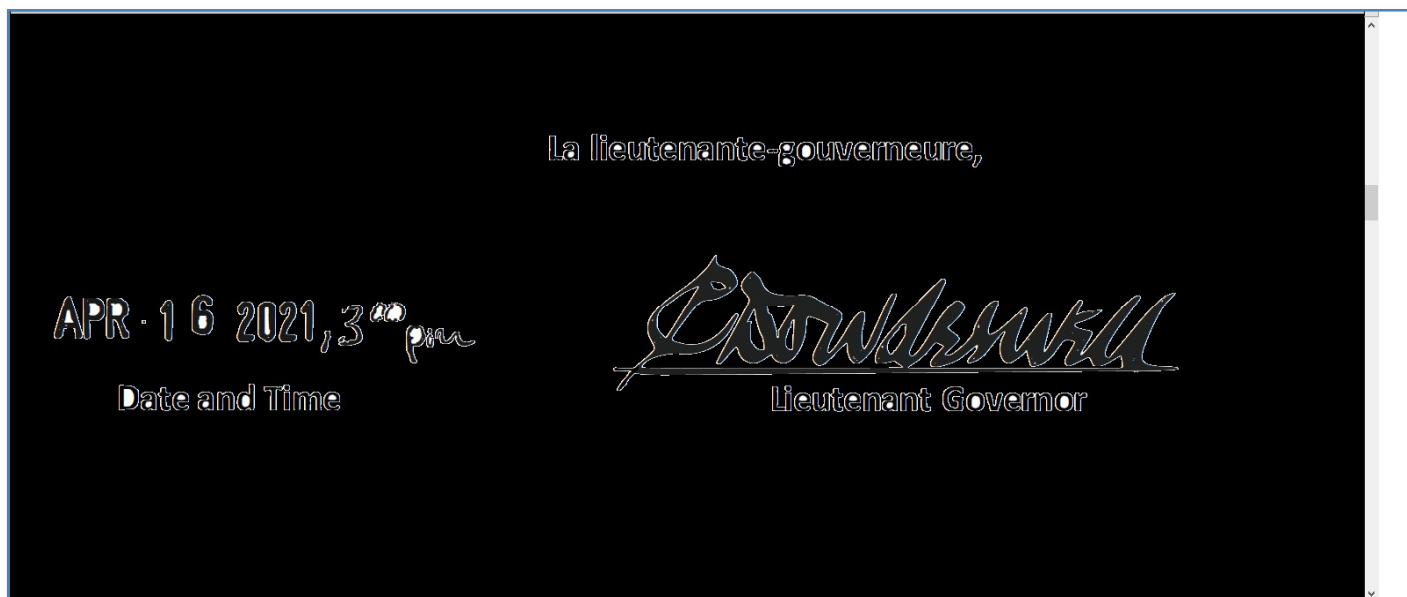
1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents. The tip of capital 'D' in Doug Ford's signature, does show the entire curl as in other signatures on other documents indicating it was not erased.
4. 'Recommended' is spelled properly in this signature.
5. The signature was edited.
6. There are left over pixels just underneath the signature.



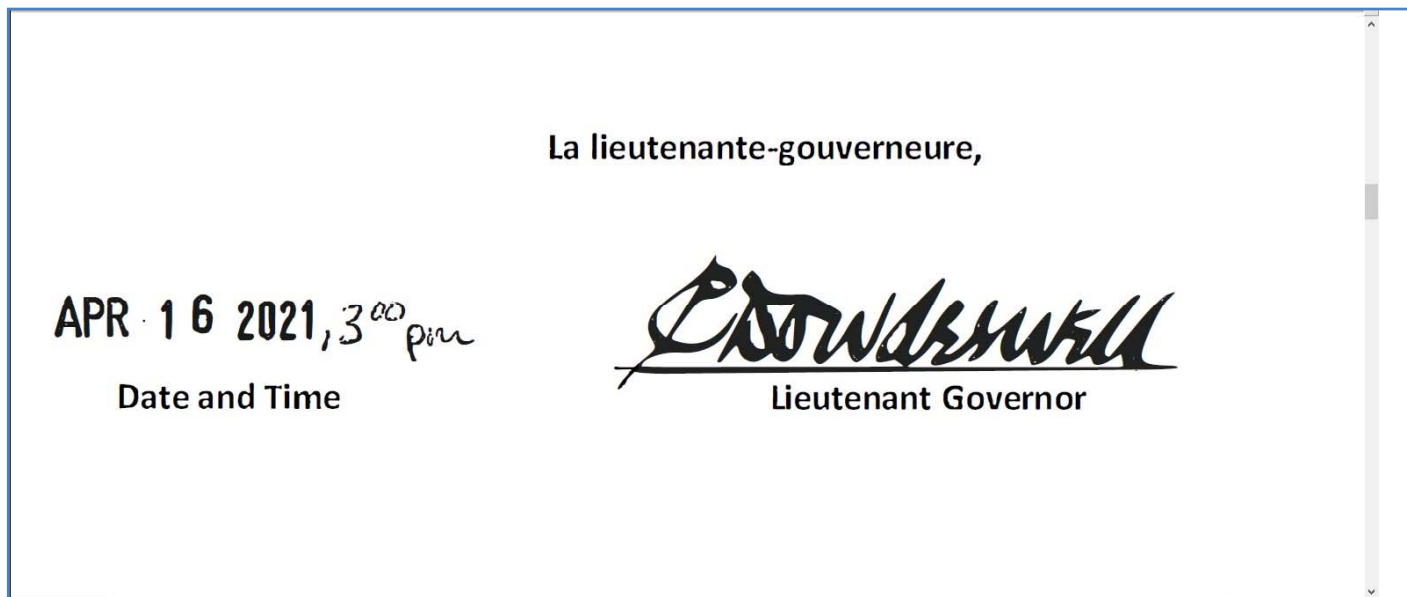


1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
4. There is no printed name to identify the accountable person.
5. The last rising portion of the signature is truncated.
6. There are left over pixels just underneath the signature.


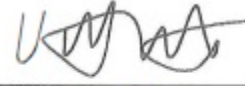





1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. Elizabeth Dowdeswell's signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic for such a serious issue, and possibly fraudulent.
3. The line under 'Date and Time' is missing.

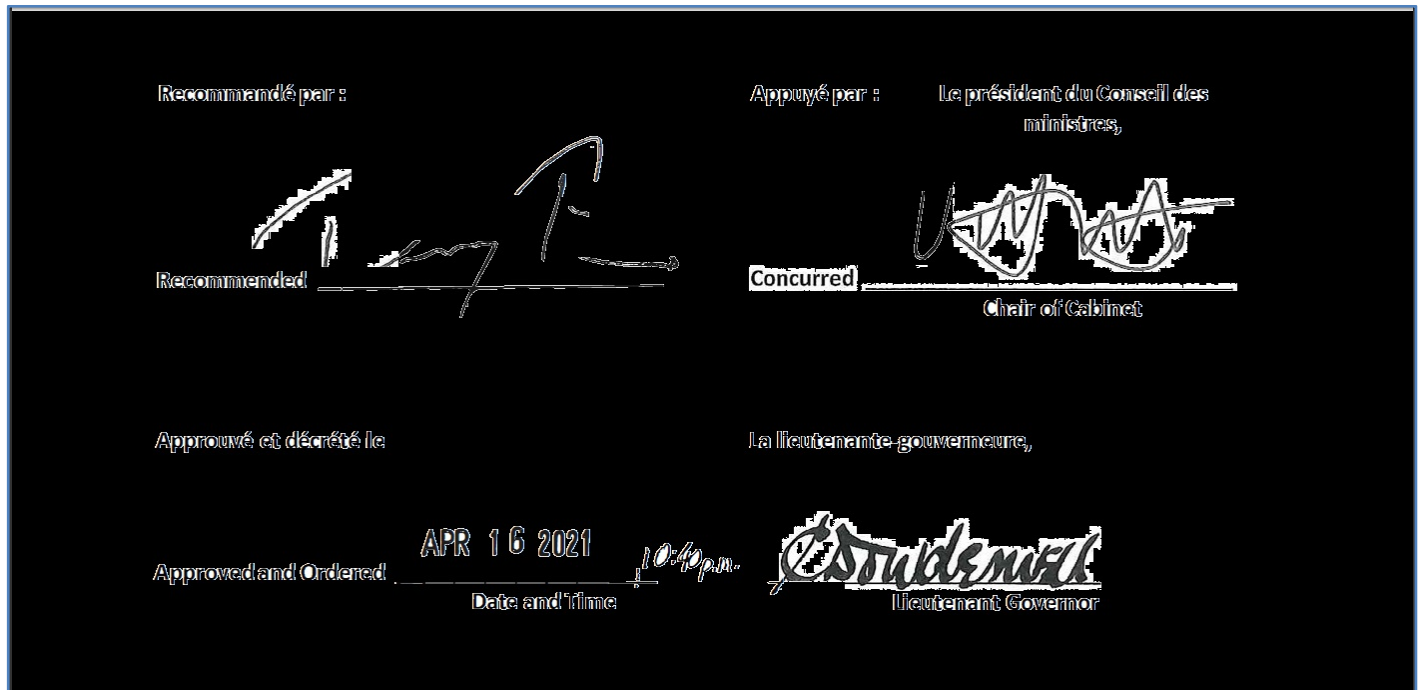


# 10) O. REG 294/21 - AMENDING O-REG 8/21 - April 16, 2021 (ENFORCEMENT OF COVID-19 MEASURES)

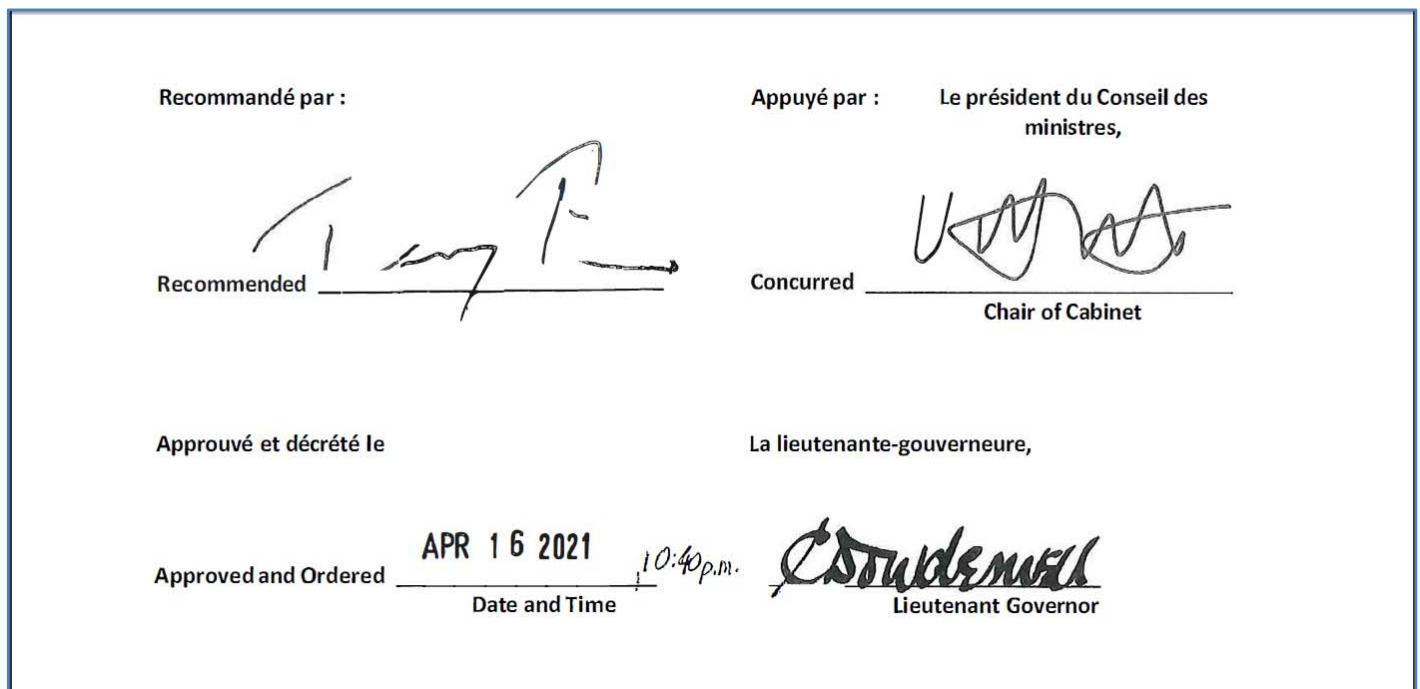
 Ontario Executive Council Conseil exécutif		<b>Order in Council</b> <b>Décret</b>
On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council, orders that  the appended Regulation be made under the <i>Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</i> .	Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneure, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif, décrète ce qui suit :  Le règlement ci-annexé est pris en vertu de la <i>Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence</i> .	
Recommandé par :   Recommended _____	Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,   Concurred _____ Chair of Cabinet	
Approuvé et décrété le  Approved and Ordered <u>APR 16 2021</u> Date and Time <u>10:40 p.m.</u>	La lieutenant-gouverneure,   Lieutenant Governor	

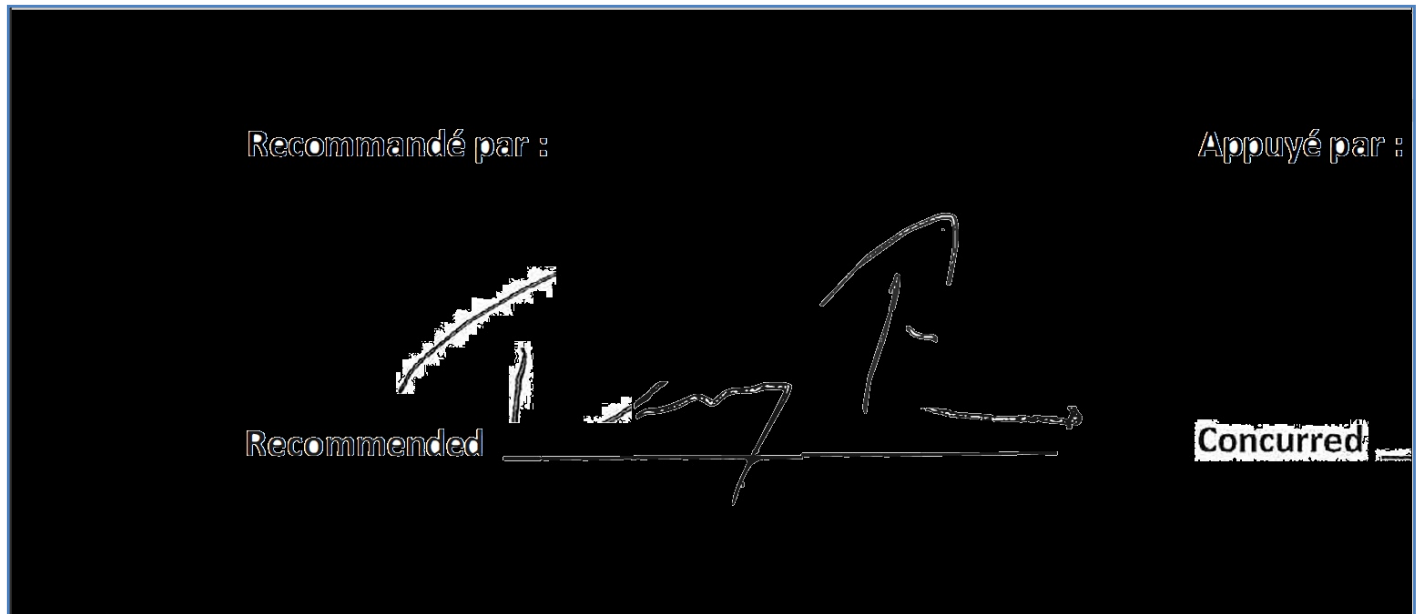
1. There is no 'Filed with the Registrar of Registrations' stamp, date, 'SEAL', 'O Reg' number, and signed location.
2. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible. Who is this?
3. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.
4. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents. The capital 'D' in Doug Ford's signature is missing the upper right portion of the 'D'. As well, the capital "D" in Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is missing the bottom of the "D". It was digitally erased. The lower case "d" in "Ford", has it's vertical stem digitally erased. Who signed this?
5. The line under 'Date and Time' appears irregular, suggesting a FRAUDULENT document.
6. Only wet and electronic are signatures recognized and can be verified. Police to VERIFY.



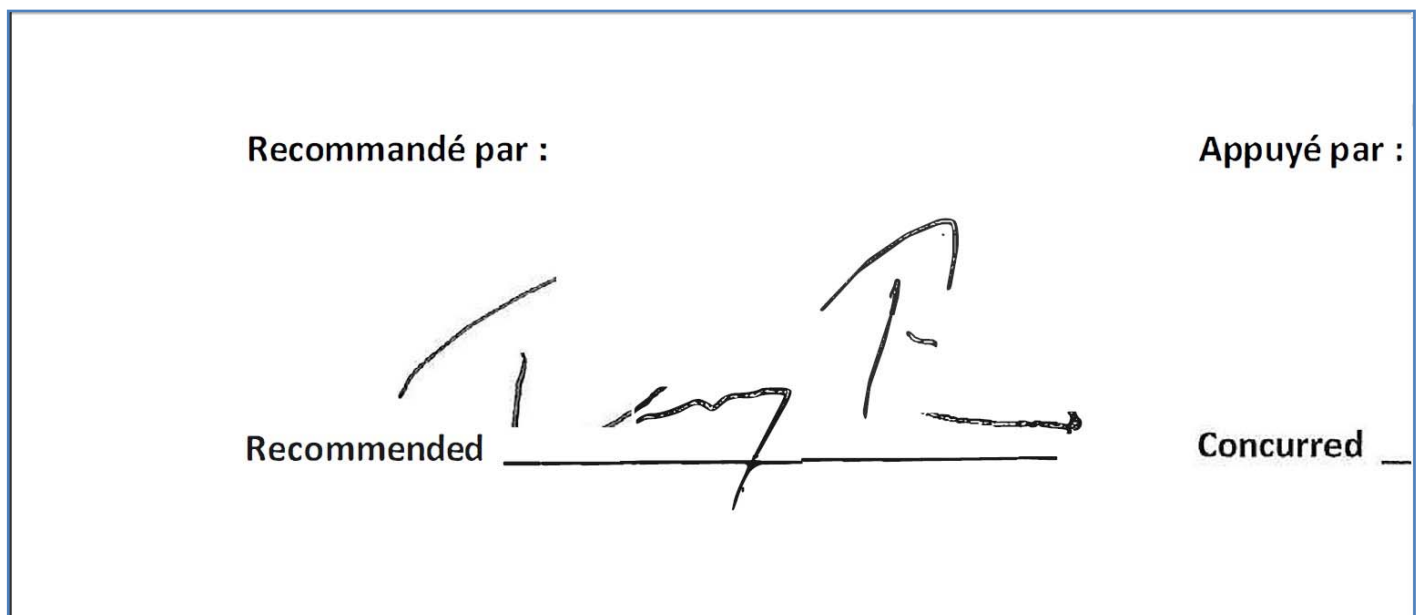


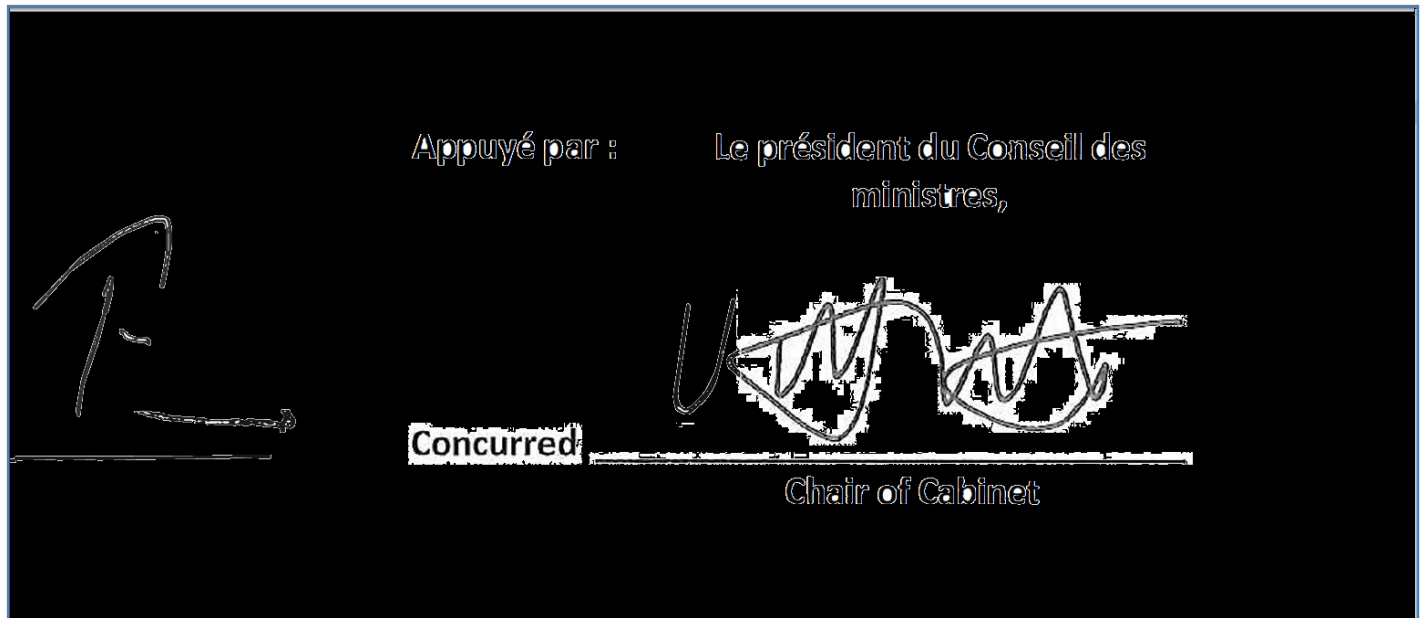
1. Jagged edges around the signatures on black background suggest the signatures were edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signatures appear copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents.
4. Doug Ford's signature is 'edited', not authentic. Who signed this?
5. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
6. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.



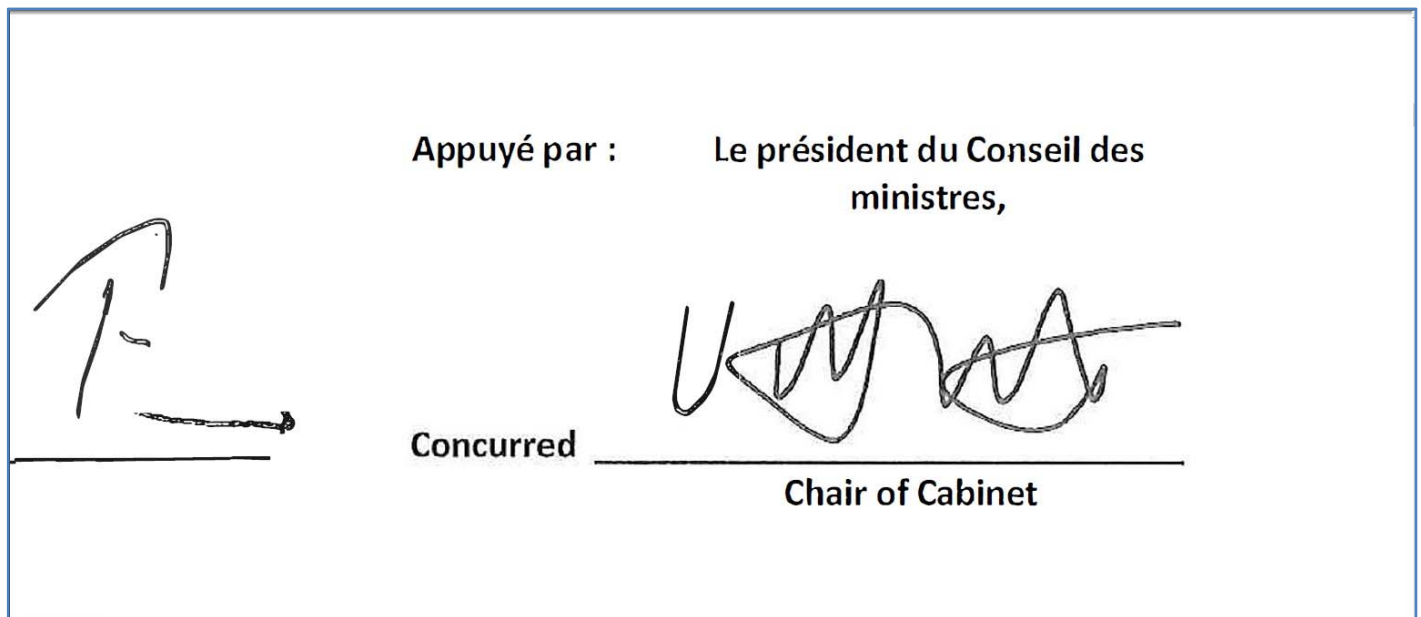


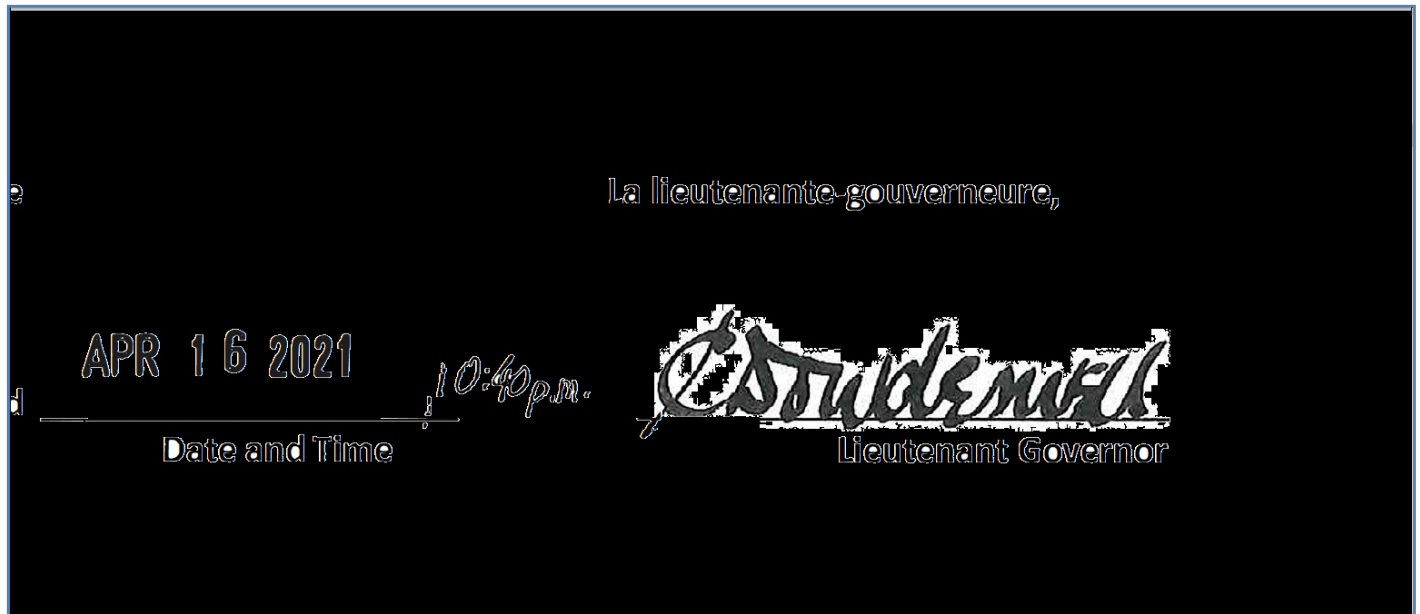
1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents. The capital 'D' in Doug Ford's signature is missing the upper right portion of the 'D'. As well, the capital "D" in Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is missing the bottom of the "D". It was digitally erased. The lower case "d" in "Ford", has it's vertical stem digitally erased. Who signed this?
4. 'Recommended' is spelled properly in this signature.
5. The signature was edited.
6. The line under the signature is not a straight line, further suggesting there was document editing, which constitutes FRAUD/FORGERY.



