

FORM 4A
Courts of Justice Act
GENERAL HEADING OF DOCUMENTS — ACTIONS

(Court file no.)

ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE

BETWEEN:

Anthony Gagliardi

Plaintiff

and

Detective **John Obrovac** (#1166),
Police Chief **Bryan MacCulloch**, Deputy Police Chief **Bill Fordy**, Deputy Police Chief
Brett Flynn, **Chris Healey** - Inspector, **Cindy White** - Superintendant, **Darrin Forbes** -
Inspector, **James McCaffery** - Inspector, **John Vujasic** - Staff Sergeant,
Kim McAllister - Staff Sergeant, **Marco Giannico** - Inspector,
Rob LaPlante - Staff Sergeant, **Shawn Dowd** - Inspector,
James Mackay - Inspector
in their private capacities.

Police Chief **Eric Girt**, Deputy Chief **Ryan Diodati**,
Deputy Chief **Frank Bergen**, Commander-in-charge Supt. **Deborah Clark**,
Inspector **Scott Rastin**, Commander-in-charge Supt. **Mike Worster**,
Inspector **Glenn Bullock**, Commander-in-charge Supt. **William Mason**,
Inspector **Paul Hamilton**
in their private capacities.

POLICE CHIEF MARK SAUNDERS,
DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF SHAWNA COXON, DEPUTY CHIEF BARBARA McLEAN,
DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF JAMES RAMER, DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF PETER YUEN
in their private capacities.

Defendant

STATEMENT OF CLAIM (Title of document)

(Text of document)

(For the title of the proceeding in the case of a,

- (a) counterclaim against a person who is not already a party to the main action, follow Form 27B;
- (b) third or subsequent party claim in an action, follow Form 29A in all documents in the main action and the third or subsequent party action;
- (c) garnishment, follow Form 60H; or
- (d) mortgage action in which defendants are added on a reference, follow Form 64N.

FORM 14A
Courts of Justice Act
STATEMENT OF CLAIM (GENERAL)
(General heading)

(Court seal)

STATEMENT OF CLAIM

TO THE DEFENDANT

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the plaintiff. The claim made against you is set out in the following pages.

IF YOU WISH TO DEFEND THIS PROCEEDING, you or an Ontario lawyer acting for you must prepare a statement of defence in Form 18A prescribed by the Rules of Civil Procedure, serve it on the plaintiff's lawyer or, where the plaintiff does not have a lawyer, serve it on the plaintiff, and file it, with proof of service in this court office, WITHIN TWENTY DAYS after this statement of claim is served on you, if you are served in Ontario.

If you are served in another province or territory of Canada or in the United States of America, the period for serving and filing your statement of defence is forty days. If you are served outside Canada and the United States of America, the period is sixty days.

Instead of serving and filing a statement of defence, you may serve and file a notice of intent to defend in Form 18B prescribed by the Rules of Civil Procedure. This will entitle you to ten more days within which to serve and file your statement of defence.

IF YOU FAIL TO DEFEND THIS PROCEEDING, JUDGMENT MAY BE GIVEN AGAINST YOU IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU. IF YOU WISH TO DEFEND THIS PROCEEDING BUT ARE UNABLE TO PAY LEGAL FEES, LEGAL AID MAY BE AVAILABLE TO YOU BY CONTACTING A LOCAL LEGAL AID OFFICE.

(Where the claim made is for money only, include the following:)

IF YOU PAY THE PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM, and \$ for costs, within the time for serving and filing your statement of defence you may move to have this proceeding dismissed by the court. If you believe the amount claimed for costs is excessive, you may pay the plaintiff's claim and \$400 for costs and have the costs assessed by the court.

TAKE NOTICE: THIS ACTION WILL AUTOMATICALLY BE DISMISSED if it has not been set down for trial or terminated by any means within five years after the action was commenced unless otherwise ordered by the court.

Date

Issued by

Local registrar

Address of
court office

.....

TO: Detective John Obrovac (#1166), Police Chief **Bryan MacCulloch**, Deputy Police Chief **Bill Fordy**, Deputy Police Chief **Brett Flynn**, **Chris Healey** - Inspector, **Cindy White** - Superintendent, **Darrin Forbes** - Inspector, **James McCaffery** - Inspector, **John Vujasic** - Staff Sergeant, **Kim McAllister** - Staff Sergeant, **Marco Giannico** - Inspector, **Rob LaPlante** - Staff Sergeant, **Shawn Dowd** - Inspector, **James Mackay** - Inspector -
in their private capacity.