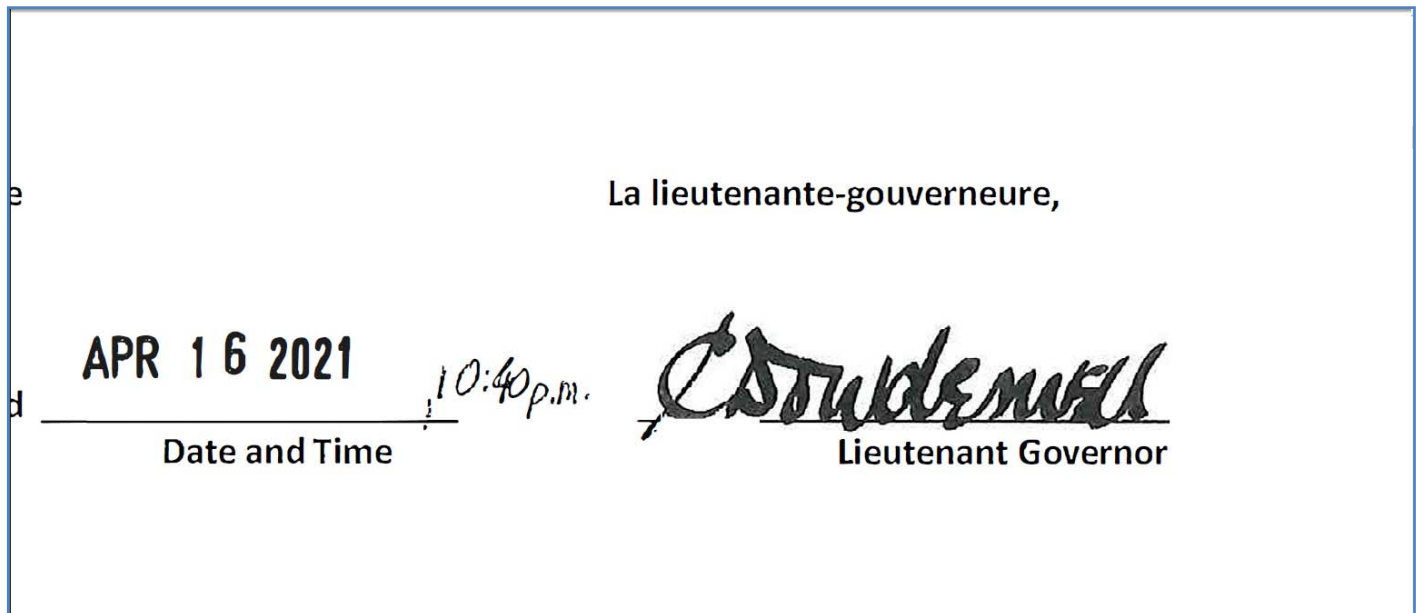


1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
4. There is no printed name to identify the accountable person.
5. The first portion ('U' or 'V'?) of the signature is edited differently.



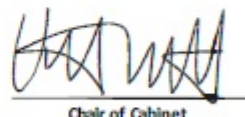





1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. Elizabeth Dowdeswell's signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic for such a serious issue, and possibly fraudulent.
3. The line under 'Date and Time' is inconsistent with other lines.
4. The line under the Lieutenant Governor's signature is broken under the 'E' and 'D', suggesting an edit and FRAUD/FORGERY.

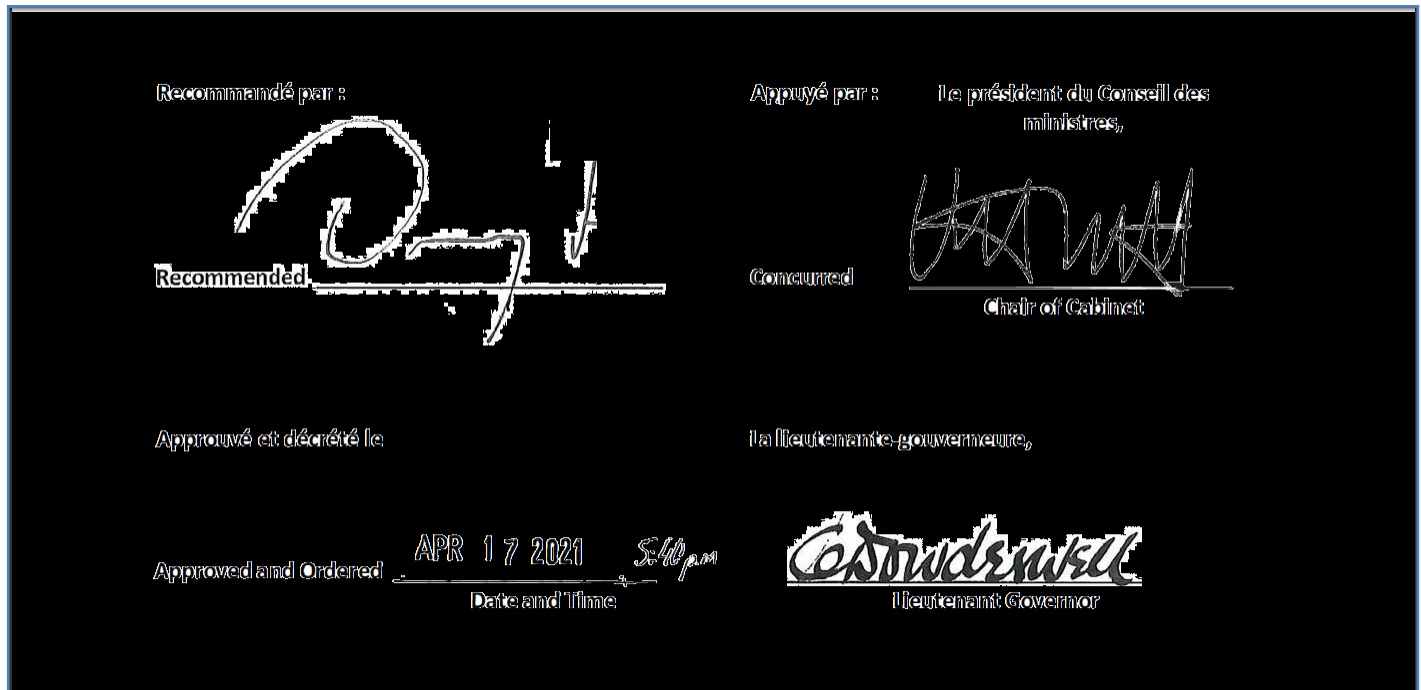


# 11) O. REG 298/21 - AMENDING O-REG 8/21 - April 17, 2021 (ENFORCEMENT OF COVID-19 MEASURES)

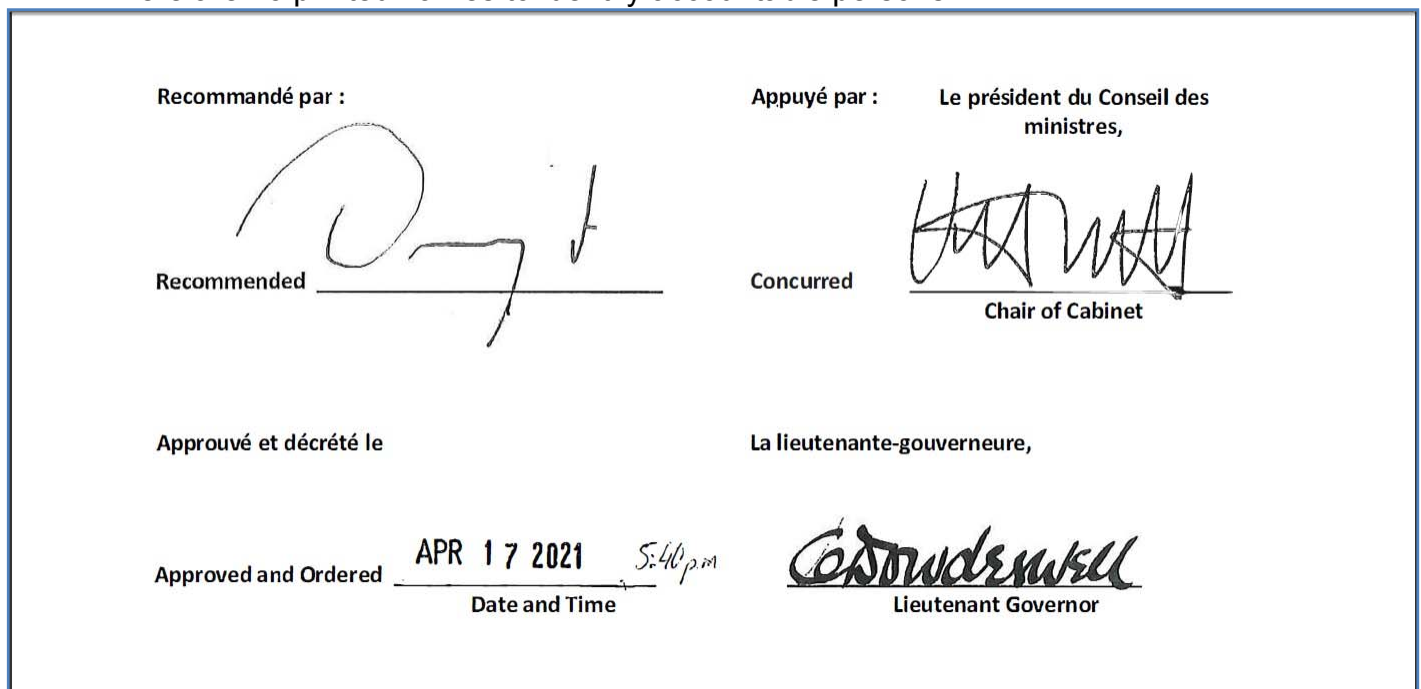
 Ontario Executive Council Conseil exécutif	<b>Order in Council</b> <b>Décret</b>
On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council, orders that:	Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneure, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif, décrète ce qui suit :
the appended Regulation be made under the <i>Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</i> .	Le règlement ci-annexé est pris en vertu de la Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence.
Recommandé par :  Recommended _____	Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,  Concurred _____ Chair of Cabinet
Approuvé et décrété le Approved and Ordered <u>APR 17 2021</u> <i>Schep</i> Date and Time	La lieutenant-gouverneure,  Lieutenant Governor

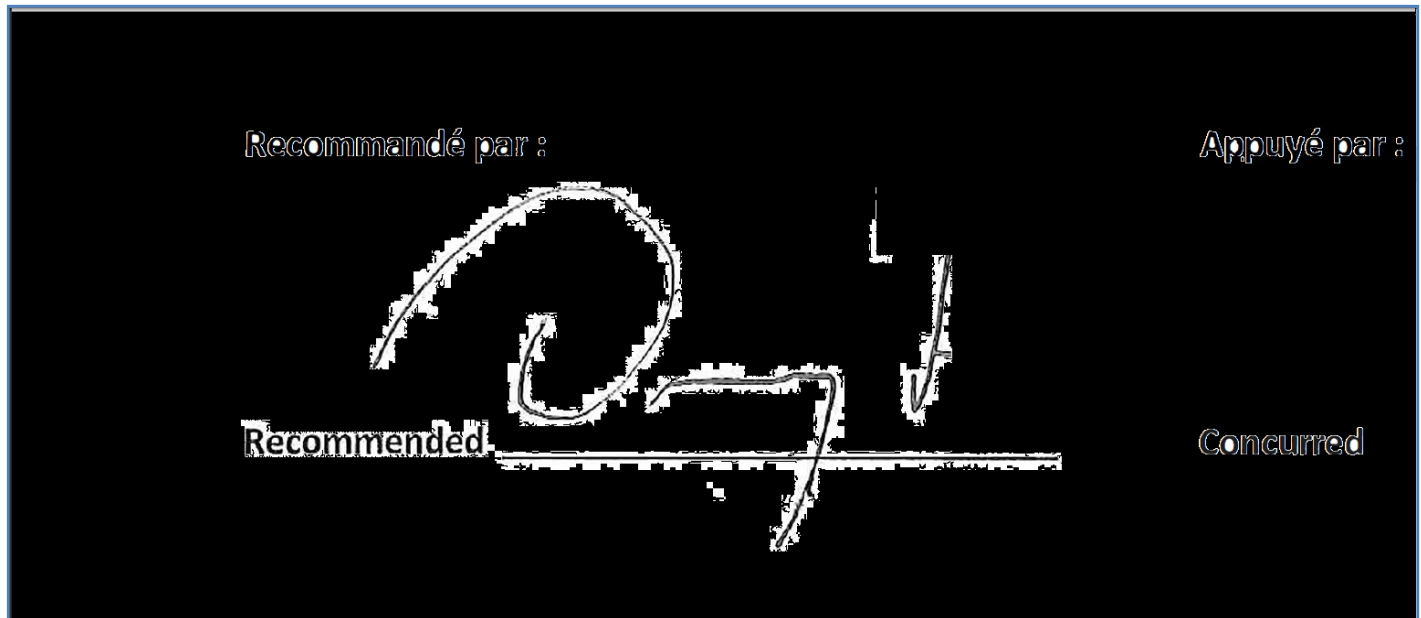
1. There is no 'Filed with the Registrar of Registrations' stamp, date, 'SEAL', 'O Reg' number, and signed location.
2. The signature of 'Doug Ford' [if it is his signature] is broken, edited, and FRAUDULENT.
3. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible. Who is this?
4. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.
5. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other OIC documents. The tip of capital 'D' in Doug Ford's signature is not consistent with other signatures.
6. 'Doug Ford' signature is missing almost the entire last name 'Ford', indicating FRAUD.
7. Only wet and electronic are signatures recognized and can be verified. Police to VERIFY.



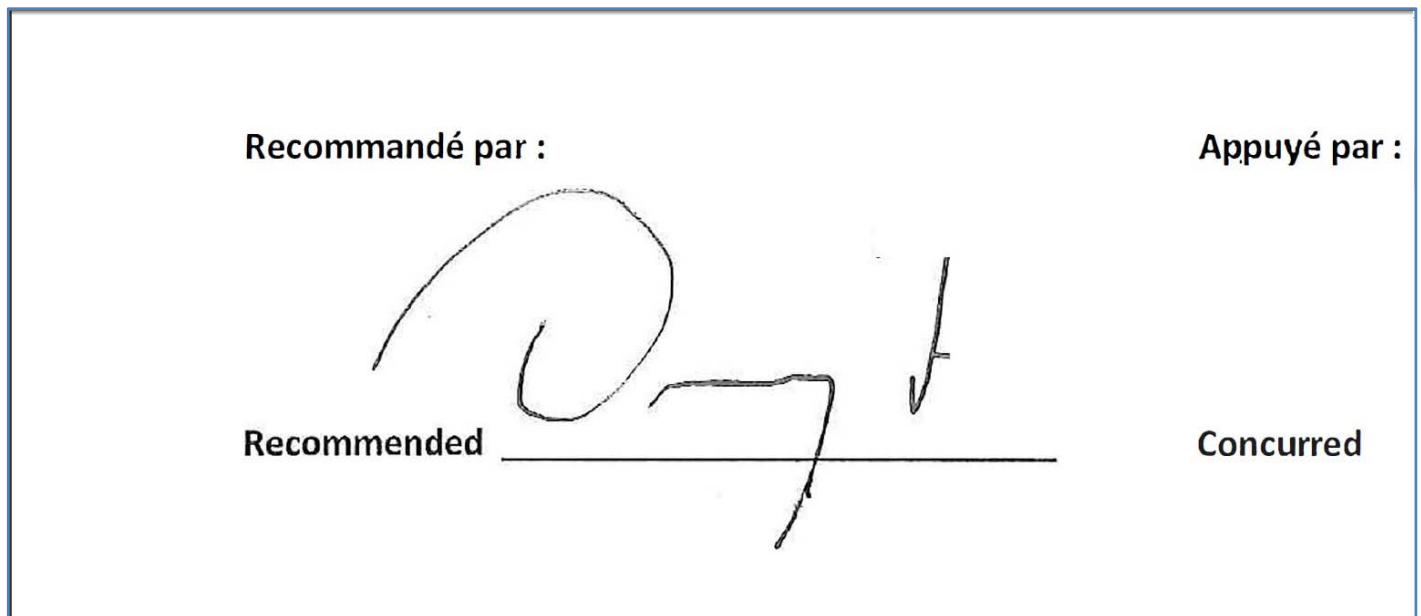


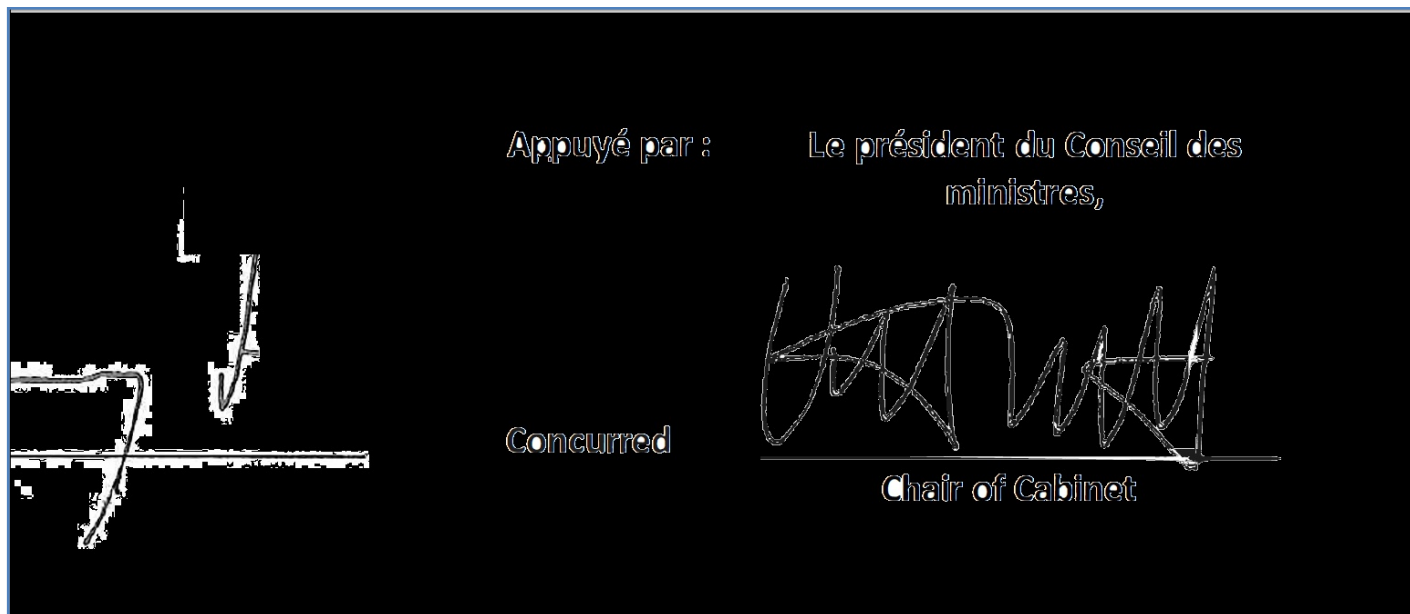
1. Jagged edges around the signatures on black background suggest the signatures were edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signatures appear copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents. Doug Ford's signature is 'edited', not authentic. Who signed this?
4. The tip of capital 'D' in Doug Ford's signature is inconsistent with other signatures.
5. 'Doug Ford' signature is missing almost the entire last name 'Ford', indicating FRAUD.
6. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
7. There are no printed names to identify accountable persons.



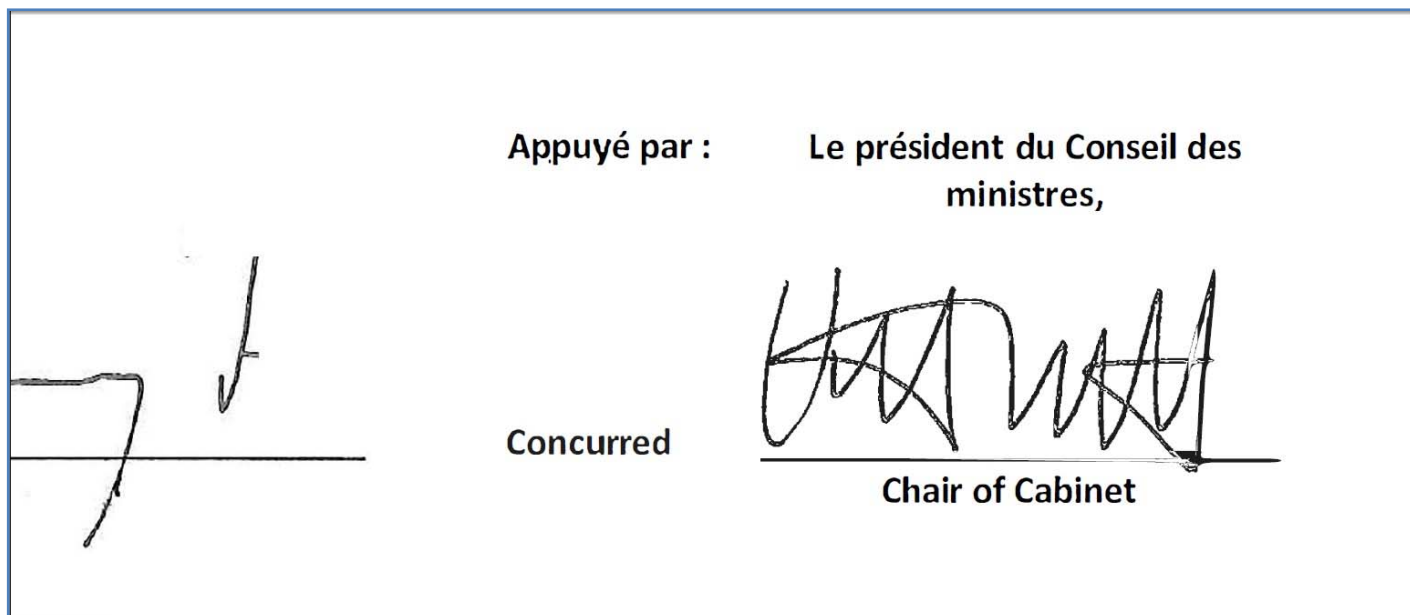


1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and FRAUDULENT.
3. Doug Ford's signature [if it is his signature] is inconsistent with other documents.
4. 'Doug Ford' signature is incomplete, missing almost the entire last name 'Ford', indicating FRAUD/FORGERY. Who signed this?
5. 'Recommended' is spelled properly in this signature.
6. The signature was edited, proving FRAUD/FORGERY.



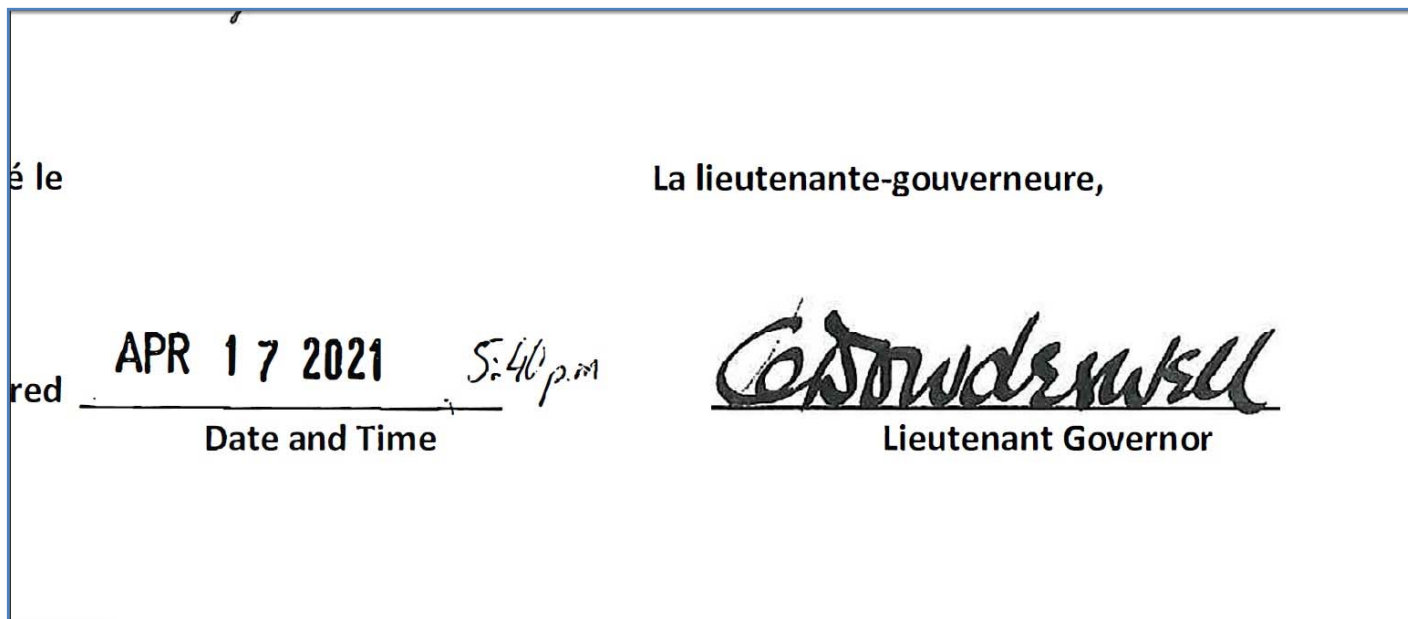


1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. The signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic, and possibly fraudulent.
3. Chair of Cabinet signature is illegible, and cannot be identified. Who is this?
4. There is no printed name to identify the accountable person.
5. Chair of Cabinet signature is edited differently than other signatures of this 'person'. It has less pixel 'noise'.





1. Jagged edges around the signature on black background suggest the signature was edited with a digital eraser to erase random pixels.
2. Elizabeth Dowdeswell's signature is copied and pasted, inauthentic for such a serious issue, and possibly fraudulent.
3. The line under 'Date and Time' is inconsistent with other lines.



**SCHEDULE 3**

Parents stories, other stories:

- a) University aged female dropped to the ground without warning within 15 minutes of being on the job with a mask - October 1, 2020. HOME DEPOT.
- b) Children on school buses are docile from wearing a mask and following emergency measures. The life energy has been removed from them. Similarly in classrooms.
- c) MEMORIAL SCHOOL incident – child under 8 hospitalized due to infections, and other issues regarding the mask.
- d) Clogged mask - with blood.
- e) Children fearing
- f) Babies unable to read facial cues of the parent.





**SCHEDULE 4:****TORTURE ON THE CIVILIAN POPULATION****USING THE POWER AND CONTROL WHEEL, BIDERMAN'S CHART OF COERCION AND AMNESTY  
INTERNATIONAL REPORT ON TORTURE TO DEMONSTRATE ABUSE BY OUR GOVERNMENT AND THE  
FAILURE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES****POWER AND CONTROL WHEEL**

*The **Power and Control Wheel** is a visual tool that is useful in understanding how tactics of abuse are used by abusers to gain and maintain **power and control** over their victims.*

**BIDERMAN'S CHART OF COERCION**

***Biderman's Chart of Coercion** is a tool designed to demonstrate and explain the coercive methods of stress manipulation used to torture prisoners of war.*

**AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT ON TORTURE**

*The UN Convention Against Torture defines torture as "...the intentional infliction of severe physical or mental pain or suffering for purposes such as obtaining information or a confession, or punishing, intimidating or coercing someone." Torture is always illegal. "No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture."*

The purpose of this document is to demonstrate how we are being abused/coerced and tortured by officials at all levels of government: federally, provincially and municipally, and how our law enforcement agencies are failing to protect its citizens, therefore committing misconduct.

**ABUSE:** Using the power and control wheel (attached), it is quite evident that the government with its overreaching emergency measures is actually exhibiting 'power and control' and in doing so is in fact abusing its citizens.

In March it was determined by officials that we needed to isolate and self-quarantine for 14-15 days to 'flatten to curve' to ensure that our health care facilities did not get overwhelmed. This included the lockdown where the majority of businesses and offices had to close down. No one could visit anyone and we had to adhere to strict social distancing procedures. We could go to a few select 'essential' businesses such as grocery stores, Walmart, Costco and other larger businesses, as long as we sanitized our hands, stood on circles and followed arrows. Small businesses were shuttered and none of us could get a haircut. Even our places of worship where one could find comfort were closed. It is now over six months and while things have begun to relax and open there are still stringent restrictions which are now at risk of returning to the early days of the lockdown.

Using the 'Power and Control Wheel', various aspects of the wheel will be addressed to demonstrate how we are being abused.

**Using Isolation:** From the beginning, we were told to isolate at home and have no contact with anyone that did not live with us. We not only had to maintain 6-foot social distancing but visiting or driving in the same car were verboten. Now we can do this but only if it is with our 'social circle of 10'. Nursing homes, group homes and people in the hospital are not allowed to have visitors. Our support systems have been decimated. Elderly people and palliative patients are dying alone. This is beyond abuse; it is cruel and heartless. This falls under 'controlling what someone does' and 'limiting outside involvement'. No one can get close enough to witness if there is abuse or neglect, or if people are mentally or emotionally stable. Of course, 'controlling where someone goes' falls under this category. At the beginning, we were not allowed to go to parks, travel out of town or out of the province. We are still not allowed to travel to the US as the border is closed. Interestingly, 'what they read' (watch or listen to) is also a huge issue with extreme censorship silencing any voices that contradict or challenge WHO, CDC or Public Health.

In the future, it seems that there will be Isolation Facilities, and it is reported that there may be a secret non-voluntary isolation centre in Quebec, and as well as a facility in Alberta for children. We know that Trudeau has given the Premier money for an isolation facility in Toronto.

While searching for information on the topic of isolation, the following information was discovered.

California Civil Rights Attorney Leigh Dundas published a [video on Facebook](#) this week to show the devastating consequences of isolating children and forcing them to practice "social distancing" at places like school.

*Here are some lesser known facts about social distancing and isolation:*

- *It was developed 70 years ago by the CIA to break down enemies of state.*
- *It is the equivalent of smoking 15 cigarettes a day AND being an alcoholic.*
- *It doubles the risk of death, and destroys the part of the brain responsible for learning.*

She pointed out that according to the statistics and the CDC:

- *A child's risk of dying from COVID is 0.0%, per the CDC.*
- *No child has passed on COVID to a family member or third party (they do not transmit).*

She goes on to explain the historical origins of practicing Social Distancing, and how the technique was developed by the CIA to torture "enemies of the state."

<https://healthimpactnews.com/2020/children-have-0-00-chance-of-dying-from-covid-but-are-harmed-for-life-by-social-distancing-which-has-its-roots-in-cia-torture-techniques/>

**Using Economic Abuse:** 'Preventing someone from working'. With the closure of offices, schools and small businesses, economic issues have affected a large percentage of citizens. Businesses and offices closing have caused economic hardship in terms of revenue as well as employees being laid off or losing their jobs. The fact that schools were closed affected one's ability to work even if they had a job since they were now responsible for basically homeschooling their children. Daycare centres were also closed, and with self-isolation models it was nearly impossible to access child care services. With all the loss of income, people had no choice but to apply for CERB and other benefits from the government (basically welfare), 'making them ask for money' and 'giving them an allowance'. It is very interesting that government employees (federally, provincially and municipally) have continued to get their pay check even though they have been working reduced hours from home. Some doctors are able to continue receiving a pay check even though they do not have to physically see any patients or perform physical examinations. Teachers have continued to be paid. No economic hardship it seems. One wonders if those that have not lost economically are the ones filling out the surveys in favour of more restrictions.

**Using Coercion & Threats:** One statement that is repeated regularly is basically "If you do not comply, you could kill grandma." But it is an empty threat. They are killing countless elderly folk by isolating them. Most elderly are very lonely to begin with. Not being able to have visitors or emotional support from their families is throwing them into despair and hopelessness. Should they be unfortunate enough to contract Covid-19, apparently numerous DNR orders were issued without permission of the patient or family. As well, the loneliness and isolation are driving a number of elderly people to seek MAiD (Medical Assistance in Dying). As you can see, isolation is a bigger threat than the disease itself.

However, a real and present threat is the excessive fines that are threatened if we do not comply with mask wearing, social distancing or gathering in groups larger than that mandated. If a church has more than the prescribed number of attendees, they are threatened with a substantial fine. If a business opened without permission then that business faced a huge fine and loss of licence. Even now, if Ontario medical doctors, veterinarians, and other medical professionals do not comply with their association's edicts, they risk losing their licence. In fact, if they even speak out against the excessive regulations and loss of civil liberties, they too will be shunned, fired and perhaps lose their licences. Sure sounds like communism.

**Using Intimidation:** It is intimidating to go to shops and services and be greeted with someone policing the entrances. "Do you have a mask?" For some reason, many of these people are very militant and disrespectful. It is quite stressful to go anywhere, especially if one does not know the routine for that particular establishment. To be talked down to and sometimes shouted at if one makes a mistake is very demeaning and degrading, even by fellow compatriots who treat everyone as if they are contaminated. The blame lies with the media and the health/government officials who have conditioned the masses to view everyone as a danger to them.

**Using Emotional Abuse:** 'Playing mind games.' What comes to mind is "Two weeks to flatten the curve." Then another time interval was suggested, and another. Then, it was, "We may never get back to normal unless we have a vaccine". "This is the new normal." "The second wave is coming and it will be worse than the first", absolutely stripping the population of any hope things will ever go back to 'normal'. Wearing the masks is so dehumanizing (literally) and following arrows around a store is humiliating, like a herd of cattle being led to the slaughter house. The Premier has also resorted to 'name calling' protestors "Yahoos" as well as berating teenagers at a pop-up car rally saying "They need to have their brains scanned." Because teenagers are largely unaffected by Covid, Mr. Ford referred to their elderly relatives and that the teens are not considering them, trying to make them 'feel bad about themselves' (guilt trip).

**Using Children:** As above, parents are living under the threat that if anyone in their family gets sick there is the chance that in the future their children will be forcefully removed from the home and taken to an isolation facility. There are already states that are trying to implement these measures. Children have not handled the Covid-19 situation very well. They are separated from their friends, peers, teachers and relatives. Even now as schools are open, they still must

socially distance. As above, this will significantly impact children for many, many years, and some of these children may never recover.

**Using Dominance:** For sure we are all being treated like children. Decisions are being made “for our own good”. Nobody asked us how we wanted to handle this ‘crisis’. We were not given a choice. We are not given a choice to follow the rules. We have a choice but it could cost us a great deal and not many are willing to pay the price for freedom of thought, expression and speech. Our lives are being dictated by unelected health officials and elected officials who are answering to the unelected UN (WHO).

**Minimising, Denying, Blaming:** ‘Making light of the abuse and not taking concerns seriously.’ As our Premier says, “No one wants to open things up more than I do”. That is not true. He still has a business and no loss of income. It seems there is no loss of freedom as well. But rarely does he address the effect this is having on our economy and the lives of the citizens. He does not quote the number of suicides, or the people that died of heart attacks because they were afraid to go to the ER or their ‘non-essential’ surgeries were cancelled. How about those who will not get their cancer diagnoses in time to save their lives due to lack of physical examinations and diagnostic imaging?

## **COERCION AND TORTURE:**

For this section, the reader is referred to Amazing Polly’s YouTube videos, “Is This Torture?” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3yk3xezML8Q>) and “Your Body is Their Weapon - We’re all Patients Now” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jeVf8Bq1knk>). Certain aspects of these reports will be highlighted. (Also available on Bitchute - <https://www.bitchute.com/channel/ZofFQqoDoqYT/>)

In the video “Is This Torture”, Amazing Polly submits evidence and examples comparing our situation to the study of torture & coercion on Prisoners of War. It becomes clear that what we are being put through with the virus response is a near perfect parallel to the Amnesty International definition of torture (attached)& Biderman’s ‘Chart of Coercion.’

As a reminder, *The UN Convention Against Torture defines torture as "...the intentional infliction of severe physical or mental pain or suffering for purposes such as obtaining information or a confession, or punishing, intimidating or coercing someone." Torture is always illegal. "No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture."*

And: **Biderman’s Chart of Coercion** is a tool designed to demonstrate and explain the coercive methods of stress manipulation used to torture prisoners of war. (See below)

## **Biderman’s Chart of Coercion**

A tool designed to demonstrate and explain the coercive methods of stress manipulation used to torture prisoners of war. It has been applied to explain the coercive techniques used by perpetrators of domestic abuse.

This list directly reflects the original chart, it has not been changed to fit the domestic abuse context.

Method	Effect and Purpose	Variants
<b>Isolation</b>	Deprives victim of all social support of their ability to resist. Develops an intense concern with self (this could be home environment) Makes victim dependent.	Complete solitary confinement Complete or partial isolation Group Isolation
<b>Monopolisation of Perception</b>	Fixes attention upon immediate predicament. Eliminates information not in compliance with demands. Punishes independence and /or resistance.	Physical isolation Darkness or Bright light Restricted movement Monotonous Food
<b>Humiliation and Degradation</b>	Makes resistance more ‘costly’ than compliance. ‘Animal Level’ concerns.	Personal hygiene prevented Demeaning Punishments Insults and taunts Denial of Privacy
<b>Exhaustion</b>	Weakens mental and physical ability to resist.	Semi-Starvation Sleep deprivation Prolonged interrogation Overexertion

<b>Threats</b>	Creates anxiety and despair Outlines cost of non-compliance	Threats to kill Threats of abandonment/nonreturn Threats against family Vague Threats Mysterious changes of treatment.
<b>Occasional indulgences</b>	Positive motivation for compliance. Hinders adjustment to deprivation	Occasional favours Rewards for partial compliance Promises
<b>Demonstrating Omnipotence</b>	Suggests futility of resistance	Confrontation Showing complete control over victim's face
<b>Forcing trivial demands</b>	Develops habit of compliance	Enforcement of 'rules'

Amnesty International (1994)

Many of these Methods, Effects and Purposes, as well as Variants are self-explanatory and have been previously discussed or alluded to in length under the Power and Control Wheel.

**Isolation** has been discussed in detail. The so-called “14 days to flatten the curve” quarantine was in essence house arrest and solitary confinement. Certainly, the isolation of our elders and disabled with the ability to even visit amongst themselves was tantamount to torture. The United Nations Committee Against Torture stated that full isolation for 22–23 hours a day in super-maximum-security prisons is unacceptable. The United Nations have also banned the use of **solitary confinement** for longer than 15 days. To this day, when one travels to another country or may have been in contact with a person who tested positive, they must remain in isolation for at least 14 days, which means not leaving one's residence for any reason.

**Monopolisation of Perception** includes the incessant discussion of COVID-19 with daily briefings by the Premier and Health Team, the Prime Minister and practically non-stop coverage, designed to frighten the masses, so much so that all they seem able to discuss amongst themselves is the dreaded corona virus and depart with the new catch phrase “Keep Safe”. Censorship is a huge part of this category with the public not being able to access any information other than what is being spoon-fed from mainstream media and government/health officials. Any mention of any treatments is swiftly deleted from Twitter, Facebook and YouTube. As mentioned, if a medical professional or government official goes against the narrative, they are summarily disciplined and silenced.

**Humiliation and Degradation:** The mask and social distance ‘Nazis’ treat the public as if they are unruly children that need to be reigned in and disciplined. As well, there seems to be an extremely frightening trend where people who are caught without masks (even with exemptions) are being manhandled, beaten and arrested. There are many examples of humiliation and degradation. Going shopping has become an unpleasant experience and getting proper healthcare seems almost impossible.

**Exhaustion:** Life is so stressful that it is mentally and emotionally exhausting trying to get through the day and very difficult for many to get a good night's sleep with all the anxiety and worry about the future. For some, how they are going to pay the bills and not lose their house is a major stressor. No wonder the suicide rate is so high.

**Threats:** Society on the whole is living under a barrage of threats from all angles. The threat of the virus. The threat of losing one's livelihood and independence. The threat of fines for noncompliance. The threat of the ‘new normal’ with no hope of things returning to pre-COVID life. Perhaps the biggest threat is that of mandatory vaccines in the future or no school, no work, no travel, no healthcare and perhaps no access to finances with total control over us by the government.

**Occasional Indulgences:** Lockdown restrictions have been lifted somewhat and so people are starting to breathe a little easier. People are so grateful that things are lifted (such as being able to go to a restaurant or get a haircut) that they totally ignore the fact that we are still being deprived of our rights and freedoms such as freedom of movement. We still have to follow the arrows and stand on dots.

**Demonstrating Omnipotence:** WHO, CDC, Dr. Tam, Dr. Fauci, Dr. Birx, Bill Gates and various other Public Health officials are elevating themselves to near god-like status, making all the decisions for basically the whole world. They have all the answers. They cannot be criticized and no contrary advice is to be entertained. They will come up with a vaccine and save the world. As Bill Gates has declared, there will be no return to normal until the whole world is vaccinated.



**Forcing Trivial Demands:** Compliance and following the rules. That says it all. This is not a free-will choice. It is demanded or there will be severe consequences.

All the above constitute torture and so it is fairly easy to demonstrate that the COVID-19 lockdown measures fall under the definition of torture. As well, Amazing Polly demonstrates in “Your Body is Their Weapon – We’re all Patients Now”, that to be treated as if we are chronically ill is a form of torture. She refers to an article by Sam Vaknin, “The Body as a Torture Chamber” (Mental Health Matters - <https://mental-health-matters.com/the-body-as-a-torture-chamber/> May 20, 2010) and applies his arguments to what is happening with the pandemic response.

Dr. Vaknin compares the world of a chronically ill patient with their interactions with the medical system to being tortured and their own body is the device of torture. Polly believes that with the pandemic ‘they’ are capitalizing on the psychology of the doctor/patient relationship and making us all into patients and treating us accordingly. She believes this is another form of torture and should be against the Geneva Convention and any form of decency to treat someone who is not sick as if they are sick.

Some excerpts from the article by Dr. Vaknin:

In a nutshell, the terminally and chronically ill suffer from Complex Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Their strong feelings of anxiety, guilt, and shame are also typical of victims of childhood abuse, torture, domestic violence, and rape. Inevitably, in the aftermath of bodily trauma and protracted illness, the victims feel helpless and powerless. This loss of control over one’s life and body is manifested physically in impotence, attention deficits, and insomnia. This is often exacerbated by the disbelief many patients encounter when they try to share their experiences, especially if they are unable to produce scars, or other “objective” proof of their ordeal.

Bystanders resent and shun the sick because they make them feel anxious. The ill threaten the healthy person’s sense of security and much-needed belief in predictability, justice, and rule of natural law. The patients, on their part, do not believe that it is possible to effectively communicate to “outsiders” what they have been through. The torture chambers known as hospital wards are “another galaxy”. This is how Auschwitz was described by the author K. Zetnik in his testimony in the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem in 1961.

Treating us all as if we are patients and asking us to behave as if we are contagious, broken and dangerous even though we are not sick causes our identities to fragment and which places us under at least low-grade stress and even start to break under extreme psychological manipulation as well as all the other stressors. We are in survival mode and beginning to see each other as dangerous. It is dehumanizing and degrading. They are frightening people into thinking that if they do not behave things will be worse and so they become complicit and participate in the torture. Nothing is either safe or credible. We are dependent on a system that does not make any sense and is very precarious. Chronically ill people have to do what the doctors say because there are no alternatives. No one is offering a cure or even prevention. They are playing with our minds. First it was 15 days, then 30 days, then a little longer, maybe years, just wear a mask. This is the ‘new normal’. You can shop at big box stores but not mom and pop shops. They release dangerous prisoners but arrest people for not being compliant with medical tyranny. And these are the same people that hold the keys to our freedom. This will break our minds. Treating healthy people as if they are chronically ill is tantamount to torture.

Another aspect of treating healthy people as if they are ill, they are deathly afraid of actually getting ill. Even a headache will trigger a number of intrusive measures causing extreme stress, and consequently they would be too fearful to mention it or get it checked out even if it becomes troublesome. If, heaven forbid, someone does end up having COVID, numerous people have stated they do not wish to be admitted to hospital or be put on a ventilator, and would rather die at home than in a hospital by themselves. People are terrified of going to Emergency for conditions that do require attention. This is a betrayal of our health care system.

**MASK HEALTH RISKS:** With the mandatory mask mandates, the government is forcing people to put their lives at risk. Mask wearing has been demonstrated to decrease oxygen and increase CO<sub>2</sub>. The symptoms of carbon dioxide poisoning (hypercapnia/hypercarbia) include nausea, vomiting, dizziness, headache, rapid breathing, fast heart rate, and flushing, and severe cases may include confusion, convulsions and **loss of consciousness**, making it extremely dangerous to operate a vehicle while wearing a mask. A young woman recently fainted at work 15 minutes into her shift, and there are **NUMEROUS** complaints of headaches, anxiety and confusion from those who need to wear them on a regular basis. People are not supposed to be breathing in CO<sub>2</sub>. In fact, CO<sub>2</sub> is used to euthanize rodents, etc. If carbon dioxide can kill a rat, can you imagine what harm mask wearing is doing to us?

CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide) is listed as a **TOXIC SUBSTANCE** - item #74 - in the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (1999). Section 245 of the Canadian Criminal Code makes it a **criminal offense** to make someone breathe in CO<sub>2</sub>.



## Case law against Michael's Hospital:

The Science and the Law had already decided in Ontario Canada in 2018 that masks that there is scant scientific evidence concerning asymptomatic transmission and greater harm per the case against Michael's Hospital forcing mandatory mask for nurses refusing to be vaccinated.

**MOVING FORWARD:** Having argued and demonstrated using the various tools that we are in fact being tortured by all levels of our government, it is now imperative that **we call on law enforcement to investigate the criminal behaviour** of the Ontario Government as well as local municipalities. All the lockdown measures and mask mandates **MUST** be rescinded immediately and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Ontario Human Rights Code honoured.

The State of Emergency ended at the end of July. This order was revoked July 24, 2020 (see 2020, c 17, s17, <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/200050>). The termination date of the emergency was July 24, 2020). However, the government has retained all extreme and extraordinary measures as if it was still in a state of emergency. In addition, according to Randy Hillier, MPP, Premier Doug Ford will not reveal who is a part of the COVID Command. The agenda, minutes or communications are hidden, and this unelected and unaccountable team is allowed to come up with all kinds of outrageous edicts without debate, discussion or vote. According to documentation on the website 'Stand Up Canada', declarations of emergency in every province failed to meet criteria and are in violation of the Emergency Management and Civil Protections Act (EMCPA) <https://standupcanada.ca/canada-wide-declarations-of-emergency/>

It is apparent that this 'virus' is a part of a global plan with a much bigger agenda. It is obvious that the majority of governments are in 'Lockstep' with each other. For information on this 'plandemic', please view the Plandemic documentaries (found at [www.plandemicseries.com](http://www.plandemicseries.com)).

It is extremely disturbing to view parts of the world that are essentially in a Police State. If this 'lockstep' tyranny progresses as it appears to be, then it will not be long before we find ourselves in a police state in Canada. Quebec is already taking measures that indicate it is headed towards a police state.

**WARNING:** Should the Police not do their jobs and fail to protect us from our government, then each individual police officer will be held **PRIVATELY LIABLE**.

The following text is part of a legal document that is ready to be submitted to the courts.

Top officials like the Queen, Presidents or Prime Ministers, NO ONE has proof that corona virus SARS-CoV-2 causes COVID19. Proof requires the gold standard of medical testing called Koch's Postulates that isolate a suspected disease-causing agent. Freedom of information responses confirm there is NO record of isolating coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 anywhere. Instead, there is an abstract digitally created database virus.

The coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 test can only test for a sequence of RNA not a virus. CDC reported 9,200 people died in Canada with COVID19. 9,200 out of 38 million equals .00024% or LESS THAN 1/4 OF 1% comparable to a regular flu season. Not one province met conditions required to declare an emergency.

Without proof of COVID19 nor a reliable test, a regular flu season death rate, and unmet emergency conditions, COVID19 measures are NOT DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED. This means top officials acted PRIVATELY, outside statutory authority, and are privately LIABLE.

As well, no actions by any Lieutenant Governor, Premier, Governor, Attorney General, Solicitor General, top Health Official, Mayor, Health Department, Chief of Police, etc., were DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED. Actions were all fear based without fact-based evidence, illegal, unlawful, and nothing was sworn under oath.

From the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act, section 7.0.2 (1) states: 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.

From the CONSTITUTION ACT, 1982, PART I, CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS, Section 52 states: (1) The Constitution of Canada is the supreme law of Canada, and any law that is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution is, to the extent of the inconsistency, of no force or effect.

Further: Sections 1 and then 2 of the Constitution Act 1982:

**Section 1.** The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.

**Section 2.** Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms:

- (a) freedom of conscience and religion;
- (b) freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication;
- (c) freedom of peaceful assembly; and
- (d) freedom of association.

A partial list of freedoms includes:

**Section 6 (2)** Every citizen of Canada and every person who has the status of a permanent resident of Canada has the right (b) to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province.

**Section 9.** Everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned. (like in your own home)

**Section 12.** Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment. (like treating healthy people guilty of being sick, guilty until proven innocent).

**Section 26.** The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed as denying the existence of any other rights or freedoms that exist in Canada. (like being born free)

**Section 31.** Nothing in this Charter extends the legislative powers of any body or authority. (like the establishment operator's mask NAZI arbitrarily creating his or her own laws through the legislation they created in their head right there and then.)

Regarding the right to the gaining of a livelihood. Who lost income? who lost a livelihood? who lost a business? and who lost a loved one to SUICIDE because of the measures that did not fall within the Charter of Rights and Freedoms?

The Police Services Act reads as follows:

**Section 1:** Police services shall be provided throughout Ontario in accordance with the following principles:

**Subsection 2.** The importance of safeguarding the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Human Rights Code.

Who was supposed to safeguard our freedoms? THE POLICE. Who had the DUTY? THE POLICE.

Again, the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act, section 7.0.2 (1) states: 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.

We would like to bring your attention to a Supreme Court of Canada case: Roncarelli v. Duplessis, [1959]. It was a landmark constitutional decision of the Supreme Court of Canada where the Court held that Maurice Duplessis, the Premier of Quebec, had overstepped his authority by revoking the liquor licence of a Jehovah's Witness. Justice Ivan Rand wrote in his often-quoted reasons that the unwritten constitutional principle of the "rule of law" meant no public official was above the law and so could neither suspend nor dispense it.

Briefly this ruling also gives remedy for the population to hold Police PRIVATELY LIABLE for acting outside of statutory authority. Each Police Officer was duty-bound to safeguard our freedoms, yet did not. Each Police Officer committed section 80 and 81 violations - MISCONDUCT. Each Police Officer disobeyed sections 1, 80, and 81 of the Police Services Act, and they failed to obey the Constitution Act 1982.

The Criminal Code, section 126 as follows: Disobeying a statute.... section 126 (1) Every person who, without lawful excuse, contravenes an Act of Parliament by intentionally doing anything that it forbids or by intentionally omitting to do anything that it requires to be done is, unless a punishment is expressly provided by law, guilty of (a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years.

How about making people breathe in their own CARBON DIOXIDE, which is listed as a TOXIC SUBSTANCE, item #74 of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, the Police should have been laying charges on anyone forcing the mask wearing as follows:

Section 245 of the criminal code: (1) Every person who administers or causes to be administered to any other person or causes any other person to take poison or any other destructive or noxious thing is guilty (a) of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years.....

The POLICE - by failing to do their duties acted outside of statutory authority - AND created an EMERGENCY = "emergency" means a situation or an impending situation that constitutes a danger of major proportions that could result in serious harm to persons or substantial damage to property and that is caused by the forces of nature, a disease or other health risk, an accident or an act whether intentional or otherwise;

Each Police Officer committed misconduct and committed criminal code offenses by failing to safeguard the Fundamental Rights and Freedoms and the Human Rights Code.

If you are a Police Officer and want to be seen as an HONEST POLICE OFFICER from this point on.... the principle of the "rule of law" meant no public official was above the law and so could neither suspend nor dispense it. Also, section 15 of the Charter states that there is equality of the law and equal benefit of the law. HONEST POLICE OFFICERS, you have the duty to detain, question, and even arrest your fellow and superior officers. If you don't, people will hold you privately liable, and the economic damages in North America is likely in the trillions of dollars, billions for sure, in Canada. There are people who are ready to hold you PRIVATELY LIABLE and even CITIZEN'S ARREST you.

Final thoughts: From the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act, the definition of "emergency" is what the POLICE have allowed to actually happen - we are now in an emergency due to the DECLARED EMERGENCY.... "emergency" means a situation or an impending situation that constitutes a danger of major proportions that could result in serious harm to persons or substantial damage to property and that is caused by the forces of nature, a disease or other health risk, an accident or an act whether intentional or otherwise.

Let this be clear to POLICE - Sections 7.0.1 (3) 1 i, and ii, and iii of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act was not "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED". All measures were not in a manner that was subject to the Charter and it was your DUTY to SAFEGUARD - and you did not.

The Declarations of Emergency were very likely a "simulation and training exercise". The Global Preparedness and Monitoring Board had stated the following Progress Indicators by September 2020 as follows: The United Nations (including WHO) conducts at least two system-wide training and simulation exercises, including one for covering the deliberate release of a lethal respiratory pathogen.

As well, the Government of Canada website only had 1 death and 1 case up to March 17, 2020 - neither of them sworn information under oath. One death and one case is not a PANDEMIC - it had to have been a training and simulation exercise.

Almost everybody is aware of empty hospitals and test centers, with videos proving the emptiness taken down. Many know about fraudulent death certificates, and you are pointed to section 128 of the criminal code for that. Start questioning CORONERS.

Another atrocity includes obstructing and preventing religious services, covered in section 176 of the Criminal Code.

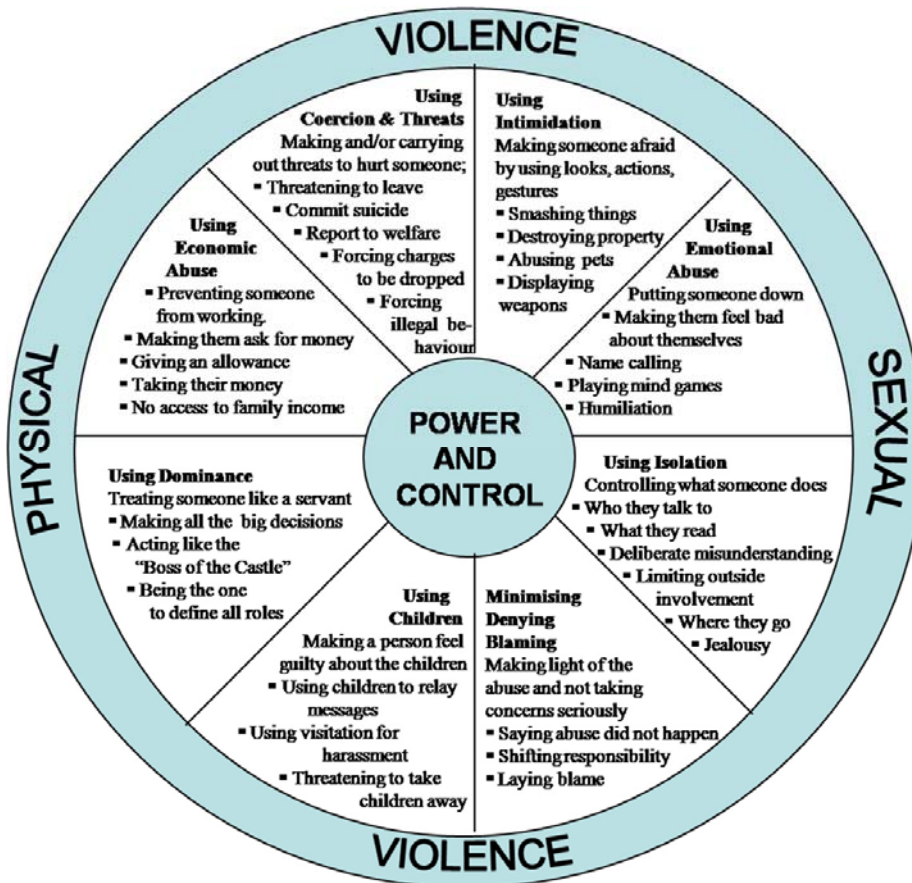
Many Police Officers do not know who has the duty to safeguard our fundamental rights and freedoms especially when there were no DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED orders. It is written in the Police Services Act that the Police have to safeguard the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Human Rights Code.

Police Officers have said that anyone who goes against the system will have their career shot. Are the Police Officers acting in good faith by not enforcing the law? NO, not at all, and they are PRIVATELY LIABLE for this lack of good faith as it is acting outside of statutory duties.

The RCMP is also responsible for crimes against the laws of Canada being committed. Currently there is a "crime in progress" with the measures of lockdown. These measures disobey several statutes, namely, The Constitution Act 1982, the Police Services Act, and especially the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act, causing every Police Officer to commit MISCONDUCT as well as Criminal Code Offences - violations in the Police Services Act as well as Criminal Code violations by Police Officers.

Police Officers have stated "I'd love to speak out, but I can't, I'd lose my job". If they whistle-blow the system, the system is going to find a way to punish them. They'll get an unwanted desk job or a job they will hate in order to make them quit. Police Officers and other Peace Officers are afraid to speak up because they are "in the system" (basically a career-ending move). At what point do you speak out? When your freedoms are all gone? When people are getting hurt like in the US? Police Officers don't trust the RCMP and have flatly stated that the RCMP is really corrupt; they mention that there is a cover-up in the Nova Scotia murders. "There is no reasonable information and they are not telling us what they know."

HONEST POLICE OFFICERS, you are encouraged to do your jobs and take into custody your colleagues using the criminal code to reset to HONESTY, INTEGRITY and FREEDOM. However, if you fail to protect us from this point on, you will be held CRIMINALLY and PRIVATELY LIABLE.



## Torture

**Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment thrive behind closed doors. It must stop, and those responsible for authorizing and implementing it must be held accountable.**

The UN Convention Against Torture defines torture as "...the intentional infliction of severe physical or mental pain or suffering for purposes such as obtaining information or a confession, or punishing, intimidating or coercing someone." Torture is always illegal. "No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture."

Abuse of prisoners doesn't have to be torture to be illegal. Cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment (CID) is also illegal under international and Canadian law. CID includes any harsh or neglectful treatment that could damage a detainee's physical or mental health or any punishment intended to cause physical or mental pain or suffering, or to humiliate or degrade the person being punished.

While it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between torture and CID, there are two key differences. First, torture constitutes a more severe degree of pain or suffering. Second, torture is the result of a deliberate and purposeful act aimed at imposing great suffering, while CID could be the result of accident or neglect. Both torture and CID are illegal.

Amnesty International has campaigned against torture and CID for decades. Our campaigning helped lead to the Convention Against Torture and its Optional Protocol, and it has helped lead to most UN member states joining the Convention. We take action in support of those who have and those who continue to experience torture and CID. And we won't stop. We won't stop until torture is stopped.

<https://www.amnesty.ca/our-work/issues/torture>

## 5G

We need to discuss 5G. 5G affects the immune system.

The frequency that 5G is using is a very very high frequency. It is just below the classification of a weapon. They are using a frequency that is 10 times faster than 4G, and when it comes into connection with human bodies, it causes cell poisoning. Cell poisoning!! So our bodies try to fight the radiation that is in the form of cell poisoning because of the frequency of the 5G electromagnetic waves. What happens is that our bodies kick out the toxicity or toxins with some proteins and some DNA/RNA from our cells in the form of a chemical which is called a virus. Most diseases are excretions from cells that we are trying to pull out of our body, push out of our body. And it will head towards orifices and be excreted out of our body, expunged out of our body, our noses, our mouths, etc.



5G frequencies and power which is 10 times more powerful than 4G is reacting adversely with human cells causing cells in our bodies to be poisoned and toxic, and our natural defense mechanism is pushing out that toxicity in the form of a virus. So what you're seeing - it's not corona virus, rather you're seeing cell poisoning manifesting with fluids, chemicals, viruses that the body is trying to dispose of because it's harmful to our physical body.

All that's occurring in the world is a reaction to human bodies to the electrification of the universe through 5G satellites, 5G towers, 5G cells that are being populated in major cities around the world. This is what is causing a problem.

This is the largest global cover-up in history for the impact on human beings based on technological advancements.

What is happening is not the corona virus, rather what is happening is the body is producing a virus to reduce the toxic poisoning. Therefore the virus that we have is really a measure or indication of our cells excreting toxins. This is what may be killing people - toxicity of cells from 5G exposure.

One of the first cities that rolled out ubiquitous blanket 5G, was Wuhan China where this corona virus was supposedly meant to start in some fish market.

It started as a result of radio frequencies at a very high frequency creating radiation that was toxic to cells. That is why people were falling over dying in the streets etc. So they tried to cover it up. Because it has a flu type characteristic, they are using corona virus to hide the fact that people are dying from the 5G frequency. Other major cities rolled it out.

It takes about six months for the harm to occur in a body. It takes this long because the damages are additive. Damage is occurring at every moment of 5G exposure.

It takes six months to have a physical impact on your body. In 2019, Wuhan was the first city, then Spain rolled out 5G, then Italy rolled out 5G. There's an oncoming of fatalities because of the level of 5G penetration rollout of 5G. Italy is the most densely populated with 5G and the population in Italy had a very high number of casualties.

The corona virus is not what is killing people. It is clearly categorically unequivocally and scientifically proven that the radio frequencies that we are being exposed to is what is killing people. Why do they allow it? Because of multiple agendas - primarily because 5G is the only network with the speed to handle the future. Where we are going rapidly is a world run by artificial intelligence.

A new global currency will be coming out. There will be driverless cars and a number of other things that need 5G to run on. They are happy to sacrifice millions of lives around the world.

The cruise ships were installed with 5G. There were people getting sick on cruise ships. Hospitals have 5G, major cities have 5G, airports have 5G, so these are places where people will be expected to get sick because of the extraordinary inordinate amount of radiation poisoning that they were exposed to.

We have had three pandemics in the last 120 years. The first pandemic was in 1918 - the Spanish flu. This is when they implemented radio waves globally and increased the electrification of our universe. Guess what happens - millions of people died 6 months later with a pandemic that they called the Spanish flu pandemic.

Roll on a number of years - World War II, just after that, another pandemic which was the implementation of radar equipment globally. Satellites went up into the Van Allen belt. They sent satellites to the Van Allen belt. When that was implemented, there were a number of deaths from a pandemic very shortly after.

In 1968 the Hong Kong flu - they rolled out another level of satellites in the Van Allen belt - over 100,000 satellites that were transmitting radar signals - electromagnetic radiation. We had radio waves first at the beginning of the century and then radar equipment along with telecommunication equipment via satellites. This caused pandemics that killed multiple millions of people. Now the roll out of 5G - and this is now impacting people's lives and killing people around the world and they are covering it up in the name of corona virus.

These are facts and please go study 5G.

Russia has had no fatalities in the area of corona virus because they have not implemented 5G on a public use yet. They've only implemented it for exclusive use by the military.

Hence why they (Russia) had no fatalities.

Just to prove a point further, you're seeing in the news now, that people without underlying health issues or compromised immune systems are falling sick and dying of corona. This makes no sense that the young are dying.

The reason they are dying is the radiation is has no prejudice - young or old - you will succumb to the power of radiation.





This is a global phenomenon that needs to be reversed IMMEDIATELY.



## **RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT**






- 1) GPMB (Global Preparedness and Monitoring Board) simulation information - page 18 above
- 2) EMACPA section 7.0.2 (1) & (3) - measures to follow the charter, but are not.
- 3) Violations of the Charter & EMACPA 7.0.2 (1) - disobeying a statute - cc126.
- a) Emergency orders not DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice. Prove what you are declaring - swearing under oath.
- b) Right to the gaining of a livelihood (section 6. 2. (b) of the Charter)
- c) Forcing the population to breathe in a toxic substance - CO2 - Schedule 1, item #74 of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999. (violates section 245 Criminal Code)
- d) Criminal code violation to force anyone to breath in a toxic substance. (section 245)
- e) Assemblies - churches and all others. (Charter s2 & CBOR s1(e) violations, cc s176 violation)
- f) Death certificates - fraudulent reporting - criminal code violations (section 128)
- g) So called infection numbers and deaths are not sworn under oath and presented by an appropriately skilled source. The numbers are INVALID.
- h) PCR test is not a valid test. Therefore the numbers are totally invalid.
- i) Alternative media reports of an alternative narrative have experienced deletion of Youtube and other channels. Violates freedom of the press, freedom of expression, free speech, security of the person, loss of liberty, etc. (Charter sections 2, 6, 7, etc, CBOR s1)
- j) CARBON DIOXIDE is a EUTHANIZING AGENT used to kill animals. The masks are a CO2 retention chamber, and children in particular are slowing down how they move and behave - just as rats do when exposed to CARBON DIOXIDE. This is reckless endangerment of children, elderly and all others. Criminal code section 218, 219, 245, etc. Child abuse, elder abuse, healthy people abuse.
- k) Elderly are silently affected in an end of life situation without loved ones- CRUELTY s12 Charter.
- l) CARBON DIOXIDE POISONING details.  
 You are only hurting yourself wearing the mask. You are re-breathing in your own waste, you are making particles of bacteria moistened inside of the mask, that you are now inhaling into your sinuses and getting into and behind your eyes, getting into your ears, into your throat, giving yourself strep infection, staph infection, and other problems. You are breathing in cloth particles, bleach particles, food coloring or whatever dyes they used, formaldehyde. You are harming your lungs by re-breathing your own carbon dioxide, you are decreasing your oxygen saturation levels, you won't be able to think very clear. There is nothing floating through the air killing people, there are no people die-ing on the street and we don't have any numbers to match the lie-ing numbers on the television.  
 Babies seeing mom or dad in a mask - how is that good for a baby? With children, on top of all just mentioned, a child cannot get a cue on the mothers or fathers emotions. This is severe child reckless endangerment.  
 The second you touch your mask, it should be replaced.  
 Can't mourn the dead, or care properly for loved ones. Suicide is up significantly.  
 Your body makes particles when you are healing. They are not contagious.
- m) VIRUS never isolated and sworn under oath.
- n) False media stories about hospitals and test centers overloaded. Numerous videos showing the false stories removed by YouTube and others. HIDDEN AGENDA needs to be investigated and stopped immediately.
- o) CAMPS - Police are required to take notice and detain and question to get to the bottom of this. CAMPS were involved in ALDOLF HITLER times and must be taken seriously as well as shut down permanently. Treat the CAMPS issue as if there is a CRIME ABOUT TO BE COMMITTED. Start with the Lieutenant Governor and the Premier.
- p) Vaccines cause impaired blood flow causing micro vascular strokes. Damages are additive.
- q) 5G communication frequencies affect oxygen bonding - risking health and life. The original symptoms in early 2020 were that of an oxygen deprivation issue. 5G frequencies may have been responsible for that as people who were sick were in areas that had 5G. De-oxygenation of haemoglobin.
- r) TORTURE - the measures have all the elements of TORTURE, which is a criminal code offense 269.1. No defence for TORTURE even in a public emergency.
- s) The QUEEN is absent while laws are being violated.

**SCHEDULE 5: Actual signed DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY:**

 <p>Executive Council of Ontario Order in Council</p> <p>Conseil exécutif de l'Ontario Décret</p> <p>On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council of Ontario, orders that:</p> <p>Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneure de l'Ontario, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif de l'Ontario, décrète ce qui suit:</p>	<p><b>Declaration of Emergency under the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</b></p> <p>WHEREAS the outbreak of a communicable disease namely COVID-19 coronavirus disease constitutes a danger of major proportions that could result in serious harm to persons;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the criteria set out in subsection 7.0.1(3) of the <i>Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</i>, R.S.O. 1990, chapter E.9 (the "Act") have been satisfied;</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE, an emergency is hereby declared pursuant to section 7.0.1 of the Act in the whole of the Province of Ontario.</p> <p><b>Déclaration de la situation d'urgence en vertu de la Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence</b></p> <p>ATTENDU qu'une épidémie de maladie transmissible, à savoir la maladie à coronavirus ou COVID-19, constitue une situation dangereuse à un point tel qu'elle risquerait de causer un grave préjudice à des personnes;</p> <p>O.C./Décret: 518/2020</p> <p>1</p>
<p>ET ATTENDU QU'il a été satisfait aux critères énoncés au paragraphe 7.0.1 (3) de la Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence, L.R.O. 1990, chap. E.9 (la « Loi »);</p> <p>PAR CONSÉQUENT la situation d'urgence est par la présente déclarée en vertu de l'article 7.0.1 de la Loi pour l'ensemble de l'Ontario.</p> <p></p> <p>Recommended: Premier and President of the Council Recommandé par: Le premier ministre et président du Conseil</p> <p></p> <p>Concurred: Chair of Cabinet Appuyé par: Le président/la présidente du Conseil des ministres,</p> <p>Approved and Ordered: MAR 17 2020 7:30 am Approuvé et décrété le:</p>	<p></p> <p>Lieutenant Governor La lieutenant-gouverneure</p> <p>2</p>

The Lieutenant Governor Elizabeth Dowdeswell declared an emergency, without DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED evidence/proof.

**Actual signed EXTENSION of the DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY:**

 <p>Ontario Executive Council Conseil exécutif</p>	<p><b>Order in Council Décret</b></p>	<p>On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council, orders that:</p> <p>the appended Regulation be made under the <i>Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</i>.</p>	<p>Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneure, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif, décrète ce qui suit :</p> <p>Le règlement ci-annexé est pris en vertu de la <i>Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence</i>.</p>	<p>[Bilingual]</p> <p>CONFIDENTIAL Until made</p> <p>REG2020.0202.e 7</p>	<p>ONTARIO REGULATION made under the</p> <p><b>EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CIVIL PROTECTION ACT</b></p> <p><b>ORDER MADE UNDER THE ACT - EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY</b></p>	<p>Whereas an emergency was declared pursuant to Order in Council 518/2020 (Ontario Regulation 50/20) on March 17, 2020 at 7:30 a.m. Toronto time pursuant to section 7.0.1 of the <i>Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act</i> (the "Act");</p> <p>And Whereas under subsection 7.0.7 (1) of the Act the emergency terminates at the end of March 31, 2020 unless extended;</p> <p>And Whereas the emergency may be extended by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council under subsection 7.0.7 (2) of the Act;</p> <p>Now Therefore, the emergency is extended past the end of March 31, 2020 for a period of 14 days.</p>
Recommandé par :	Appuyé par :	Le président du Conseil des ministres,	Chair of Cabinet			
Recommended	Concurred	Chair of Cabinet	Approuvé et décrété le			
		La lieutenant-gouverneure,				
Approved and Ordered	MAR 30 2020	Date and Time	R.O.C./Décret (R)			
	MAR 30 2020	Date and Time	84/2020			

The Lieutenant Governor Elizabeth Dowdeswell extended the March 17, 2020 declaration of emergency, without DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED evidence/proof again.

## SCHEDULE 6: REFERENCE - the laws:

**Police Services Act**, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.15 Current as of April 14, 2020

Declaration of principles:

1 Police services shall be provided throughout Ontario in accordance with the following principles:

1. The need to ensure the safety and security of all persons and property in Ontario.
2. **The importance of safeguarding the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Human Rights Code.**

### **Duties of a Police Officer:**

42 (1) The duties of a police officer include,

- (a) preserving the peace;
- (b) preventing crimes and other offences and providing assistance and encouragement to other persons in their prevention;
- (c) assisting victims of crime;
- (d) apprehending criminals & other offenders & others who may lawfully be taken into custody;
- (e) laying charges and participating in prosecutions;

(2) A police officer has authority to act as such throughout Ontario.

(3) A police officer has the powers and duties ascribed to a constable at common law.

### **Misconduct**

80 (1) A police officer is guilty of misconduct if he or she,

- (a) commits an offence described in a prescribed code of conduct;
- (b) contravenes section 46 (political activity);
- (c) engages in an activity that contravenes subsection 49 (1) (secondary activities) without the permission of his or her chief of police or, in the case of a municipal chief of police, without the permission of the board, being aware that the activity may contravene that subsection;
- (d) contravenes subsection 55 (5) (resignation during emergency);
- (e) commits an offence described in subsection 79 (1) or (2) (offences, complaints);
- (f) contravenes section 81 (inducing misconduct, withholding services);
- (g) contravenes section 117 (trade union membership);
- (h) deals with personal property, other than money or a firearm, in a manner that is not consistent with section 132;
- (i) deals with money in a manner that is not consistent with section 133;
- (j) deals with a firearm in a manner that is not consistent with section 134;
- (k) contravenes a regulation made under paragraph 15 (equipment), 16 (use of force), 17 (standards of dress, police uniforms), 20 (police pursuits) or 21 (records) of subsection 135 (1). 2007, c. 5, s. 10.