TO: Police Chief **Eric Girt**, Deputy Chief **Ryan Diodati**, Deputy Chief **Frank Bergen**, Commander-in-charge Supt. **Deborah Clark**, Inspector **Scott Rastin**, Commander-in-charge Supt. **Mike Worster**, Inspector **Glenn Bullock**, Commander-in-charge Supt. **William Mason**, Inspector **Paul Hamilton** - *in their private capacities*.

TO: POLICE CHIEF MARK SAUNDERS, DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF SHAWNA COXON, DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF BARBARA McLEAN, DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF JAMES RAMER, DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF PETER YUEN - in their private capacity.

(In an action under the simplified procedure provided in Rule 76, add:) THIS ACTION IS BROUGHT AGAINST YOU UNDER THE SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE PROVIDED IN RULE 76 OF THE RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

CLAIM

1. The plaintiff claims:

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from Detective **JOHN OBROVAC** (#1166), and*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from POLICE CHIEF **MARK SAUNDERS**, and*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF **SHAWNA COXON**, and*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF **BARBARA McLEAN**, and*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF **JAMES RAMER**, and*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF **PETER YUEN**.*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from Police Chief **Bryan MacCulloch**, and*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from Deputy Police Chief **Bill Fordy**, and*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from Deputy Police Chief **Brett Flynn**, and*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from **Chris Healey** - Inspector.*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from **Cindy White** - Superintendent, and*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from **Darrin Forbes** - Inspector, and*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from **James McCaffery** - Inspector, and*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from **John Vujasic** - Staff Sergeant, and*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from **Kim McAllister** - Staff Sergeant, and*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from **Marco Giannico** - Inspector, and*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from **Rob LaPlante** - Staff Sergeant, and*

*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from **Shawn Dowd** - Inspector, and*

\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from **James Mackay** - Inspector.

\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from Police Chief **Eric Girt**, *and*

\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from Deputy Chief **Ryan Diodati**, *and*

\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from Deputy Chief **Frank Bergen**, *and*

\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from Commander-in-charge Supt. **Deborah Clark**, *and*

\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from Inspector **Scott Rastin**, *and*

\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from Commander-in-charge Supt. **Mike Worster**, *and*

\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from Inspector **Glenn Bullock**, *and*

\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from Commander-in-charge Supt. **William Mason**, *and*

\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from Inspector **Paul Hamilton**

(Then set out in separate, consecutively numbered paragraphs each allegation of material fact relied on to substantiate the claim.)

(Where the statement of claim is to be served outside Ontario without a court order, set out the facts and the specific provisions of Rule 17 relied on in support of such service.)

(Date of issue)

Anthony Gagliardi
332 - 195 Wellington Street South
Hamilton, Ontario

(Name, address and telephone number of lawyer or plaintiff)

RCP-E 14A (June 9, 2014)

CLAIM INDEX

TAB 1. Amount of claim;

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CLAIM

TAB 1. As elaborated in further detail, the Plaintiff claims compensatory, consequential, general, punitive, aggravated, and restitutional damages in tort in:

\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) plus costs from Detective John Obrovac (#1166), and
\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) plus costs from POLICE CHIEF **MARK SAUNDERS**,
and
*\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) plus costs from DEPUTY CHIEF **SHAWNA COXON**, and
\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) plus costs from DEPUTY CHIEF **BARBARA McLEAN**, and
\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) plus costs from DEPUTY CHIEF **JAMES RAMER**. and
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\$5,000,000 (five million dollars) PLUS COSTS from Inspector **Paul Hamilton**

for breach of fiduciary and statutory duties causing mental distress,
emotional pain, anguish, grief, anxiety, extreme stress, fear, humiliation,

damage to self-confidence, loss of income, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of fundamental rights and freedoms without being "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED", living in fear, for creating fear to approach or be approached by Police Officers by not safeguarding rights, and more, caused by the Defendants conduct.

The criteria for an emergency declaration under 7.0.1 (3) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.9 was not "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" by any authority.

The canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection.html#a4 website updated daily by the Government of Canada, showed no need at all for an emergency to be declared.

There was no COVID-19 isolation and purification nor any victims associated with any disease. There was no sworn proof of anything.

Section 7.0.1 (3) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act was not "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED".

Section 7.0.1 (3) 1 of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act was not "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED".