Off-duty conduct

(2) A police officer shall not be found guilty of misconduct under subsection (1) if there is no connection between the conduct and either the occupational requirements for a police officer or the reputation of the police force. 2007, c. 5, s. 10.

### **Inducing misconduct and withholding services**

#### **Inducing misconduct**

81 (1) No person shall,

- (a) induce or attempt to induce a member of a police force to withhold his or her services; or
- (b) induce or attempt to induce a police officer to commit misconduct. 2007, c. 5, s. 10.

#### **Withholding services**

(2) No member of a police force shall withhold his or her services. 2007, c. 5, s. 10.

#### **Offence**

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both. 2007, c. 5, s. 10.

**O. Reg. 268/10: GENERAL** - under *Police Services Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.15

SCHEDULE

CODE OF CONDUCT

1. In this code of conduct,

"record" means any record of information, however recorded, whether in printed form, on film, by electronic means or otherwise, and includes correspondence, a memorandum, a book, a plan, a map, a drawing, a diagram, a pictorial or graphic work, a photograph, a film, a microfilm, a sound recording, a videotape, a machine readable record, any other documentary material, regardless of physical form or characteristics, and any copy of the record. ("document")

2. (1) Any chief of police or other police officer commits misconduct if he or she engages in,

- (a) **Discreditable Conduct**, in that he or she,

(i) fails to treat or protect persons equally without discrimination with respect to police services because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, family status or disability,  
 (ii) uses profane, abusive or insulting language that relates to a person's race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, family status or disability,  
 (iii) is guilty of oppressive or tyrannical conduct towards an inferior in rank,  
 (iv) uses profane, abusive or insulting language to any other member of a police force,  
 (v) uses profane, abusive or insulting language or is otherwise uncivil to a member of the public,  
 (vi) wilfully or negligently makes any false complaint or statement against any member of a police force,  
 (vii) assaults any other member of a police force,  
 (viii) withholds or suppresses a complaint or report against a member of a police force or about the policies of or services provided by the police force of which the officer is a member,  
 (ix) is guilty of a criminal offence that is an indictable offence or an offence punishable upon summary conviction,  
 (x) contravenes any provision of the Act or the regulations, or  
 (xi) acts in a disorderly manner or in a manner prejudicial to discipline or likely to bring discredit upon the reputation of the police force of which the officer is a member;

(b) **Insubordination**, in that he or she,

(i) is insubordinate by word, act or demeanour, or  
 (ii) without lawful excuse, disobeys, omits or neglects to carry out any lawful order;

(c) **Neglect of Duty**, in that he or she,

(i) without lawful excuse, neglects or omits promptly and diligently to perform a duty as,  
 (A) a member of the police force of which the officer is a member, if the officer is a member of an Ontario police force as defined in the Interprovincial Policing Act, 2009, or  
 (B) a police officer appointed under the Interprovincial Policing Act, 2009,  
 (ii) fails to comply with any provision of the Special Investigations Unit Act, 2019,  
 (ii.1) failed to comply with any provision of Ontario Regulation 267/10 (Conduct and Duties of Police Officers Respecting Investigations by the Special Investigations Unit) before the revocation of that regulation,  
 (iii) fails to work in accordance with orders, or leaves an area, detachment, detail or other place of duty, without due permission or sufficient cause,  
 (iv) by carelessness or neglect permits a prisoner to escape,  
 (v) fails, when knowing where an offender is to be found, to report him or her or to make due exertions for bringing the offender to justice,  
 (vi) fails to report a matter that it is his or her duty to report,  
 (vii) fails to report anything that he or she knows concerning a criminal or other charge, or fails to disclose any evidence that he or she, or any person within his or her knowledge, can give for or against any prisoner or defendant,  
 (viii) omits to make any necessary entry in a record,  
 (ix) feigns or exaggerates sickness or injury to evade duty,  
 (x) is absent without leave from or late for any duty, without reasonable excuse, or  
 (xi) is improperly dressed, dirty or untidy in person, clothing or equipment while on duty;

(d) **Deceit**, in that he or she,

(i) knowingly makes or signs a false statement in a record,  
 (ii) wilfully or negligently makes a false, misleading or inaccurate statement pertaining to official duties, or  
 (iii) without lawful excuse, destroys or mutilates a record or alters or erases an entry in a record;

(e) **Breach of Confidence**, in that he or she,

(i) divulges any matter which it is his or her duty to keep secret,  
 (ii) gives notice, directly or indirectly, to any person against whom any warrant or summons has been or is about to be issued, except in the lawful execution of the warrant or service of the summons,  
 (iii) without proper authority, communicates to the media or to any unauthorized person any matter connected with,  
 (A) the police force of which the officer is a member, if the officer is a member of an Ontario police force as defined in the Interprovincial Policing Act, 2009, or  
 (B) the police force with which the officer is working on a joint forces operation or investigation, if the officer is appointed as a police officer under the Interprovincial Policing Act, 2009, or  
 (iv) without proper authority, shows to any person not a member of the police force described in sub-subclause (iii) (A) or (B), as the case may be, or to any unauthorized member of that police force any record that is the property of that police force;

(f) **Corrupt Practice**, in that he or she,

(i) offers or takes a bribe,  
 (ii) fails to account for or to make a prompt, true return of money or property received in an official capacity,  
 (iii) directly or indirectly solicits or receives a gratuity or present without the consent of,  
 (A) the chief of police, if the officer is a member of an Ontario police force as defined in the Interprovincial Policing Act, 2009, or  
 (B) the person who appointed the police officer under Part II or III of the Interprovincial Policing Act, 2009,  
 (iv) places himself or herself under a pecuniary or other obligation to a licensee if a member of the following police force may have to report or give evidence concerning the granting or refusing of a licence to the licensee:  
 (A) the police force of which the officer is a member, if the officer is a member of an Ontario police force as defined in the Interprovincial Policing Act, 2009, or  
 (B) the police force with which the officer is working on a joint forces operation or investigation, if the officer is appointed as a police officer under the Interprovincial Policing Act, 2009, or



(v) improperly uses his or her character and position as a member of a police force for private advantage;  
 (g) **Unlawful or Unnecessary Exercise of Authority**, in that he or she,  
 (i) without good and sufficient cause makes an unlawful or unnecessary arrest,  
 (i.1) without good and sufficient cause makes an unlawful or unnecessary physical or psychological detention,  
 (ii) uses any unnecessary force against a prisoner or other person contacted in the execution of duty, or  
 (iii) collects or attempts to collect identifying information about an individual from the individual in the circumstances to which Ontario Regulation 58/16 (Collection of Identifying Information in Certain Circumstances – Prohibition and Duties) made under the Act applies, other than as permitted by that regulation;

(2) A police officer does not commit misconduct under subclause (1) (e) (iii) if he or she engages in the described activity in his or her capacity as an authorized representative of an association, as defined in section 2 of the Act.

(3) A police officer does not commit misconduct under subclause (1) (f) (iii) if he or she engages in the described activity in his or her capacity as an authorized representative of an association, as defined in section 2 of the Act, or of a work-related professional organization.

3. Any chief of police or other police officer also commits misconduct if he or she conspires in, abets or is knowingly an accessory to any misconduct described in section 2.

### **DUE PROCESS**

DUE PROCESS has been essentially annihilated by the Lieutenant Governor ELIZABETH DOWDESWELL and Premier DOUG FORD.

Due process refers to the requirement that when the government acts in such a way that denies a citizen of a life, liberty, or property interest, the person must be given notice, the opportunity to be heard, and a decision by a neutral decision maker long before a right is to be violated.

Due process must be guaranteed when someone is denied "life, liberty, or property."

#### **List of required procedures that due process requires.**

1. An unbiased tribunal.
2. Notice of the proposed action and the grounds asserted for it.
3. Opportunity to present reasons why the proposed action should not be taken.
4. The right to present evidence, including the right to call witnesses.
5. The right to know opposing evidence.
6. The right to cross-examine adverse witnesses.
7. A decision based exclusively on the evidence presented.
8. Opportunity to be represented by counsel.
9. Requirement that the tribunal prepare a record of the evidence presented.
10. Requirement that the tribunal prepare written findings of fact and reasons for its decision.

**Disorderly conduct** is any behavior that is likely to cause other people alarm, anger, annoyance, or an increased likelihood to engage in unlawful activity.

#### **MENTAL HEALTH ACT - Action by police officer**

17 Where a police officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person is acting or has acted in a disorderly manner and has reasonable cause to believe that the person, (b) has caused or is causing another person to fear bodily harm from him or her; and in addition the police officer is of the opinion that the person is apparently suffering from mental disorder of a nature or quality that likely will result in, (e) serious bodily harm to another person; and that it would be dangerous to proceed under section 16, the police officer may take the person in custody to an appropriate place for examination by a physician.

### **Constitution Act 1867**

#### **II. UNION**

Marginal note: **Declaration of Union**

3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a Day therein appointed, not being more than Six Months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be One Dominion under the Name of Canada; and on and after that Day those Three Provinces shall form and be One Dominion under that Name accordingly. (4)

#### **III. EXECUTIVE POWER**

Marginal note: **Declaration of Executive Power in the Queen**

9. **The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.** Command of Armed Forces to continue to be vested in the Queen

15. **The Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.**

Marginal note: **Seat of Government of Canada**

16. Until the Queen otherwise directs, the Seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa.

17 There shall be One Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons.

### **Authority of Parliament**

92A (3) Nothing in subsection (2) derogates from the authority of Parliament to enact laws in relation to the matters referred to in that subsection and, where such a law of Parliament and a law of a province conflict, the law of Parliament prevails to the extent of the conflict.

### **Uniformity of Laws in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick**

Marginal note: Legislation for Uniformity of Laws in Three Provinces

94 Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Parliament of Canada may make Provision for the Uniformity of all or any of the Laws relative to Property and Civil Rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick,

## **Canadian Constitution Act 1982**

### **Rights and freedoms in Canada**

1. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be **demonstrably justified** in a free and democratic society.

### **Fundamental freedoms**

2. Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms:

- (a) freedom of conscience and religion;
- (b) freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication;
- (c) freedom of peaceful assembly; and
- (d) freedom of association.

### **Mobility of citizens**

6. (1) Every citizen of Canada has the right to enter, remain in and leave Canada.

Rights to move and gain livelihood

(2) Every citizen of Canada and every person who has the status of a permanent resident of Canada has the right

- (a) to move to and take up residence in any province; and
- (b) **to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province.**

### **Legal Rights**

7. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.

8. Everyone has the right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure.

9. Everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned.

12. Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment.

### **Equality Rights**

15. (1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.

### **Other rights and freedoms not affected by Charter**

26. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed as denying the existence of any other rights or freedoms that exist in Canada

### **Legislative powers not extended**

31. Nothing in this Charter extends the legislative powers of any body or authority.

### **Primacy of Constitution of Canada**

52. (1) The Constitution of Canada is the supreme law of Canada, and any law that is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution is, to the extent of the inconsistency, of no force or effect.

Constitution of Canada

(2) The Constitution of Canada includes

- (a) the Canada Act 1982, including this Act;
- (b) the Acts and orders referred to in the schedule; and
- (c) any amendment to any Act or order referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

Amendments to Constitution of Canada

(3) Amendments to the Constitution of Canada shall be made only in accordance with the authority contained in the Constitution of Canada.

### **The Oakes Test:**

First, the objective to be served by the measures limiting a Charter right must be sufficiently important to warrant overriding a constitutionally protected right or freedom.

Second, **the party invoking s. 1 must show the means to be reasonable and demonstrably justified.** This involves a form of proportionality test involving three important components.

To begin, the measures must be fair and not arbitrary, carefully designed to achieve the objective in question and rationally connected to that objective.

In addition, the means should impair the right in question as little as possible.

Lastly, there must be a proportionality between the effects of the limiting measure and the objective -- the more severe the deleterious effects of a measure, the more important the objective must be.

#### **Canadian Bill of Rights, S.C. 1960, c. 44, Assented to 1960-08-10**

An Act for the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

##### **Preamble**

The Parliament of Canada, affirming that the Canadian Nation is founded upon principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God, the dignity and worth of the human person and the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions;

Affirming also that men and institutions remain free only when freedom is founded upon respect for moral and spiritual values and the rule of law;

And being desirous of enshrining these principles and the human rights and fundamental freedoms derived from them, in a Bill of Rights which shall reflect the respect of Parliament for its constitutional authority and which **shall ensure the protection of these rights and freedoms in Canada:**

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

### **PART I Bill of Rights**

#### **Marginal note: Recognition and declaration of rights and freedoms**

**1** It is hereby recognized and declared that in Canada there have existed and shall continue to exist without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion or sex, the following human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely,

- (a) the right of the individual to life, liberty, security of the person and enjoyment of property, and the right not to be deprived thereof except by due process of law;
- (b) the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law;
- (c) freedom of religion;
- (d) freedom of speech;
- (e) freedom of assembly and association; and
- (f) freedom of the press.

#### **Marginal note: Construction of law**

**2** Every law of Canada shall, unless it is expressly declared by an Act of the Parliament of Canada that it shall operate notwithstanding the Canadian Bill of Rights, be so construed and applied as not to abrogate, abridge or infringe or to authorize the abrogation, abridgment or infringement of any of the rights or freedoms herein recognized and declared, and in particular, no law of Canada shall be construed or applied so as to

- (a) authorize or effect the arbitrary detention, imprisonment or exile of any person;
- (b) impose or authorize the imposition of cruel and unusual treatment or punishment;
- (c) deprive a person who has been arrested or detained
  - (i) of the right to be informed promptly of the reason for his arrest or detention,
  - (ii) of the right to retain and instruct counsel without delay, or
  - (iii) of the remedy by way of *habeas corpus* for the determination of the validity of his detention and for his release if the detention is not lawful;
- (d) authorize a court, tribunal, commission, board or other authority to compel a person to give evidence if he is denied counsel, protection against self incrimination or other constitutional safeguards;
- (e) deprive a person of the right to a fair hearing in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice for the determination of his rights and obligations;
- (f) deprive a person charged with a criminal offence of the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, or of the right to reasonable bail without just cause; or
- (g) deprive a person of the right to the assistance of an interpreter in any proceedings in which he is involved or in which he is a party or a witness, before a court, commission, board or other tribunal, if he does not understand or speak the language in which such proceedings are conducted.

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

**"emergency"** means a situation or an impending situation **that constitutes a danger of major proportions** that could result in serious harm to persons or substantial damage to property and that is caused by the forces of nature, a disease or other health risk, an accident or an act whether intentional or otherwise; ("situation d'urgence")

**"necessary goods, services and resources"** includes food, water, electricity, fossil fuels, clothing, equipment, transportation and medical services and supplies.

**Criteria for declaration**

7.0.1 (3) An order declaring that an emergency exists throughout Ontario or any part of it may be made under this section if, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council or the Premier, as the case may be, the following criteria are satisfied:

1. There is an emergency that requires immediate action to prevent, reduce or mitigate a danger of major proportions that could result in serious harm to persons or substantial damage to property.
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.** 2006, c. 13, s. 1 (4).

**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.** 2006, c. 13, s. 1 (4).

(3) Orders made under this section are subject to the following limitations:

1. The actions authorized by an order shall be exercised in a manner which, consistent with the objectives of the order, **limits their intrusiveness.**
2. An order shall only apply to the areas of the Province where it is necessary.
3. Subject to section 7.0.8, an order shall be effective only for as long as is necessary.

**Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act, 2020**

"continued section 7.0.2 order" means an order continued under section 2 that was made under section 7.0.2 of the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*;

"COVID-19 declared emergency" means the emergency declared pursuant to Order in Council 518/2020 (Ontario Regulation 50/20) on March 17, 2020 pursuant to section 7.0.1 of the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*.

**Time limit on application of orders**

3 (1) An order continued under section 2 ceases to apply 30 days after it is continued under section 2, subject to extension under subsection (2).

**Extension of orders**

(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may by order, before it ceases to apply, extend the effective period of an order for periods of no more than 30 days.

**Power to amend orders**

4 (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may, by order,

**Power to revoke orders**

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

**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.

**Criminal Code of Canada****Ignorance of the law**

19 Ignorance of the law by a person who commits an offence is not an excuse for committing that offence.

**Parties to offence**

21 (1) Every one is a party to an offence who

- (a) actually commits it;
- (b) does or omits to do anything for the purpose of aiding any person to commit it; or
- (c) abets any person in committing it.

**Accessory after the fact**

23 (1) An accessory after the fact to an offence is one who, knowing that a person has been a party to the offence, receives, comforts or assists that person for the purpose of enabling that person to escape.

**Force: Power, violence, compulsion, or constraint exerted upon or against a person or thing.**

(from Bill C-26)

**"The second assurance is located in proposed subsection 34(3), which deals with the most common claims of self-defence against lawful conduct, namely against police action such as arrest. The new law would make it clear that in the case of police action, self-defence is only available if the defender reasonably believes the police are acting unlawfully, such as by using excessive force."**

### **Defence of Person**

Marginal note:**Defence — use or threat of force**

34 (1) A person is not guilty of an offence if

- (a) they believe on reasonable grounds that force is being used against them or another person or that a threat of force is being made against them or another person;
- (b) the act that constitutes the offence is committed for the purpose of defending or protecting themselves or the other person from that use or threat of force; and
- (c) the act committed is reasonable in the circumstances.

Marginal note:**Factors**

(2) In determining whether the act committed is reasonable in the circumstances, the court shall consider the relevant circumstances of the person, the other parties and the act, including, but not limited to, the following factors:

- (a) the nature of the force or threat;
- (b) the extent to which the use of force was imminent and whether there were other means available to respond to the potential use of force;
- (c) the person's role in the incident;
- (d) whether any party to the incident used or threatened to use a weapon;
- (e) the size, age, gender and physical capabilities of the parties to the incident;
- (f) the nature, duration and history of any relationship between the parties to the incident, including any prior use or threat of force and the nature of that force or threat;
- (f.1) any history of interaction or communication between the parties to the incident;
- (g) the nature and proportionality of the person's response to the use or threat of force; and
- (h) whether the act committed was in response to a use or threat of force that the person knew was lawful.

Marginal note:**No defence**

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the force is used or threatened by another person for the purpose of doing something that they are required or authorized by law to do in the administration or enforcement of the law, unless the person who commits the act that constitutes the offence believes on reasonable grounds that the other person is acting unlawfully.

## **FORCE --- Power, compulsion, or constraint exerted upon or against a person**

### **Defence — property**

35 (1) A person is not guilty of an offence if

- (a) they either believe on reasonable grounds that they are in peaceable possession of property or are acting under the authority of, or lawfully assisting, a person whom they believe on reasonable grounds is in peaceable possession of property;
- (b) they believe on reasonable grounds that another person
  - (i) is about to enter, is entering or has entered the property without being entitled by law to do so, (ii) is about to take the property, is doing so or has just done so, or
  - (iii) is about to damage or destroy the property, or make it inoperative, or is doing so;
- (c) the act that constitutes the offence is committed for the purpose of
  - (i) preventing the other person from entering the property, or removing that person from the property, or
  - (ii) preventing the other person from taking, damaging or destroying the property or from making it inoperative, or retaking the property from that person; and
- (d) the act committed is reasonable in the circumstances.

### **Unlawful assembly**

63 (1) An unlawful assembly is an assembly of three or more persons who, with intent to carry out any common purpose, assemble in such a manner or so conduct themselves when they are assembled as to cause persons in the neighbourhood of the assembly to fear, on reasonable grounds, that they

- (a) will disturb the peace tumultuously; or
- (b) will by that assembly needlessly and without reasonable cause provoke other persons to disturb the peace tumultuously

### **Lawful assembly becoming unlawful**

(2) Persons who are lawfully assembled may become an unlawful assembly if they conduct themselves with a common purpose in a manner that would have made the assembly unlawful if they had assembled in that manner for that purpose.

### **Riot**

64 A riot is an unlawful assembly that has begun to disturb the peace tumultuously. confused, or disorderly

### **Punishment of rioter**

65 (1) Every person who takes part in a riot is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years; or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Marginal note:**Concealment of identity**

(2) Every person who commits an offence under subsection (1) while wearing a mask or other disguise to conceal their identity without lawful excuse is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years; or



(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

**terrorist activity means**

83.01 (1) (b) an act or omission, in or outside Canada,

(i) that is committed

(A) in whole or in part for a political, religious or ideological purpose, objective or cause, and

(B) in whole or in part with the intention of intimidating the public, or a segment of the public, with regard to its security, including its economic security, or compelling a person, a government or a domestic or an international organization to do or to refrain from doing any act, whether the public or the person, government or organization is inside or outside Canada, and

(ii) that intentionally

(A) causes death or serious bodily harm to a person by the use of violence,

(B) endangers a person's life,

(C) causes a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or any segment of the public,

(D) causes substantial property damage, whether to public or private property, if causing such damage is likely to result in the conduct or harm referred to in any of clauses (A) to (C), or

(E) causes serious interference with or serious disruption of an essential service, facility or system, whether public or private, other than as a result of advocacy, protest, dissent or stoppage of work that is not intended to result in the conduct or harm referred to in any of clauses (A) to (C),

and includes a conspiracy, attempt or threat to commit any such act or omission, or being an accessory after the fact or counselling in relation to any such act or omission, but, for greater certainty, does not include an act or omission that is committed during an armed conflict and that, at the time and in the place of its commission, is in accordance with customary international law or conventional international law applicable to the conflict, or the activities undertaken by military forces of a state in the exercise of their official duties, to the extent that those activities are governed by other rules of international law.

**Hoax Regarding Terrorist Activity**

Marginal note: **Hoax — terrorist activity**

83.231 (1) Every one commits an offence who, without lawful excuse and with intent to cause any person to fear death, bodily harm, substantial damage to property or serious interference with the lawful use or operation of property,

(a) conveys or causes or procures to be conveyed information that, in all the circumstances, is likely to cause a reasonable apprehension that terrorist activity is occurring or will occur, without believing the information to be true; or

(b) commits an act that, in all the circumstances, is likely to cause a reasonable apprehension that terrorist activity is occurring or will occur, without believing that such activity is occurring or will occur.

Marginal note: **Causing death**

(4) Every one who commits an offence under subsection (1) and thereby causes the death of any other person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for life.

**PART IV - Offences Against the Administration of Law and Justice**

**Interpretation**

**Marginal note: Definitions**

118 In this Part,

evidence or statement means an assertion of fact, opinion, belief or knowledge, whether material or not and whether admissible or not; (témoignage, déposition ou déclaration)

**government means**

(a) the Government of Canada,

(b) the government of a province, or

(c) Her Majesty in right of Canada or a province; (gouvernement)

**judicial proceeding means a proceeding**

(a) in or under the authority of a court of justice,

(b) before the Senate or House of Commons or a committee of the Senate or House of Commons, or before a legislative council, legislative assembly or house of assembly or a committee thereof that is authorized by law to administer an oath,

(c) before a court, judge, justice, provincial court judge or coroner,

(d) before an arbitrator or umpire, or a person or body of persons authorized by law to make an inquiry and take evidence therein under oath, or

(e) before a tribunal by which a legal right or legal liability may be established,

whether or not the proceeding is invalid for want of jurisdiction or for any other reason; (procédure judiciaire)

**office includes**

(a) an office or appointment under the government,

(b) a civil or military commission, and

(c) a position or an employment in a public department; (charge ou emploi)

**official** means a person who

(a) holds an office, or

(b) is appointed or elected to discharge a public duty; (fonctionnaire)

**witness** means a person who gives evidence orally under oath or by affidavit in a judicial proceeding, whether or not he is competent to be a witness, and includes a child of tender years who gives evidence but does not give it under oath, because, in the opinion of the person presiding, the child does not understand the nature of an oath.

### **Offences Against the Administration of Law and Justice - Corruption and Disobedience**

#### **Marginal note: Bribery of judicial officers, etc.**

119 (1) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years who

(a) being the holder of a judicial office, or being a member of Parliament or of the legislature of a province, directly or indirectly, corruptly accepts, obtains, agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, for themselves or another person, any money, valuable consideration, office, place or employment in respect of anything done or omitted or to be done or omitted by them in their official capacity, or

(b) directly or indirectly, corruptly gives or offers to a person mentioned in paragraph (a), or to anyone for the benefit of that person, any money, valuable consideration, office, place or employment in respect of anything done or omitted or to be done or omitted by that person in their official capacity

#### **Bribery of officers**

120 Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years who

(a) being a justice, police commissioner, peace officer, public officer or officer of a juvenile court, or being employed in the administration of criminal law, directly or indirectly, corruptly accepts, obtains, agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, for themselves or another person, any money, valuable consideration, office, place or employment with intent

(i) to interfere with the administration of justice,

(ii) to procure or facilitate the commission of an offence, or

(iii) to protect from detection or punishment a person who has committed or who intends to commit an offence; or

(b) directly or indirectly, corruptly gives or offers to a person mentioned in paragraph (a), or to anyone for the benefit of that person, any money, valuable consideration, office, place or employment with intent that the person should do anything mentioned in subparagraph (a)(i), (ii) or (iii).

#### **Frauds on the government**

121 (1) Every one commits an offence who

(a) directly or indirectly

(i) gives, offers or agrees to give or offer to an official or to any member of his family, or to any one for the benefit of an official, or

(ii) being an official, demands, accepts or offers or agrees to accept from any person for himself or another person, a loan, reward, advantage or benefit of any kind as consideration for cooperation, assistance, exercise of influence or an act or omission in connection with

(iii) the transaction of business with or any matter of business relating to the government, or

(iv) a claim against Her Majesty or any benefit that Her Majesty is authorized or is entitled to bestow, whether or not, in fact, the official is able to cooperate, render assistance, exercise influence or do or omit to do what is proposed, as the case may be;

(b) having dealings of any kind with the government, directly or indirectly pays a commission or reward to or confers an advantage or benefit of any kind on an employee or official of the government with which the dealings take place, or to any member of the employee's or official's family, or to anyone for the benefit of the employee or official, with respect to those dealings, unless the person has the consent in writing of the head of the branch of government with which the dealings take place;

(c) being an official or employee of the government, directly or indirectly demands, accepts or offers or agrees to accept from a person who has dealings with the government a commission, reward, advantage or benefit of any kind for themselves or another person, unless they have the consent in writing of the head of the branch of government that employs them or of which they are an official;

(d) having or pretending to have influence with the government or with a minister of the government or an official, directly or indirectly demands, accepts or offers or agrees to accept, for themselves or another person, a reward, advantage or benefit of any kind as consideration for cooperation, assistance, exercise of influence or an act or omission in connection with

(i) anything mentioned in subparagraph (a)(iii) or (iv), or

(ii) the appointment of any person, including themselves, to an office;

(e) directly or indirectly gives or offers, or agrees to give or offer, to a minister of the government or an official, or to anyone for the benefit of a minister or an official, a reward, advantage or benefit of any kind as consideration for cooperation, assistance, exercise of influence, or an act or omission, by that minister or official, in connection with

(i) anything mentioned in subparagraph (a)(iii) or (iv), or

(ii) the appointment of any person, including themselves, to an office; or

(f) having made a tender to obtain a contract with the government,

(i) directly or indirectly gives or offers, or agrees to give or offer, to another person who has made a tender, to a member of that person's family or to another person for the benefit of that person, a reward, advantage or benefit of any kind as consideration for the withdrawal of the tender of that person, or

(ii) directly or indirectly demands, accepts or offers or agrees to accept from another person who has made a tender a reward, advantage or benefit of any kind for themselves or another

person as consideration for the withdrawal of their own tender.

Contractor subscribing to election fund

(2) Every one commits an offence who, in order to obtain or retain a contract with the government, or as a term of any such contract, whether express or implied, directly or indirectly subscribes or gives, or agrees to subscribe or give, to any person any valuable consideration

(a) for the purpose of promoting the election of a candidate or a class or party of candidates to Parliament or the legislature of a province; or

(b) with intent to influence or affect in any way the result of an election conducted for the purpose of electing persons to serve in Parliament or the legislature of a province.

Punishment

(3) Every person who commits an offence under this section is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

#### **Breach of trust by public officer**

122 Every official who, in connection with the duties of their office, commits fraud or a breach of trust, whether or not the fraud or breach of trust would be an offence if it were committed in relation to a private person, is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

#### **Disobeying a statute**

126 (1) Every person who, without lawful excuse, contravenes an Act of Parliament by intentionally doing anything that it forbids **or by intentionally omitting to do anything that it requires to be done** is, unless a punishment is expressly provided by law, guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years; or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

#### **Misconduct of officers executing process**

128 Every peace officer or **coroner** is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years or is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction who, being entrusted with the execution of a process, intentionally

(a) misconducts himself in the execution of the process, or

(b) makes a false return to the process.

#### **Offences relating to public or peace officer**

129 Every one who

(a) resists or wilfully obstructs a public officer or peace officer in the execution of his duty or any person lawfully acting in aid of such an officer,

(b) omits, without reasonable excuse, to assist a public officer or peace officer in the execution of his duty in arresting a person or in preserving the peace, after having reasonable notice that he is required to do so, or

(c) resists or wilfully obstructs any person in the lawful execution of a process against lands or goods or in making a lawful distress or seizure,

**is guilty of**

(d) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or

(e) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

#### **Obstructing justice**

139 (2) Every person who intentionally attempts in any manner other than a manner described in subsection (1) to obstruct, pervert or defeat the course of justice is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years; or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

#### **Obstructing or violence to or arrest of officiating clergyman**

176 (1) Every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years or is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction who

(a) by threats or force, unlawfully obstructs or prevents or endeavours to obstruct or prevent an officiant from celebrating a religious or spiritual service or performing any other function in connection with their calling, or

(b) knowing that an officiant is about to perform, is on their way to perform or is returning from the performance of any of the duties or functions mentioned in paragraph (a)

(i) assaults or offers any violence to them, or

(ii) arrests them on a civil process, or under the pretence of executing a civil process.

#### **Disturbing religious worship or certain meetings**

(2) **Every one who wilfully disturbs or interrupts an assemblage of persons met for religious worship or for a moral, social or benevolent purpose is guilty of an offence** punishable on summary conviction.

Idem

(3) Every one who, at or near a meeting referred to in subsection (2), wilfully does anything that

disturbs the order or solemnity of the meeting is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

### **Public mischief**

140 (1) Every one commits public mischief who, with intent to mislead, causes a peace officer to enter on or continue an investigation by

- (a) making a false statement that accuses some other person of having committed an offence;
- (b) doing anything intended to cause some other person to be suspected of having committed an offence that the other person has not committed, or to divert suspicion from himself;
- (c) reporting that an offence has been committed when it has not been committed; or
- (d) reporting or in any other way making it known or causing it to be made known that he or some other person has died when he or that other person has not died.

#### **Marginal note: Punishment**

(2) Every one who commits public mischief

- (a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years; or
- (b) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

### **Common nuisance**

180 (1) Every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years or is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction who commits a common nuisance and by doing so

- (a) **endangers the lives, safety or health of the public, or**
- (b) **causes physical injury to any person.**

#### **Definition**

(2) For the purposes of this section, **every one commits a common nuisance who does an unlawful act or fails to discharge a legal duty and thereby**

- (a) endangers the lives, safety, health, property or comfort of the public; or**
- (b) obstructs the public in the exercise or enjoyment of any right that is common to all the subjects of Her Majesty in Canada.**

### **Dead body**

182 Every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years or is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction who

- (a) neglects, without lawful excuse, to perform any duty that is imposed on him by law or that he undertakes with reference to the burial of a dead human body or human remains, or
- (b) improperly or indecently interferes with or offers any indignity to a dead human body or human remains, whether buried or not.

### **Duties Tending to Preservation of Life**

#### **Marginal note: Duty of persons to provide necessities**

215 (1) Every one is under a legal duty

- (a) as a parent, foster parent, guardian or head of a family, to provide necessities of life for a child under the age of sixteen years;
- (b) to provide necessities of life to their spouse or common-law partner; and
- (c) to provide necessities of life to a person under his charge if that person
  - (i) is unable, by reason of detention, age, illness, mental disorder or other cause, to withdraw himself from that charge, and
  - (ii) is unable to provide himself with necessities of life.

#### **Marginal note: Offence**

(2) Every person commits an offence who, being under a legal duty within the meaning of subsection (1), fails without lawful excuse to perform that duty, if

- (a) with respect to a duty imposed by paragraph (1)(a) or (b),
  - (i) the person to whom the duty is owed is in destitute or necessitous circumstances, or
  - (ii) the failure to perform the duty endangers the life of the person to whom the duty is owed, or causes or is likely to cause the health of that person to be endangered permanently; or
- (b) with respect to a duty imposed by paragraph (1)(c), the failure to perform the duty endangers the life of the person to whom the duty is owed or causes or is likely to cause the health of that person to be injured permanently.

#### **Marginal note: Punishment**

(3) Every one who commits an offence under subsection (2)

- (a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years; or
- (b) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

#### **Marginal note: Presumptions**

(4) For the purpose of proceedings under this section,

- (b) evidence that a person has in any way recognized a child as being his child is, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, proof that the child is his child;
- (c) evidence that a person has failed for a period of one month to make provision for the maintenance of any child of theirs under the age of sixteen years is, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, proof that the person has failed without lawful excuse to provide necessities of life for the child; and
- (d) the fact that a spouse or common-law partner or child is receiving or has received necessities of life from another person who is not under a legal duty to provide them is not a defence.

#### **Marginal note: Duty of persons undertaking acts dangerous to life**

**216** Every one who undertakes to administer surgical or medical treatment to another person or to do any other lawful act that may endanger the life of another person is, except in cases of necessity, under a legal duty to have and to use reasonable knowledge, skill and care in so doing.

Marginal note:**Duty of persons undertaking acts**

**217** Every one who undertakes to do an act is under a legal duty to do it if an omission to do the act is or may be dangerous to life.

Marginal note:**Duty of persons directing work**

**217.1** Every one who undertakes, or has the authority, to direct how another person does work or performs a task is under a legal duty to take reasonable steps to prevent bodily harm to that person, or any other person, arising from that work or task.

### **Reckless Endangerment:**

**218** Every one who unlawfully abandons or **exposes a child who is under the age of ten years, so that its life is or is likely to be endangered or its health is or is likely to be permanently injured,**

(a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years; or

(b) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

### **Criminal negligence**

**219 (1)** Every one is criminally negligent who

(a) in doing anything, or

(b) in omitting to do anything that it is his duty to do,

shows wanton or reckless disregard for the lives or safety of other persons.

### **Definition of duty**

(2) For the purposes of this section, duty means a duty imposed by law.

### **Causing death by criminal negligence**

**220** Every person who by criminal negligence causes death to another person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable

(a) where a firearm is used in the commission of the offence, to imprisonment for life and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of four years; and

(b) in any other case, to imprisonment for life.

Marginal note:**Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence**

**221** Every person who by criminal negligence causes bodily harm to another person is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years; or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

### **Homicide**

Marginal note:**Homicide**

**222 (1)** A person commits homicide when, directly or indirectly, by any means, he causes the death of a human being.

Marginal note:**Kinds of homicide**

(2) Homicide is culpable or not culpable.

Marginal note:**Non culpable homicide**

(3) Homicide that is not culpable is not an offence.

Marginal note:**Culpable homicide**

(4) Culpable homicide is murder or manslaughter or infanticide.

Marginal note:**Idem**

(5) A person commits culpable homicide when he causes the death of a human being,

(a) by means of an unlawful act;

(b) by criminal negligence;

(c) by causing that human being, by threats or fear of violence or by deception, to do anything that causes his death; or

(d) by wilfully frightening that human being, in the case of a child or sick person.

Marginal note:**Exception**

(6) Notwithstanding anything in this section, a person does not commit homicide within the meaning of this Act by reason only that he causes the death of a human being by procuring, by false evidence, the conviction and death of that human being by sentence of the law.

Marginal note:**When child becomes human being**

**223 (1)** A child becomes a human being within the meaning of this Act when it has completely proceeded, in a living state, from the body of its mother, whether or not

(a) it has breathed;

(b) it has an independent circulation; or

(c) the navel string is severed.

Marginal note:**Killing child**

(2) A person commits homicide when he causes injury to a child before or during its birth as a result of which the child dies after becoming a human being.

Marginal note:**Death that might have been prevented**

**224** Where a person, by an act or omission, does any thing that results in the death of a human being, he causes the death of that human being notwithstanding that death from that cause might have been prevented by resorting to proper means.

### **Murder**

**229** Culpable homicide is murder



(c) if a person, for an unlawful object, does anything that they know is likely to cause death, and by doing so causes the death of a human being, even if they desire to effect their object without causing death or bodily harm to any human being.

### **Administering noxious thing**

245 (1) Every person who administers or causes to be administered to any other person or **causes any other person to take poison or any other destructive or noxious thing is guilty**

(a) of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years, if they did so with intent to endanger the life of or to cause bodily harm to that person; or  
(b) of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years or of an offence punishable on summary conviction, if they did so with intent to aggravate or annoy that person.

Exemption

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to

(a) a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner who provides medical assistance in dying in accordance with section 241.2; and  
(b) a person who does anything for the purpose of aiding a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner to provide medical assistance in dying in accordance with section 241.2.

Definitions

(3) In subsection (2), *medical assistance* in dying, *medical practitioner* and *nurse practitioner* have the same meanings as in section 241.1.

### **Unlawfully causing bodily harm**

269 Every one who unlawfully causes bodily harm to any person is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or  
(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

### **Torture**

269.1 (1) Every official, or every person acting at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of an official, who inflicts torture on any other person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years.

Marginal note:Definitions

(2) For the purposes of this section, *official* means

(a) a peace officer,  
(b) a public officer,  
(c) a member of the Canadian Forces, or  
(d) any person who may exercise powers, pursuant to a law in force in a foreign state, that would, in Canada, be exercised by a person referred to in paragraph (a), (b), or (c),  
whether the person exercises powers in Canada or outside Canada;(fonctionnaire)

**torture means any act or omission by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person**

(a) for a purpose including

(i) obtaining from the person or from a third person information or a statement,  
(ii) punishing the person for an act that the person or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, and  
(iii) intimidating or coercing the person or a third person, or  
(b) for any reason based on discrimination of any kind,

but does not include any act or omission arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.(torture)

Marginal note:**No defence**

(3) It is no defence to a charge under this section that the accused was ordered by a superior or a public authority to perform the act or omission that forms the subject-matter of the charge or that the act or omission is alleged to have been justified by exceptional circumstances, including a state of war, a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency.

### **Kidnapping, Trafficking in Persons, Hostage Taking and Abduction**

Marginal note:**Kidnapping**

279 (1) Every person commits an offence who kidnaps a person with intent

(a) to cause the person to be confined or imprisoned against the person's will;  
(b) to cause the person to be unlawfully sent or transported out of Canada against the person's will; or  
(c) to hold the person for ransom or to service against the person's will.

Marginal note:**Punishment**

(1.1) Every person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable

(a) if a restricted firearm or prohibited firearm is used in the commission of the offence or if any firearm is used in the commission of the offence and the offence is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with, a criminal organization, to imprisonment for life and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of

(i) in the case of a first offence, five years, and

(ii) in the case of a second or subsequent offence, seven years;

(a.1) in any other case where a firearm is used in the commission of the offence, to imprisonment for life and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of four years;

(a.2) if the person referred to in paragraph (1)(a), (b) or (c) is under 16 years of age, to imprisonment for life and, unless the person who commits the offence is a parent, guardian or person having the lawful care or charge of the person referred to in that paragraph, to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of five years; and

(b) **in any other case, to imprisonment for life.**

**Marginal note:Subsequent offences**

(1.2) In determining, for the purpose of paragraph (1.1)(a), whether a convicted person has committed a second or subsequent offence, if the person was earlier convicted of any of the following offences, that offence is to be considered as an earlier offence:

- (a) an offence under subsection (1);
- (b) an offence under subsection 85(1) or (2) or section 244 or 244.2; or
- (c) an offence under section 220, 236, 239, 272, 273, 279.1, 344 or 346 if a firearm was used in the commission of the offence.

However, an earlier offence shall not be taken into account if 10 years have elapsed between the day on which the person was convicted of the earlier offence and the day on which the person was convicted of the offence for which sentence is being imposed, not taking into account any time in custody.

**Marginal note:Factors to consider**

(1.21) In imposing a sentence under paragraph (1.1)(a.2), the court shall take into account the age and vulnerability of the victim.

**Marginal note:Sequence of convictions only**

(1.3) For the purposes of subsection (1.2), the only question to be considered is the sequence of convictions and no consideration shall be given to the sequence of commission of offences or whether any offence occurred before or after any conviction.

**Marginal note:Forcible confinement**

(2) Every one who, without lawful authority, confines, imprisons or forcibly seizes another person is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

**Trafficking in persons**

279.01 (1) Every person who recruits, transports, transfers, receives, holds, conceals or harbours a person, or exercises control, direction or influence over the movements of a person, for the purpose of exploiting them or facilitating their exploitation is guilty of an indictable offence and liable

- (a) to imprisonment for life and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of five years if they kidnap, commit an aggravated assault or aggravated sexual assault against, or cause death to, the victim during the commission of the offence; or
- (b) to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of four years in any other case.

**Marginal note:Consent**

(2) No consent to the activity that forms the subject-matter of a charge under subsection (1) is valid.

**Marginal note:Presumption**

(3) For the purposes of subsections (1) and 279.011(1), evidence that a person who is not exploited lives with or is habitually in the company of a person who is exploited is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, proof that the person exercises control, direction or influence over the movements of that person for the purpose of exploiting them or facilitating their exploitation.

**Marginal note:Trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years**

279.011 (1) Every person who recruits, transports, transfers, receives, holds, conceals or harbours a person under the age of eighteen years, or exercises control, direction or influence over the movements of a person under the age of eighteen years, for the purpose of exploiting them or facilitating their exploitation is guilty of an indictable offence and liable

- (a) to imprisonment for life and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of six years if they kidnap, commit an aggravated assault or aggravated sexual assault against, or cause death to, the victim during the commission of the offence; or
- (b) to imprisonment for a term of not more than fourteen years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of five years, in any other case

**Marginal note:Consent**

(2) No consent to the activity that forms the subject-matter of a charge under subsection (1) is valid.

**Marginal note:Material benefit — trafficking**

279.02 (1) Every person who receives a financial or other material benefit, knowing that it is obtained by or derived directly or indirectly from the commission of an offence under subsection 279.01(1), is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years; or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

**Marginal note:Material benefit — trafficking of person under 18 years**

(2) Everyone who receives a financial or other material benefit, knowing that it is obtained by or derived directly or indirectly from the commission of an offence under subsection 279.011(1), is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of two years.

**Marginal note:Withholding or destroying documents — trafficking**

279.03 (1) Every person who, for the purpose of committing or facilitating an offence under subsection 279.01(1), conceals, removes, withholds or destroys any travel document that belongs to another person or any document that establishes or purports to establish another person's identity or immigration status — whether or not the document is of Canadian origin or is authentic — is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

**Marginal note:Withholding or destroying documents — trafficking of person under 18 years**

(2) Everyone who, for the purpose of committing or facilitating an offence under subsection 279.011(1), conceals, removes, withholds or destroys any travel document that belongs to another person or any document that establishes or purports to establish another person's identity or immigration status — whether or not the document is of Canadian origin or is authentic — is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of one year.

**Marginal note:Exploitation**

279.04 (1) For the purposes of sections 279.01 to 279.03, a person exploits another person if they cause them to provide, or offer to provide, labour or a service by engaging in conduct that, in all the circumstances, could reasonably be expected to cause the other person to believe that their safety or the safety of a person known to them would be threatened if they failed to provide, or offer to provide, the labour or service.

Marginal note:**Factors**

(2) In determining whether an accused exploits another person under subsection (1), the Court may consider, among other factors, whether the accused

- (a) used or threatened to use force or another form of coercion;
- (b) used deception; or
- (c) abused a position of trust, power or authority.

### **Hate Propaganda**

Marginal note:**Advocating genocide**

318 (1) Every person who advocates or promotes genocide is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years.

Marginal note:**Definition of genocide**

(2) In this section, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part any identifiable group, namely,

- (a) killing members of the group; or
- (b) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction.

Marginal note:**Consent**

(3) No proceeding for an offence under this section shall be instituted without the consent of the Attorney General.

Marginal note:**Definition of identifiable group**

(4) In this section, identifiable group means any section of the public distinguished by colour, race, religion, national or ethnic origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or mental or physical disability.

Marginal note:**Public incitement of hatred**

319 (1) Every one who, by communicating statements in any public place, incites hatred against any identifiable group where such incitement is likely to lead to a breach of the peace is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Marginal note:**Wilful promotion of hatred**

(2) Every one who, by communicating statements, other than in private conversation, wilfully promotes hatred against any identifiable group is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Marginal note:**Defences**

(3) No person shall be convicted of an offence under subsection (2)

- (a) if he establishes that the statements communicated were true;
- (b) if, in good faith, the person expressed or attempted to establish by an argument an opinion on a religious subject or an opinion based on a belief in a religious text;
- (c) if the statements were relevant to any subject of public interest, the discussion of which was for the public benefit, and if on reasonable grounds he believed them to be true; or
- (d) if, in good faith, he intended to point out, for the purpose of removal, matters producing or tending to produce feelings of hatred toward an identifiable group in Canada.

Marginal note:**Forfeiture**

(4) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 318 or subsection (1) or (2) of this section, anything by means of or in relation to which the offence was committed, on such conviction, may, in addition to any other punishment imposed, be ordered by the presiding provincial court judge or judge to be forfeited to Her Majesty in right of the province in which that person is convicted, for disposal as the Attorney General may direct.

Marginal note:**Exemption from seizure of communication facilities**

(5) Subsections 199(6) and (7) apply with such modifications as the circumstances require to section 318 or subsection (1) or (2) of this section.

Marginal note:**Consent**

(6) No proceeding for an offence under subsection (2) shall be instituted without the consent of the Attorney General.

Marginal note:**Definitions**

(7) In this section, communicating includes communicating by telephone, broadcasting or other audible or visible means;(communiquer)

**identifiable group** has the same meaning as in section 318;(groupe identifiable)

**public place** includes any place to which the public have access as of right or by invitation, express or implied;(endroit public)

**statements** includes words spoken or written or recorded electronically or electro-magnetically or otherwise, and gestures, signs or other visible representations.

### **Criminal breach of trust**

336 Every one who, being a trustee of anything for the use or benefit, whether in whole or in part, of another person, or for a public or charitable purpose, converts, with intent to defraud and in contravention of his trust, that thing or any part of it to a use that is not authorized by the trust is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding

fourteen years.

### **Public servant refusing to deliver property**

**337** Every one who, being or having been employed in the service of Her Majesty in right of Canada or a province, or in the service of a municipality, and entrusted by virtue of that employment with the receipt, custody, management or control of anything, refuses or fails to deliver it to a person who is authorized to demand it and does demand it is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years.

### **Fraudulent concealment**

**341** Every person who, for a fraudulent purpose, takes, obtains, removes or conceals anything is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years; or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

### **Extortion**

**346 (1)** Every one commits extortion who, without reasonable justification or excuse and with intent to obtain anything, by threats, accusations, menaces or violence induces or attempts to induce any person, whether or not he is the person threatened, accused or menaced or to whom violence is shown, to do anything or cause anything to be done.

(1.1) Every person who commits extortion is guilty of an indictable offence and liable

(a) if a restricted firearm or prohibited firearm is used in the commission of the offence or if any firearm is used in the commission of the offence and the offence is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with, a criminal organization, to imprisonment for life and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of

(i) in the case of a first offence, five years, and

(ii) in the case of a second or subsequent offence, seven years;

(a.1) in any other case where a firearm is used in the commission of the offence, to imprisonment for life and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of four years; and

(b) in any other case, to imprisonment for life.

Subsequent offences

(1.2) In determining, for the purpose of paragraph (1.1)(a), whether a convicted person has committed a second or subsequent offence, if the person was earlier convicted of any of the following offences, that offence is to be considered as an earlier offence:

(a) an offence under this section;

(b) an offence under subsection 85(1) or (2) or section 244 or 244.2; or

(c) an offence under section 220, 236, 239, 272 or 273, subsection 279(1) or section 279.1 or 344 if a firearm was used in the commission of the offence.

However, an earlier offence shall not be taken into account if 10 years have elapsed between the day on which the person was convicted of the earlier offence and the day on which the person was convicted of the offence for which sentence is being imposed, not taking into account any time in custody.

Sequence of convictions only

(1.3) For the purposes of subsection (1.2), the only question to be considered is the sequence of convictions and no consideration shall be given to the sequence of commission of offences or whether any offence occurred before or after any conviction.

Saving

(2) A threat to institute civil proceedings is not a threat for the purposes of this section.

### **False pretence**

**361 (1)** A false pretence is a representation of a matter of fact either present or past, made by words or otherwise, that is known by the person who makes it to be false and that is made with a fraudulent intent to induce the person to whom it is made to act on it.

### **Exaggeration**

(2) Exaggerated commendation or depreciation of the quality of anything is not a false pretence unless it is carried to such an extent that it amounts to a fraudulent misrepresentation of fact.

### **Question of fact**

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), it is a question of fact whether commendation or depreciation amounts to a fraudulent misrepresentation of fact.

### **Forgery and Offences Resembling Forgery**

Marginal note: **Forgery**

**366 (1)** Every one commits forgery who makes a false document, knowing it to be false, with intent

(a) that it should in any way be used or acted on as genuine, to the prejudice of any one whether within Canada or not; or

(b) that a person should be induced, by the belief that it is genuine, to do or to refrain from doing anything, whether within Canada or not.

Marginal note: **Making false document**

(2) Making a false document includes

(a) altering a genuine document in any material part;

(b) making a material addition to a genuine document or adding to it a false date, attestation, seal or other thing that is material; or

(c) making a material alteration in a genuine document by erasure, obliteration, removal or in any other way.