Section 7.0.1 (3) 1i of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act was not "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" . It was not "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" that resources normally available could not be relied on.

Section 7.0.1 (3) 1ii of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act was not "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" . It was not "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" that resources would be insufficiently effective.

Section 7.0.1 (3) 1iii of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act was not "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" . It was not "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" that there was a serious risk of delay to ascertain the resources.

The Defendants failed to question authority, in the presence of easily and widely available information posted by citizen journalists, especially since it would be and has been obvious if one looked honestly and prudently at the fear mongering, the endless COVID-19 brainwashing terms used so as to prevent the public from thinking rationally. The Defendants failed to protect rights and freedoms.

In the absence of factual information to "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFY" the lockdown, the Defendants failed to question authority.

It was never acceptable to just follow orders with such a magnitude of harm. "The cure is worse than the disease." Section 7.0.2 (3) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act was violated in an extreme way. We have learned from the NAZI's.

7.0.2 (3) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act was violated as the order was severely intrusive.

TAB 2. The Plaintiff further claims:

- a. Damages for out-of-pocket expenses, including legal costs, that the Plaintiff has or will incur as a result of the Defendant's deliberate harmful conduct; pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on all amounts awarded, in accordance with the Courts of Justice Act;
- b. Any and all public/private interest remedies, that the Plaintiff may request and this Honourable Court deems to be appropriate under the circumstances.

The Involved Parties:

TAB 3. The Defendants including the Police, the Plaintiff, the Premier of Ontario, and the majority of the public at large, terrified children, terrified healthy adults, terrified seniors, businesses forced to close, and persons forced out of their job, creating massive financial hardships and threatening the Canadian financial and economic system.

Background

TAB 4. Rights and Freedoms affected by the Defendants:

- a) Emergency declaration;
- b) Rights and freedoms not safeguarded.

TAB 4 a) Emergency declaration

On March 17, 2020, Ontario Premier Doug Ford declared an emergency under section 7.0.1 (1) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act.

Within 72 hours, the Lieutenant Governor in Council verified the emergency as per section 7.0.1 (2) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act.

The emergency order is good for 14 days as per section 7.0.7 (1) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act.

The original March 17, 2020 declaration of emergency is automatically terminated at the end of the 14th day, which is March 31, 2020 as per section 7.0.7 (1) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act.

On March 30, 2020, the Lieutenant Governor in Council ordered an extension of the emergency for one further period of no more than 14 days as per section 7.0.7 (2) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act with a maximum termination date of April 14, 2020.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council can no longer use authority to extend the emergency. Only the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Premier, may by resolution extend the period of an emergency for additional periods of no more than 28 days as per section 7.0.7 (3) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act. This brings us to May 12, 2020.

On May 12, 2020, the Assembly extended the emergency for a further 3 weeks, which would lead to a termination date of June 2, 2020.

All information subject to the emergency order must be used to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of the emergency and for no other

purpose as per section 7.0.2 (7) 1 of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act.

There is abundant information regarding fraudulent COVID19 death certificates, visibly empty hospitals, empty hospital waiting rooms, empty test centers, empty hospital parking lots, and other information that indisputably discount and negate the need for an emergency.

The Defendants neglected to validate what mainstream media and the Premier was reporting, and failed to receive and/or acknowledge what citizen journalists reported from hospitals, hospital test centers, waiting rooms, and parking lots. Defendants failed to act in good faith by accepting the irresponsible manner in which mainstream media reported about COVID-19.

The Defendants failed to take all reasonable care to safeguard the fundamental rights and freedoms as was their duty under (section 7.0.2 (1) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act)

The Defendants failed to use this conflicting information to safeguard fundamental rights and freedoms.

Mainstream media information conflicts with information discovered by citizen journalists. The Defendants and the Premier failed to reconcile this conflicting information.

The Defendants, in the absence of due diligence, and absence of reasonable prudence, enforced a lockdown by the Premier and Lieutenant Governor that was not "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" in a manner that is subject to the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* according to Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.9 Section 7.0.2 (1)

The Defendants went along to get along.

The Defendants failed to receive and or investigate empty waiting rooms in hospitals, which failed to DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFY any need for an emergency order.

The criteria for an emergency declaration under 7.0.1 (3) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.9 was not "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" by any authority.

The canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection.html#a4 website updated daily by the Government of Canada, showed no need at all for an emergency to be declared.

There was no COVID-19 isolation and purification nor any victims associated with any disease. There was no sworn proof of anything.