**Marginal note:When forgery complete**

(3) Forgery is complete as soon as a document is made with the knowledge and intent referred to in subsection (1), notwithstanding that the person who makes it does not intend that any particular person should use or act on it as genuine or be induced, by the belief that it is genuine, to do or refrain from doing anything.

**Marginal note:Forgery complete though document incomplete**

(4) Forgery is complete notwithstanding that the false document is incomplete or does not purport to be a document that is binding in law, if it is such as to indicate that it was intended to be acted on as genuine.

**Marginal note:Exception**

(5) No person commits forgery by reason only that the person, in good faith, makes a false document at the request of a police force, the Canadian Forces or a department or agency of the federal government or of a provincial government.

**Marginal note:Punishment for forgery**

**367** Every one who commits forgery

- (a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or
- (b) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

**Fraud**

**380 (1)** Every one who, by deceit, falsehood or other fraudulent means, whether or not it is a false pretence within the meaning of this Act, defrauds the public or any person, whether ascertained or not, of any property, money or valuable security or any service,

(a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding fourteen years, where the subject-matter of the offence is a testamentary instrument or the value of the subject-matter of the offence exceeds five thousand dollars; or

(b) is guilty

(i) of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or

(ii) of an offence punishable on summary conviction,

where the value of the subject-matter of the offence does not exceed five thousand dollars.

**Minimum punishment**

(1.1) When a person is prosecuted on indictment and convicted of one or more offences referred to in subsection (1), the court that imposes the sentence shall impose a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of two years if the total value of the subject-matter of the offences exceeds one million dollars.

**Affecting public market**

(2) Every one who, by deceit, falsehood or other fraudulent means, whether or not it is a false pretence within the meaning of this Act, with intent to defraud, affects the public market price of stocks, shares, merchandise or anything that is offered for sale to the public is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years.

**Intimidation**

**423 (1)** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years or is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, for the purpose of **compelling another person to abstain from doing anything that he or she has a lawful right to do, or to do anything that he or she has a lawful right to abstain from doing,**

(a) uses violence or threats of violence to that person or their intimate partner or children, or injures the person's property;

(b) intimidates or attempts to intimidate that person or a relative of that person by threats that, in Canada or elsewhere, violence or other injury will be done to or punishment inflicted on him or her or a relative of his or hers, or that the property of any of them will be damaged;

(c) persistently follows that person;

(d) hides any tools, clothes or other property owned or used by that person, or deprives him or her of them or hinders him or her in the use of them;

(e) with one or more other persons, follows that person, in a disorderly manner, on a highway;

(f) besets or watches the place where that person resides, works, carries on business or happens to be; or

(g) blocks or obstructs a highway.

**Exception**

(2) A person who attends at or near or approaches a dwelling-house or place, for the purpose only of obtaining or communicating information, does not watch or beset within the meaning of this section.

**Wilfully causing event to occur**

**429 (1)** Every one who causes the occurrence of an event by doing an act or by omitting to do an act that it is his duty to do, knowing that the act or omission will probably cause the occurrence of the event and being reckless whether the event occurs or not, shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Part, wilfully to have caused the occurrence of the event.

**Mischief**

**430 (1)** Every one commits mischief who wilfully

(a) destroys or damages property;



- (b) renders property dangerous, useless, inoperative or ineffective;
- (c) obstructs, interrupts or interferes with the lawful use, enjoyment or operation of property; or
- (d) obstructs, interrupts or interferes with any person in the lawful use, enjoyment or operation of property.

### **Attempts, accessories**

**463** Except where otherwise expressly provided by law, the following provisions apply in respect of persons who attempt to commit or are accessories after the fact to the commission of offences: (a) every one who attempts to commit or is an accessory after the fact to the commission of an indictable offence for which, on conviction, an accused is liable to be sentenced to imprisonment for life is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years;

(b) every one who attempts to commit or is an accessory after the fact to the commission of an indictable offence for which, on conviction, an accused is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years or less is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term that is one-half of the longest term to which a person who is guilty of that offence is liable;

(c) every one who attempts to commit or is an accessory after the fact to the commission of an offence punishable on summary conviction is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction; and

(d) every one who attempts to commit or is an accessory after the fact to the commission of an offence for which the offender may be prosecuted by indictment or for which he is punishable on summary conviction

(i) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding a term that is one-half of the longest term to which a person who is guilty of that offence is liable, or

(ii) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

## **PART XIII**

### **Attempts — Conspiracies — Accessories**

#### **Marginal note: Attempts, accessories**

**463** Except where otherwise expressly provided by law, the following provisions apply in respect of persons who attempt to commit or are accessories after the fact to the commission of offences:

(a) every one who attempts to commit or is an accessory after the fact to the commission of an indictable offence for which, on conviction, an accused is liable to be sentenced to imprisonment for life is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years;

(b) every one who attempts to commit or is an accessory after the fact to the commission of an indictable offence for which, on conviction, an accused is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years or less is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term that is one-half of the longest term to which a person who is guilty of that offence is liable;

(c) every one who attempts to commit or is an accessory after the fact to the commission of an offence punishable on summary conviction is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction; and

(d) every one who attempts to commit or is an accessory after the fact to the commission of an offence for which the offender may be prosecuted by indictment or for which he is punishable on summary conviction

(i) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding a term that is one-half of the longest term to which a person who is guilty of that offence is liable, or

(ii) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

#### **Marginal note: Counselling offence that is not committed**

**464** Except where otherwise expressly provided by law, the following provisions apply in respect of persons who counsel other persons to commit offences, namely,

(a) every one who counsels another person to commit an indictable offence is, if the offence is not committed, guilty of an indictable offence and liable to the same punishment to which a person who attempts to commit that offence is liable; and

(b) every one who counsels another person to commit an offence punishable on summary conviction is, if the offence is not committed, guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

#### **Marginal note: Conspiracy**

**465 (1)** Except where otherwise expressly provided by law, the following provisions apply in respect of conspiracy:

(a) every one who conspires with any one to commit murder or to cause another person to be murdered, whether in Canada or not, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a maximum term of imprisonment for life;

(b) every one who conspires with any one to prosecute a person for an alleged offence, knowing that they did not commit that offence, is guilty of

(i) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years or an offence punishable on summary conviction, if the alleged offence is one for which, on conviction, that person would be liable to be sentenced to imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 14 years, or

(ii) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years or an offence punishable on summary conviction, if the alleged offence is one for which, on conviction, that person would be liable to imprisonment for less than 14 years;

(c) every one who conspires with any one to commit an indictable offence not provided for in paragraph (a) or (b) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to the same punishment as that to which an accused who is guilty of that offence would, on conviction, be liable; and

(d) every one who conspires with any one to commit an offence punishable on summary conviction is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

### **Definitions**

**467.1 (1)** The following definitions apply in this Act.

**criminal organization** means a group, however organized, that

(a) is composed of three or more persons in or outside Canada; and

(b) has as one of its main purposes or main activities the facilitation or commission of one or more serious offences that, if committed, would likely result in the direct or indirect receipt of a material benefit, including a financial benefit, by the group or by any of the persons who constitute the group.

It does not include a group of persons that forms randomly for the immediate commission of a single offence.

**serious offence** means an indictable offence under this or any other Act of Parliament for which the maximum punishment is imprisonment for five years or more, or another offence that is prescribed by regulation.

**Marginal note:Facilitation**

(2) For the purposes of this section, section 467.11 and 467.111, facilitation of an offence does not require knowledge of a particular offence the commission of which is facilitated, or that an offence actually be committed.

**Marginal note:Commission of offence**

(3) In this section and in sections 467.11 to 467.13, committing an offence means being a party to it or counselling any person to be a party to it.

**Participation in activities of criminal organization**

**467.11 (1)** Every person who, for the purpose of enhancing the ability of a criminal organization to facilitate or commit an indictable offence under this or any other Act of Parliament, knowingly, by act or omission, participates in or contributes to any activity of the criminal organization is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

**Marginal note:Prosecution**

(2) In a prosecution for an offence under subsection (1), it is not necessary for the prosecutor to prove that

(a) the criminal organization actually facilitated or committed an indictable offence;

(b) the participation or contribution of the accused actually enhanced the ability of the criminal organization to facilitate or commit an indictable offence;

(c) the accused knew the specific nature of any indictable offence that may have been facilitated or committed by the criminal organization; or

(d) the accused knew the identity of any of the persons who constitute the criminal organization.

**Marginal note:Factors**

(3) In determining whether an accused participates in or contributes to any activity of a criminal organization, the Court may consider, among other factors, whether the accused

(a) uses a name, word, symbol or other representation that identifies, or is associated with, the criminal organization;

(b) frequently associates with any of the persons who constitute the criminal organization;

(c) receives any benefit from the criminal organization; or

(d) repeatedly engages in activities at the instruction of any of the persons who constitute the criminal organization.

**Commission of offence for criminal organization**

**467.12 (1)** Every person who commits an indictable offence under this or any other Act of Parliament for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with, a criminal organization is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years.

**Marginal note:Prosecution**

(2) In a prosecution for an offence under subsection (1), it is not necessary for the prosecutor to prove that the accused knew the identity of any of the persons who constitute the criminal organization.

**Marginal note:Instructing commission of offence for criminal organization**

**467.13 (1)** Every person who is one of the persons who constitute a criminal organization and who knowingly instructs, directly or indirectly, any person to commit an offence under this or any other Act of Parliament for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with, the criminal organization is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for life.

**Marginal note:Prosecution**

(2) In a prosecution for an offence under subsection (1), it is not necessary for the prosecutor to prove that

(a) an offence other than the offence under subsection (1) was actually committed;

(b) the accused instructed a particular person to commit an offence; or

(c) the accused knew the identity of all of the persons who constitute the criminal organization.

**Marginal note:Sentences to be served consecutively**

**467.14** A sentence imposed on a person for an offence under section 467.11, 467.111, 467.12 or 467.13 shall be served consecutively to any other punishment imposed on the person for an offence arising out of the same event or series of events and to any other sentence to which the person is subject at the time the sentence is imposed on the person for an offence under any of those sections.

**Arrest without warrant by any person**

**494 (1)** Any one may arrest without warrant

(a) a person whom he finds committing an indictable offence; or

(b) a person who, on reasonable grounds, he believes

(i) has committed a criminal offence, and

(ii) is escaping from and freshly pursued by persons who have lawful authority to arrest that person.

**Marginal note:Arrest by owner, etc., of property**

(2) The owner or a person in lawful possession of property, or a person authorized by the owner or by a person in lawful possession of property, may arrest a person without a warrant if they find them committing a criminal offence on or in relation to that property and

(a) they make the arrest at that time; or

(b) they make the arrest within a reasonable time after the offence is committed and they believe on reasonable grounds that it is not feasible in the circumstances for a peace officer to make the arrest.

**Marginal note:Delivery to peace officer**

(3) Any one other than a peace officer who arrests a person without warrant shall forthwith deliver the person to a peace officer.

**Marginal note:For greater certainty**

(4) For greater certainty, a person who is authorized to make an arrest under this section is a person who is authorized by law to do so for the purposes of section 25.

**495 (1) A peace officer may arrest without warrant**

- (a) a person who has committed an indictable offence or who, on reasonable grounds, he believes has committed or is about to commit an indictable offence;
- (b) a person whom he finds committing a criminal offence; or
- (c) a person in respect of whom he has reasonable grounds to believe that a warrant of arrest or committal, in any form set out in Part XXVIII in relation thereto, is in force within the territorial jurisdiction in which the person is found.

**Marginal note:Limitation**

(2) A peace officer shall not arrest a person without warrant for

- (a) an indictable offence mentioned in section 553,
- (b) an offence for which the person may be prosecuted by indictment or for which he is punishable on summary conviction, or
- (c) an offence punishable on summary conviction,

in any case where

- (d) he believes on reasonable grounds that the public interest, having regard to all the circumstances including the need to
  - (i) establish the identity of the person,
  - (ii) secure or preserve evidence of or relating to the offence, or
  - (iii) prevent the continuation or repetition of the offence or the commission of another offence,

may be satisfied without so arresting the person, and

- (e) he has no reasonable grounds to believe that, if he does not so arrest the person, the person will fail to attend court in order to be dealt with according to law.

**Marginal note:Consequences of arrest without warrant**

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a peace officer acting under subsection (1) is deemed to be acting lawfully and in the execution of his duty for the purposes of

- (a) any proceedings under this or any other Act of Parliament; and
- (b) any other proceedings, unless in any such proceedings it is alleged and established by the person making the allegation that the peace officer did not comply with the requirements of subsection (2).

**Marginal note:Arrest without warrant – application of section 524**

495.1 Despite any other provision in this Act, if a peace officer has reasonable grounds to believe that an accused has contravened or is about to contravene a summons, appearance notice, undertaking or release order that was issued or given to the accused or entered into by the accused, or has committed an indictable offence while being subject to a summons, appearance notice, undertaking or release order, the peace officer may arrest the accused without a warrant for the purpose of taking them before a judge or justice to be dealt with under section 524.

**Release from custody — arrest without warrant**

498 (1) Subject to subsection (1.1), if a person has been arrested without warrant for an offence, other than one listed in section 469, and has not been taken before a justice or released from custody under any other provision of this Part, a peace officer shall, as soon as practicable, release the person, if

- (a) the peace officer intends to compel the person's appearance by way of summons;
- (b) the peace officer issues an appearance notice to the person; or
- (c) the person gives an undertaking to the peace officer.

**RCMP Act:****Duties**

Marginal note:Duties

18 It is the duty of members who are peace officers, subject to the orders of the Commissioner,

- (a) to perform all duties that are assigned to peace officers in relation to **the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crime and of offences against the laws of Canada and the laws in force in any province** in which they may be employed, and the apprehension of criminals and offenders and others who may be lawfully taken into custody;
- (b) to execute all warrants, and perform all duties and services in relation thereto, that may, under this Act or the laws of Canada or the laws in force in any province, be lawfully executed and performed by peace officers;
- (c) to perform all duties that may be lawfully performed by peace officers in relation to the escort and conveyance of convicts and other persons in custody to or from any courts, places of punishment or confinement, asylums or other places; and
- (d) to perform such other duties and functions as are prescribed by the Governor in Council or the Commissioner.

**Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999, S.C. 1999, c. 33****SCHEDULE 1****List of Toxic Substances****40 Inorganic fluorides****74 Carbon dioxide, which has the molecular formula CO<sub>2</sub>****GPMB - GLOBAL PREPAREDNESS MONITORING BOARD**

Progress indicator(s) by September 2020

**The United Nations (including WHO) conducts at least two system-wide training and simulation exercises, including one for covering the deliberate**

**release of a lethal respiratory pathogen.****Hamilton mask requirement bylaw 20-155 Laws**

## 1.1

**"Establishment"** means any municipal bus or transit shelter and any enclosed space where members of the public are ordinarily invited or permitted access, either expressly or by implication, and whether or not a fee is charged for entry and shall include without limitation:

- (a) premises or any portion thereof which are used as a place of business for the sale or offering for sale of goods or services and includes a mall or similar structure which contains multiple places of business;
- (b) churches, mosques, synagogues, temples, or other places of worship;
- (c) community centres including indoor recreational facilities;
- (d) libraries, art galleries, museums, aquariums, zoos, and other similar facilities;
- (e) facilities operated by community service agencies which are attended by members of the public;
- (f) banquet halls, convention centres, arenas, stadiums, and other enclosed event spaces;
- (g) premises utilized as an open house, presentation centre, or other facility for real estate purposes;
- (h) common areas of hotels, motels, and other multi-unit short term rentals, such as lobbies, elevators, meeting rooms, or other common use facilities;
- (i) concert venues, theatres, cinemas, casinos, and other entertainment facilities;
- (j) homeless shelters; and
- (k) municipal public transportation facilities including, for clarity, all vehicles owned or operated by Hamilton Street Railway and DARTS Transit;

**For clarity "Establishment" shall not include:**

- (a) airports or other facilities under the jurisdiction of the federal government;
- (b) provincial public transportation facilities;
- (c) schools or post-secondary institutions;
- (d) child care facilities;
- (e) portions of an Establishment that are not open to members of the public;
- (f) hospitals, independent health facilities, or offices of regulated health professionals; and
- (g) any portion of a property used primarily as a private dwelling;

"Operator" means a person or organization who/which is responsible for or otherwise has custody, or control over the operation, of an Establishment and shall include without limitation a supervisor, manager, or owner of an Establishment;

"Face Covering" means a medical or non-medical mask or other face covering such as a balaclava, bandana, scarf, cloth, or other similar item that covers the nose, mouth, and chin without gapping.

2.4 Every Operator shall take reasonable steps to ensure that no member of the public is permitted entry to, or otherwise remains within, the Establishment unless the member of the public is wearing a Face Covering in a manner which covers their mouth, nose, and chin.

**This requirement shall not apply to members of the public that state that they fall within an exemption of this by-law or appear to fall within one of the exemptions.**

2.5 Every Operator shall ensure that any person who refuses to comply with the requirements of this by-law is promptly asked to leave their Establishment and is reported to Authorized Staff upon failure to comply with this direction.

2.9 For the purposes of this by-law, no Operator shall require any employee or member of the public to provide proof that any exemption set out in section 4.1 applies to that employee or member of the public or request any Personal Health Information from any individual.

**PART 4 - EXEMPTIONS**

4.1 The requirements of sections 3.1 and 3.2 shall not apply to a person who:

- (a) is a child under the age of two;
- (b) is a child at least two years of age but under the age of 5 years who refuses to wear a Face Covering and cannot be persuaded to do so by their caregiver;
- (c) has an underlying medical condition which inhibits their ability to wear a Face Covering;
- (d) is unable to place or remove a Face Covering without assistance;
- (e) is an employee or agent of the Operator and is within an area designated for them and not for public access, or is within or behind a physical barrier;
- (f) is reasonably accommodated by not wearing a Face Covering in accordance with the Human Rights Code including a person with a disability that makes it difficult to wear, or communicate while wearing, a Face Covering;
- (g) is in a swimming pool;
- (h) is actively engaged in an athletic or fitness activity;
- (i) who removes the Face Covering for the period necessary to provide, or receive, services or treatment;
- (j) who is sleeping or in bed at a homeless shelter; or
- (k) states that one of the exemptions of this by-law applies to them.

**4.2 The requirements of sections 2.4 and 2.5 shall not apply to an Operator with respect to a person who is exempt from wearing a Face Covering in accordance with this by-law.**

**Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act** (S.C. 2000, c. 24)

**crime against humanity** means murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, imprisonment, torture, sexual violence, persecution **or any other inhumane act or omission that is committed against any civilian population** or any identifiable group and that, at the time and in the place of its commission, constitutes a crime against humanity according to customary international law or conventional international law or by virtue of its being criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations, whether or not it constitutes a contravention of the law in force at the time and in the place of its commission. (crime contre l'humanité)

**genocide** means an act or omission committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, an identifiable group of persons, as such, that, at the time and in the place of its commission, constitutes genocide according to customary international law or conventional international law or by virtue of its being criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations, whether or not it constitutes a contravention of the law in force at the time and in the place of its commission.

**Health Care Consent Act, 1996**, S.O. 1996, c. 2, Sched. A**Consent to Treatment****No treatment without consent**

10 (1) A health practitioner who proposes a treatment for a person shall not administer the treatment, and shall take reasonable steps to ensure that it is not administered, unless,

- (a) he or she is of the opinion that the person is capable with respect to the treatment, and the person has given consent; or
- (b) he or she is of the opinion that the person is incapable with respect to the treatment, and the person's substitute decision-maker has given consent on the person's behalf in accordance with this Act. 1996, c. 2, Sched. A, s. 10 (1).

Opinion of Board or court governs

- (2) If the health practitioner is of the opinion that the person is incapable with respect to the treatment, but the person is found to be capable with respect to the treatment by the Board on an application for review of the health practitioner's finding, or by a court on an appeal of the Board's decision, the health practitioner shall not administer the treatment, and shall take reasonable steps to ensure that it is not administered, unless the person has given consent. 1996, c. 2, Sched. A, s. 10 (2).

**Elements of consent**

11 (1) The following are the elements required for consent to treatment:

- 1. The consent must relate to the treatment.
- 2. The consent must be informed.
- 3. The consent must be given voluntarily.
- 4. The consent must not be obtained through misrepresentation or fraud. 1996, c. 2, Sched. A, s. 11 (1).

**Informed consent**

(2) A consent to treatment is informed if, before giving it,

- (a) the person received the information about the matters set out in subsection (3) that a reasonable person in the same circumstances would require in order to make a decision about the treatment; and
- (b) the person received responses to his or her requests for additional information about those matters. 1996, c. 2, Sched. A, s. 11 (2).

Same

(3) The matters referred to in subsection (2) are:

- 1. The nature of the treatment.
- 2. The expected benefits of the treatment.
- 3. The material risks of the treatment.
- 4. The material side effects of the treatment.
- 5. Alternative courses of action.
- 6. The likely consequences of not having the treatment. 1996, c. 2, Sched. A, s. 11 (3).

Express or implied

- (4) Consent to treatment may be express or implied. 1996, c. 2, Sched. A, s. 11 (4).

**Roncarelli v Duplessis - Supreme Court precedence:**

Roncarelli v. Duplessis, [1959] S.C.R. 121, was a landmark constitutional decision of the Supreme Court of Canada where the Court held that Maurice Duplessis, the premier of Quebec, had overstepped his authority by revoking the liquor licence of a Jehovah's Witness. **Justice Ivan Rand wrote in his often-quoted reasons that the unwritten constitutional principle of the "rule of law" meant no public official was above the law and so could neither suspend nor dispense it.**

Although Duplessis had authority under the relevant legislation, his decision was not based on any factors related to the operation of the licence but was made for unrelated reasons and so was held to be exercised arbitrarily and without good faith.[1]

**Decision** In a 6-3 decision, the Supreme Court of Canada reinstated the trial decision, holding that Duplessis wrongfully caused the revocation of Roncarelli's liquor licence. The six judges who sided with Roncarelli used different legal reasoning to reach their decision. Three judges wrote that Duplessis had ordered the cancellation outside his authority as premier; two judges stated that although Duplessis had the power to order the cancellation, he had done so in bad faith; and the sixth **judge concluded the premier was not entitled to immunity as a public official.**



Roncarelli was awarded \$33,123.53 in damages as well as costs in the Court of Queen's Bench and the Supreme Court of Canada. Roncarelli's son, however, maintained that it was a significant moral victory in his father's struggle against the system. A Supreme Court of Canada decision - Roncarelli vs. Duplessis, [1959], it was a landmark constitutional decision of **the Supreme Court of Canada where the Court held that Maurice Duplessis, the actual Premier of Quebec, had overstepped his authority by revoking the liquor license of a Jehovah's Witness. Current officials are stepping outside of statutory authority, big time, and are privately liable.** The Premier of Quebec, while he was in office, was held privately liable for acts done outside of his lawful authority. The act of Quebec Premier Maurice Duplessis through the instrumentality of the Commission brought about a breach of an implied public statutory duty toward Frank Roncarelli (a citizen); it was a gross abuse of legal power expressly intended to punish him for an act wholly irrelevant to the statute, a punishment which inflicted on him, as it was intended to do, the destruction of his economic life as a restaurant keeper within the province.

### Human Rights Code, R.S.O. 1990, c. H.19

#### **Preamble**

Whereas recognition of the **inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace** in the world and is in accord with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as proclaimed by the United Nations;

And Whereas it is public policy in Ontario to recognize **the dignity and worth of every person and to provide for equal rights and opportunities** without discrimination that is contrary to law, **and having as its aim the creation of a climate of understanding and mutual respect for the dignity and worth of each person so that each person feels a part of the community and able to contribute fully to the development and well-being** of the community and the Province;

#### **Employment**

5 (1) Every person has a right to equal treatment with respect to employment without discrimination because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, **creed**, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, record of offences, marital status, family status or disability.

#### **13. Duty to accommodate**

Under the *Code*, employers and unions, housing providers and service providers have a duty to accommodate the needs of people with psychosocial disabilities to make sure they have equal opportunities, equal access and can enjoy equal benefits. Employment, housing, services and facilities must be designed inclusively or adapted to accommodate people with psychosocial disabilities in a way that promotes integration and full participation.

The OHRC's [Policy and guidelines on disability and the duty to accommodate](#), [Human Rights at Work](#) and the [Policy on human rights and rental housing](#)<sup>[164]</sup> provide in-depth guidance on accommodating the needs of people with disabilities and other *Code*-protected groups in employment, housing and other areas. The purpose of this policy is to apply these principles specifically to people with mental health and/or addiction disabilities.

The duty to accommodate has both a substantive and a procedural component. The procedure to assess an accommodation is as important as the substantive content of the accommodation.<sup>[165]</sup> In a case involving the accommodation of a mental health disability in the workplace, the Court said: "a failure to give any thought or consideration to the issue of accommodation, including what, if any, steps could be taken constitutes a failure to satisfy the 'procedural' duty to accommodate."<sup>[166]</sup>

The duty to accommodate mental health disabilities is no less rigorous than the duty to accommodate physical disabilities.

**Example:** In one case, a tribunal found that an organization had discriminated when it failed to provide a stress leave to an employee with anxiety and depression, and instead required him to either retire or transfer to another province (despite the negative impact that the transfer would have had on his family situation and possibly on his mental health). In its decision, the tribunal pointed to the organization's generous sick leave policy for people with physical disabilities, such as cancer, and contrasted this with how differently the organization treated stress leaves.<sup>[167]</sup>

Human rights law establishes that there cannot be a "double standard" for how mental health disabilities are treated versus how physical disabilities are treated.<sup>[168]</sup>

#### **13.1 Principles of accommodation**

The duty to accommodate is informed by three principles: respect for dignity, individualization, and integration and full participation.

##### **13.1.1. Respect for dignity**

The duty to accommodate people with disabilities means accommodation must be provided in a way that most respects the dignity of the person, if doing so does not cause undue hardship. Human dignity encompasses individual self-respect, self-worth and inherent worth as a human being. It is concerned with physical and psychological integrity and empowerment. It is harmed when people are marginalized, stigmatized, ignored or devalued. Privacy, confidentiality, comfort, individuality and self-esteem are all important factors. Autonomy is also an important aspect of dignity. It reflects a person's right to self-determination, and means subjecting people to minimal interference in their choices. Dignity will include considering how accommodation is provided and the person's own participation in the process.

Respect for dignity includes being considered as a whole person, not merely in relation to one's disability or the psychiatric system. It includes respecting and valuing the perspectives of consumer/survivors and people with addictions, particularly when people speak about their own experiences.

Housing providers, service providers and employers should consider different ways of accommodating people with mental health or addiction disabilities along a continuum, ranging from ways that most respect dignity and other human rights values, to those that least respect those values.

**Example:** A woman asks for flexible work hours on Thursdays so she can attend a therapy appointment related to a mental health issue. Instead of taking her request in good faith and working with her confidentially to understand how best she can be successful at work, the employer tells the woman's colleagues about her request and asks them whether, based on their own impressions, they believe that the woman has a mental health issue. This approach is inappropriate and does not respect the employee's dignity or her privacy.

### **13.1.2. Individualization**

There is no set formula for accommodating people identified by *Code* grounds. Each person's needs are unique and must be considered afresh when an accommodation request is made. What might work for one person may not work for others. A solution may meet one person's requirements, but not another's.

**Example:** In employment, a policy that mandates a set return to work plan for people with disabilities may be discriminatory if the particular circumstances of a person making an accommodation request are not considered. [169]  
Accommodations may need to be re-visited over time to make sure that they continue to meet a person's needs appropriately.

### **13.1.3. Integration and full participation**

Accommodations should be developed and implemented with a view to maximizing a person's integration and full participation. Achieving integration and full participation requires barrier-free and inclusive design and removing existing barriers. Where barriers continue to exist because it is impossible to remove them at a given point in time, then accommodations should be provided, unless this causes undue hardship.

It is well-established in human rights law that equality may sometimes require different treatment that does not offend the person's dignity. In some circumstances, the best way to ensure the equality of people with disabilities may be to provide separate or specialized services. However, employment, housing, services and facilities must be built or adapted to accommodate people with disabilities in a way that promotes their integration and full participation. [170]

**Example:** A co-op housing provider ensures that several of its one-bedroom units throughout the co-op are available to people who, due to a mental health disability, need to live in quiet, private spaces on their own.

Segregated treatment in services, employment or housing for people with disabilities is less dignified and is unacceptable, unless it can be shown that integrated treatment would pose undue hardship or that segregation is the only way to achieve equality. [171]

## **13.2 Inclusive design**

Ensuring integration and full participation means designing society and structures for inclusiveness. Inclusive or "universal" design emphasizes barrier-free environments and equal participation of persons with psychosocial disabilities with varying levels of ability. It is a preferred approach to removing barriers or making "one-off" accommodations, which assume that existing structures may only need slight modifications to make them acceptable.

Effective inclusive design will minimize the need for people to ask for individualized accommodation. As the Law Commission of Ontario has said:

The concept of universal design, which requires those who develop or provide laws, policies, programs or services to take into account diversity from the outset, is connected to the principle of autonomy and independence in that, when properly implemented, universal design removes from persons with disabilities the burden of navigating onerous accommodation processes and negotiating the accommodations and supports that they need in order to live autonomously and independently. In this way, the principle of autonomy and independence is closely linked to that of participation and inclusion. [172]

The Supreme Court has noted the need to "fine-tune" society so that structures and assumptions do not exclude persons with disabilities from taking part in society. [173] It has affirmed that standards should be designed to reflect all members of society, to the extent that this is reasonably possible. [174] Housing providers, service providers, employers and others have an obligation to be aware of differences between individuals and groups and must build in conceptions of equality to standards or requirements. [175] This proactive approach is more effective because it emphasizes accessibility and inclusion from the start.

Organizations, including government, should use the principles of inclusive design when they are developing and building policies, programs, procedures, standards, requirements and facilities. New barriers should never be created when designing new structures or revising old ones. Instead, design plans should incorporate current accessibility standards such as the Principles of Universal Design. [176] This type of planning decreases the need to remove barriers and provide accommodations at a later date.

**Example:** A municipality passes a bylaw that requires 10% of the units offered through all new rental housing developments to be affordable housing. It does this because it recognizes that many groups protected by the *Code*, including people with psychosocial disabilities, need affordable housing.

The *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act* [177] provides a mechanism for developing, implementing and enforcing accessibility standards with the goal of a fully accessible province by 2025. Standards have already been passed into regulation for customer service, employment, information and communication, transportation and public spaces. Changes have also been made to the accessibility provisions of the *Building Code Regulation*. Under the *AODA*, government public and private sector employers, service providers and landlords are required to comply with accessibility standards in varying degrees over time relative to an organization's size and sector. If accessibility standards under the *AODA* fall short of requirements under the *Code* in a given situation, the requirements of the *Code* will prevail.

Along with the expectation to prevent barriers at the design stage through inclusive design, organizations should be aware of systemic barriers in systems and structures that already exist. They should actively identify and seek to remove these existing barriers.

**Example:** A workplace designs a performance management procedure. It builds in flexible processes to make sure it adequately responds to people who may be experiencing difficulty performing their work due to factors related to a *Code* ground, including a mental health or addiction issue, by offering accommodation, short of undue hardship. In its approach to assessing and accommodating employees who are experiencing difficulty doing their work, it focuses on the employee's behaviours at work, and asks "What can I do to make sure you are successful at work?" It also identifies that accommodation is available, if needed. This approach allows employees to focus on their needs, decide if they want to disclose that they have a disability or other *Code*-related issue (for example, family status obligations) that is affecting their work, and allows them to begin a conversation about accommodation, if necessary. [178]

Organizations will likely find that inclusive design choices and removing barriers, as well as individual accommodations, will benefit large numbers of people.

### **13.3 Appropriate accommodation**

In addition to designing inclusively and removing barriers, organizations must also respond to individual requests for accommodation. In some situations involving people with psychosocial disabilities, organizations may also have to respond to situations where they perceive that there may be a need for accommodation, even if a specific request has not been made.<sup>[179]</sup>

The duty to accommodate requires that the most appropriate accommodation be determined and provided, unless this causes undue hardship. Accommodation is considered appropriate if it results in equal opportunity to enjoy the same level of benefits and privileges experienced by others or if it is proposed or adopted for the purpose of achieving equal opportunity, and meets the individual's disability-related needs. The most appropriate accommodation is one that most:

respects dignity (including autonomy, comfort and confidentiality)

responds to a person's individualized needs

allows for integration and full participation.

Accommodation is a process and is a matter of degree, rather than an all-or-nothing proposition, and can be seen as a continuum. The highest point in the continuum of accommodation must be achieved, short of undue hardship.<sup>[180]</sup> At one end of this continuum is full accommodation that most respects the person's dignity and promotes confidentiality. Alternative accommodation (that which would be less than "ideal") might be next on the continuum when the most appropriate accommodation is not feasible. An alternative (or "next-best") accommodation may be implemented in the interim while the most appropriate accommodation is being phased in or put in place at a later date when resources have been put aside.

Determining the "most appropriate" accommodation is a separate analysis from determining whether the accommodation would result in undue hardship. If a particular accommodation measure would cause undue hardship, the next-best accommodation must be sought.

If there is a choice between two accommodations that equally respond to the person's needs in a dignified way, then the accommodation provider is entitled to select the one that is less expensive or less disruptive to the organization.

### **14. Undue hardship**

Organizations covered by the *Code* have a duty to accommodate to the point of undue hardship. Accommodation need not be provided if it causes undue or excessive hardship. However, some degree of hardship is acceptable.

The *Code* prescribes only three considerations when assessing whether an accommodation would cause undue hardship:

cost, outside sources of funding, if any, health and safety requirements, if any.

No other considerations can be properly considered. For example, business inconvenience, employee morale, third-party preferences, etc. are not valid considerations in assessing whether an accommodation causes undue hardship.

## **HUMAN RIGHTS ACT**

### **Purpose**

2 The purpose of this Act is to extend the laws in Canada to give effect, within the purview of matters coming within the legislative authority of Parliament, to the principle that all individuals should have an opportunity equal with other individuals to make for themselves the lives that they are able and wish to have and to have their needs accommodated, consistent with their duties and obligations as members of society, without being hindered in or prevented from doing so by discriminatory practices based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, marital status, family status, genetic characteristics, disability or conviction for an offence for which a pardon has been granted or in respect of which a record suspension has been ordered.

### **Denial of good, service, facility or accommodation**

5 It is a discriminatory practice in the provision of goods, services, facilities or accommodation customarily available to the general public

(a) to deny, or to deny access to, any such good, service, facility or accommodation to any individual, or

(b) to differentiate adversely in relation to any individual, on a prohibited ground of discrimination.

### **Employment**

7 It is a discriminatory practice, directly or indirectly,

(a) to refuse to employ or continue to employ any individual, or

(b) in the course of employment, to **differentiate adversely** in relation to an employee, on a prohibited ground of discrimination.

### **Discriminatory policy or practice**

10 It is a discriminatory practice for an employer, employee organization or employer organization

(a) to establish or pursue a policy or practice, or

(b) to enter into an agreement affecting recruitment, referral, hiring, promotion, training, apprenticeship, transfer or any other matter relating to employment or prospective employment,

that deprives or tends to **deprive an individual or class of individuals of any employment opportunities** on a prohibited ground of discrimination.

### **Harassment**

14 (1) It is a discriminatory practice,

(a) in the provision of goods, services, facilities or accommodation customarily available to the general public,

- (b) in the provision of commercial premises or residential accommodation, or
  - (c) in matters related to employment,
- to harass an individual on a prohibited ground of discrimination.

#### **Accommodation of needs**

15 (2) For any practice mentioned in paragraph (1)(a) to be considered to be based on a bona fide occupational requirement and for any practice mentioned in paragraph (1)(g) to be considered to have a bona fide justification, it must be established that accommodation of the needs of an individual or a class of individuals affected would impose undue hardship on the person who would have to accommodate those needs, considering health, safety and cost.

**GENOCIDE** means an act or omission committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, an identifiable group of persons

### **O. Reg. 58/16: COLLECTION OF IDENTIFYING INFORMATION IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES**

#### **Limitations on collection of certain information**

5. (1) A police officer shall not attempt to collect identifying information about an individual from the individual if,
- (b) the attempted collection is done in an arbitrary way.
- (4) For the purpose of clause (1) (b), an attempted collection by a police officer from an individual is done in an arbitrary way unless the officer has a reason that the officer can articulate that complies with all of the following:
1. The reason includes details about the individual that cause the officer to reasonably suspect that identifying the individual may contribute to or assist in an inquiry described in clause 1 (1) (a) or (b) or the gathering of information described in clause 1 (1) (c).
  2. The reason does not include either of the following:
    - i. that the individual has declined to answer a question from the officer which the individual is not legally required to answer, or
    - ii. that the individual has attempted or is attempting to discontinue interaction with the officer in circumstances in which the individual has the legal right to do so.
  3. The reason is not only that the individual is present in a high crime location.

#### **Duties to inform before attempting to collect information**

6. (1) A police officer shall not attempt to collect identifying information about an individual from the individual unless the police officer, in accordance with the procedures developed under section 13,
- (a) has informed the individual that he or she is not required to provide identifying information to the officer; and
  - (b) has informed the individual why the police officer is attempting to collect identifying information about the individual.
- (2) A police officer is not required to inform the individual under clause (1) (a) or (b) if the officer has a reason to believe that informing the individual under that clause might compromise the safety of an individual.
- (3) A police officer is not required to inform the individual under clause (1) (b) if the officer has a reason to believe that informing the individual under that clause,
- (a) would likely compromise an ongoing police investigation;
  - (b) might allow a confidential informant to be identified; or
  - (c) might disclose the identity of a person contrary to the law, including disclose the identity of a young person contrary to the Youth Criminal Justice Act (Canada).
- (4) A reason required under subsection (2) or (3) must be a reason the police officer can articulate and must include details relating to the particular circumstances.

#### **Document for individual**

7. (1) A police officer who attempts to collect identifying information about an individual from the individual shall,
- (a) offer to give the individual a document that provides a record of the attempt; and
  - (b) give the individual such a document if the individual indicates that he or she wants it.
- (2) A police officer is not required to comply with subsection (1) if the officer has a reason to believe that continuing to interact with the individual,
- (a) might compromise the safety of an individual; or
  - (b) might delay the officer from responding to another matter that should be responded to immediately.
- (3) A reason required under subsection (2) must be a reason the police officer can articulate and must include details relating to the particular circumstances.
- (4) The document required under subsection (1) shall contain at least the following information:
1. The officer's name and officer identification number and the date, time and location of the attempted collection.
  2. Information about how to contact the Independent Police Review Director.
  3. An explanation that the individual can request access to information about himself or herself that is in the custody or under the control of a police force, under the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act in the case of a municipal police force, or under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act in the case of the Ontario Provincial Police, and information about how to contact persons to whom such a request may be given.

#### **Police officer must record reason and other information**

8. A police officer who attempts to collect identifying information about an individual from the individual shall record the following:
1. The officer's reason for the attempted collection, including the details referred to in paragraph 1 of subsection 5 (4).
  2. Whether the individual was informed as required under clauses 6 (1) (a) and (b) or, if informing the individual under one of those clauses was not required under subsection 6 (2) or (3), the reason why that was not required.



3. Whether the individual was offered the document as required under clause 7 (1) (a) or, if offering the document was not required under subsection 7 (2), the reason why that was not required.
4. Whether the individual was given the document offered under clause 7 (1) (a) or, if giving the document was not required under clause 7 (1) (b) or subsection 7 (2), the reason why that was not required.
5. Such other information as the chief of police requires the officer to record.

#### **Chiefs of police must ensure training**

11. (1) A chief of police shall ensure that every police officer on his or her police force who attempts to collect identifying information about an individual from the individual, or who acts as the designate of the chief of police under section 9, has successfully completed the training required under this section within the previous 36 months.

(2) The training referred to in subsection (1) shall include training on the following topics:

1. The right of an individual not to provide information to a police officer, the limitations on this right and how to ensure that this right is respected.
2. The right of an individual to discontinue an interaction with a police officer, the limitations on this right and how to avoid unlawfully psychologically detaining an individual.
3. Bias awareness, discrimination and racism and how to avoid bias, discrimination and racism when providing police services.
4. The rights that individuals have to access information about themselves that is in the custody, or under the control, of a police force.
5. The initiation of interactions with members of the public.
6. This Regulation and its application.

(3) The training referred to in subsection (1) shall be provided at the Ontario Police College or by a trainer who has been trained, at the Ontario Police College, to provide the training referred to in subsection (1).

(4) The training referred to in subsection (1) shall be based on a curriculum approved by the Director of the Ontario Police College.

#### **Child and Family Services Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.11**

##### **Duty to Report**

##### **Duty to report child in need of protection**

72 (1) Despite the provisions of any other Act, if a person, including a person who performs professional or official duties with respect to children, has reasonable grounds to suspect one of the following, the person shall forthwith report the suspicion and the information on which it is based to a society:

1. The child has suffered physical harm, inflicted by the person having charge of the child or caused by or resulting from that person's,
  - i. failure to adequately care for, provide for, supervise or protect the child, or
  - ii. pattern of neglect in caring for, providing for, supervising or protecting the child.
2. There is a risk that the child is likely to suffer physical harm inflicted by the person having charge of the child or caused by or resulting from that person's,
  - i. failure to adequately care for, provide for, supervise or protect the child, or
  - ii. pattern of neglect in caring for, providing for, supervising or protecting the child.
3. The child has been sexually molested or sexually exploited, by the person having charge of the child or by another person where the person having charge of the child knows or should know of the possibility of sexual molestation or sexual exploitation and fails to protect the child.

Note: On a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, paragraph 3 is repealed by the Statutes of Ontario, 2008, chapter 21, subsection 3 (1) and the following substituted:

3. The child has been sexually molested or sexually exploited, including by child pornography, by the person having charge of the child or by another person where the person having charge of the child knows or should know of the possibility of sexual molestation or sexual exploitation and fails to protect the child.
4. There is a risk that the child is likely to be sexually molested or sexually exploited as described in paragraph 3.
5. The child requires medical treatment to cure, prevent or alleviate physical harm or suffering and the child's parent or the person having charge of the child does not provide, or refuses or is unavailable or unable to consent to, the treatment.
6. The child has suffered emotional harm, demonstrated by serious,
  - i. anxiety,
  - ii. depression,
  - iii. withdrawal,
  - iv. self-destructive or aggressive behaviour, or
  - v. delayed development,

and there are reasonable grounds to believe that the emotional harm suffered by the child results from the actions, failure to act or pattern of neglect on the part of the child's parent or the person having charge of the child.

7. The child has suffered emotional harm of the kind described in subparagraph i, ii, iii, iv or v of paragraph 6 and the child's parent or the person having charge of the child does not provide, or refuses or is unavailable or unable to consent to, services or treatment to remedy or alleviate the harm.

8. There is a risk that the child is likely to suffer emotional harm of the kind described in subparagraph i, ii, iii, iv or v of paragraph 6 resulting from the actions, failure to act or pattern of neglect on the part of the child's parent or the person having charge of the child.

9. There is a risk that the child is likely to suffer emotional harm of the kind described in subparagraph i, ii, iii, iv or v of paragraph 6 and that the child's parent or the person having charge of the child does not provide, or refuses or is unavailable or unable to consent to, services or treatment to prevent the harm.

10. The child suffers from a mental, emotional or developmental condition that, if not remedied, could seriously impair the child's development and the child's parent or the person having charge of the child does not provide, or refuses or is unavailable or unable to consent to, treatment to remedy or alleviate the condition.



11. The child has been abandoned, the child's parent has died or is unavailable to exercise his or her custodial rights over the child and has not made adequate provision for the child's care and custody, or the child is in a residential placement and the parent refuses or is unable or unwilling to resume the child's care and custody.

12. The child is less than 12 years old and has killed or seriously injured another person or caused serious damage to another person's property, services or treatment are necessary to prevent a recurrence and the child's parent or the person having charge of the child does not provide, or refuses or is unavailable or unable to consent to, those services or treatment.

13. The child is less than 12 years old and has on more than one occasion injured another person or caused loss or damage to another person's property, with the encouragement of the person having charge of the child or because of that person's failure or inability to supervise the child adequately.

Note: On a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, section 72 is amended by the Statutes of Ontario, 2008, chapter 21, subsection 3 (2) by adding the following subsections:

#### **Retaliation against informant prohibited**

(1.5) No person shall dismiss, suspend, demote, discipline, harass, interfere with or otherwise disadvantage an informant under this section.

#### **Ongoing duty to report**

(2) A person who has additional reasonable grounds to suspect one of the matters set out in subsection (1) shall make a further report under subsection (1) even if he or she has made previous reports with respect to the same child.

Note: On a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, subsection (2) is repealed by the Statutes of Ontario, 2008, chapter 21, subsection 3 (3) and the following substituted:

#### **Ongoing duty to report**

(2) A person who has additional reasonable grounds to suspect one of the matters set out in subsection (1) or to believe that a representation or material is, or might be, child pornography under subsection (1.1) shall make a further report under subsection (1) or (1.1) even if he or she has made previous reports with respect to the same child.

#### **Person must report directly**

(3) A person who has a duty to report a matter under subsection (1) or (2) shall make the report directly to the society and shall not rely on any other person to report on his or her behalf.

Note: On a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, subsection (3) is repealed by the Statutes of Ontario, 2008, chapter 21, subsection 3 (3) and the following substituted:

#### **Person to report directly**

(3) A person who has a duty to report under subsection (1) or (2) shall make the report directly to the society, a person who has a duty to report under subsection (1.1) shall make the report directly to any organization, agency or person designated by regulation to receive such reports, and such persons shall not rely on any other person to report on their behalf.

Duty to report does not apply to older children

(3.1) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply in respect of a child who is 16 or 17 years old, but a person may make a report under subsection (1) or (2) in respect of a child who is 16 or 17 years old if either a circumstance or condition described in paragraphs 1 to 11 of subsection (1) or a prescribed circumstance or condition exists. 2017, c. 14, Sched. 2, s. 13.

#### **Offence**

(4) A person referred to in subsection (5) is guilty of an offence if,

(a) he or she contravenes subsection (1) or (2) by not reporting a suspicion; and

(b) the information on which it was based was obtained in the course of his or her professional or official duties.

Note: On a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, section 72 is amended by the Statutes of Ontario, 2008, chapter 21, subsection 3 (4) by adding the following subsections:

#### **Same**

(4.1) A person is guilty of an offence if the person fails to report information as required under subsection (1.1).

#### **Same**

(4.2) A person is guilty of an offence if the person,

(a) discloses the identity of an informant in contravention of subsection (1.4); or

(b) dismisses, suspends, demotes, disciplines, harasses, interferes with or otherwise disadvantages an informant in contravention of subsection (1.5).

#### **Same**

(5) Subsection (4) applies to every person who performs professional or official duties with respect to children including,

(a) a health care professional, including a physician, nurse, dentist, pharmacist and psychologist;

(b) a teacher, person appointed to a position designated by a board of education as requiring an early childhood educator, school principal, social worker, family counsellor, youth and recreation worker, and operator or employee of a child care centre or home child care agency or provider of licensed child care within the meaning of the Child Care and Early Years Act, 2014;

(b.1) a religious official, including a priest, a rabbi and a member of the clergy;

(b.2) a mediator and an arbitrator;

(c) a peace officer and a coroner;

(d) a solicitor; and

(e) a service provider and an employee of a service provider.

#### **Same**

(6) In clause (5) (b),

"youth and recreation worker" does not include a volunteer.

#### **Same**

(6.1) A director, officer or employee of a corporation who authorizes, permits or concurs in a contravention of an offence under subsection (4) by an employee of the corporation is guilty of an offence.

Note: On a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, subsection (6.1) is repealed by the Statutes of Ontario, 2008, chapter 21, subsection 3 (5) and the following substituted:

#### **Same**

(6.1) A director, officer or employee of a corporation who authorizes, permits or concurs in a contravention of an offence under subsection (4) or (4.1) by an employee of the corporation is guilty of an offence.

**Same**

(6.2) A person convicted of an offence under subsection (4) or (6.1) is liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000.

Note: On a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, subsection (6.2) is repealed by the Statutes of Ontario, 2008, chapter 21, subsection 3 (6) and the following substituted:

**Penalty**

(6.2) A person convicted of an offence under subsection (4), (4.1), (4.2) or (6.1) is liable to a fine of not more than \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years, or to both.

Section overrides privilege

(7) This section applies although the information reported may be confidential or privileged, and no action for making the report shall be instituted against a person who acts in accordance with this section unless the person acts maliciously or without reasonable grounds for the suspicion.

Exception: solicitor client privilege

(8) Nothing in this section abrogates any privilege that may exist between a solicitor and his or her client.

**Conflict**

(9) This section prevails despite anything in the Personal Health Information Protection Act, 2004.

Note: On a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, the Act is amended by the Statutes of Ontario, 2008, chapter 21, section 4 by adding the following section:

Action by organization receiving report of child pornography

72.0.1 (1) An organization, agency or person that obtains information on child pornography under subsection 72 (1.1) shall review the report and, if it reasonably believes that the representation or material is or might be child pornography, it shall report the matter to a society or a law enforcement agency, or to both as necessary.

**Annual report**

(2) The organization, agency or person shall prepare and submit to the Minister an annual report with respect to its activities and actions relating to information it obtains on child pornography, and the Minister shall submit the report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council and then table the report in the Assembly if it is in session or, if not, at the next session.

**Duty of society**

72.1 (1) A society that obtains information that a child in its care and custody is or may be suffering or may have suffered abuse shall forthwith report the information to a Director.

**Definition**

(2) In this section and sections 73 and 75,

"to suffer abuse", when used in reference to a child, means to be in need of protection within the meaning of clause 37 (2) (a), (c), (e), (f), (f.1) or (h).

**Duty to report child's death**

72.2 A person or society that obtains information that a child has died shall report the information to a coroner if,

(a) a court made an order under this Act denying access to the child by a parent of the child or making the access subject to supervision;

(b) on the application of a society, a court varied the order to grant the access or to make it no longer subject to supervision; and

(c) the child subsequently died as a result of a criminal act committed by a parent or family member who had custody or charge of the child at the time of the act.

**WITNESSES:**

TBA

**EVIDENCE:**

- 1) DVD video/audio footage: TBA
- 2) CRIMINAL INFORMATION
- 3) Emails