Section 7.0.1 (3) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act was not "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED".

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Section 7.0.1 (3) 1iii of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act was not "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" . It was not "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" that there was a serious risk of delay to ascertain the resources.

The Defendants failed to question authority, in the presence of easily and widely available information posted by citizen journalists, especially since it would be and has been obvious if one looked honestly and prudently at the fear mongering, the endless COVID-19 brainwashing terms used so as to prevent the public from thinking rationally. The Defendants failed to protect rights and freedoms.

In the absence of factual information to "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFY" the lockdown, the Defendants failed to question authority.

It was never acceptable to just follow orders with such a magnitude of harm. "The cure is worse than the disease." Section 7.0.2 (3) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act was violated in an extreme way. We have learned from the NAZI's.

7.0.2 (3) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act was violated as the order was severely intrusive.

Any emergency declaration can be disallowed by the Assembly under section 7.0.9 of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act.

Per section 7.0.10 of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act, the Premier shall table a report in respect of the emergency in the

Assembly within 120 days after the termination of an emergency declared. This also requires the Premier to report all information regarding empty hospitals, empty hospital waiting rooms, empty test centers, empty hospital parking lots, fraudulent death certificates, and COVID-19 tests that are unreliable.

The Premier shall include in the report an explanation of how the order met the criteria for making the order, and how the order satisfied the limitations set out in subsection 7.0.2 (3), and an explanation as to why he (The Premier) considered it necessary to make the emergency order.

The report shall be tabled within 120 days after the end of a long lockdown, that was not "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED", and which the Defendants failed to secure and safeguard the fundamental rights and freedoms, and public health and safety including psychological risks of people being isolated, harm in wearing masks, extreme stress, job loss, food chain supply risks, suicides, domestic violence, child abuse, etc.

Section 7.0.11 of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act mentions offences and duties as well as liability. The Defendants failed to do their duty by not receiving or acknowledging or verifying information reported by citizen journalists and police officers about empty hospitals,

empty hospital waiting rooms, empty test centers, empty hospital parking lots, fraudulent death certificates, unreliable COVID-19 testing methods and test results.

Section 7.1 (1) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act authorizes those who misrepresented the information that caused the lockdown to be extended, can be liable through the Office of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Section 11 of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act allows the CROWN to be liable for all damages. The Defendants did not act to safeguard fundamental rights and freedoms as per section 1 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Defendants acted outside of statutory authority and are privately liable. Case law - Supreme Court of Canada - Roncarell v. Duplesis. Ignoring empty hospitals, etc., is an act of bad faith and negligence and the Defendants are privately liable.

Section 12 of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act states a municipality can sue the Crown or Solicitor General, and Police Officers, for negligence - i.e. not safeguarding the fundamental rights and freedoms

guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Human Rights Code as per section 1.2 of the Police Services Act.

The Plaintiff has been denied "freedom of assembly" among other rights and freedoms, without being "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" as per section 1 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Defendants are privately liable as they acted privately, and outside of statutory authority.

Section 52 of the Charter states the primacy of the Charter, and it was violated by the Defendants.

TAB 4 b) Rights and freedoms not safeguarded

Inhuman Act on Civilian Populations

People are sick, and people do die, but the authorities and especially the Defendants failed to verify that anything was "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" to protect us from those who had to "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFY". Instead they used fear, emotions, intimidation, and hearsay as evidence or fact. Feelings are not facts, and feelings are not EVIDENCE. This is a NARCISSISTIC ABUSE ON A CIVILIAN POPULATION.

Borders restrictions and the freedom to leave Canada have been violated per a section 6 (1) of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The lockdown violates the necessity and right of business owners, and persons they employ, to gain a livelihood per section 6 (2) of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Forced business closures led to loss of retail business, and personal income, destroying lives and the Canadian economy, posing great risk to all including the Plaintiff, in violation of 6 (2) of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Self isolation and social distancing violate the right to liberty - per section 7 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Engineered or otherwise created food shortages, and supply chain restrictions violate security of the person per section 7 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Censorship violates the right to the security of the person by depriving and blocking access to the truth per section 7 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Self isolation violates the right to not be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned - per section 9 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Fear mongering without evidence is cruel treatment per section 12 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Section 31 states nothing in this Charter extends the legislative powers of any body or authority.

Self isolation is not voluntary according the principles stated in a Supreme Court decision - Dedman v. Queen. Having regard to the authority and coercive character of government officials, submission is not voluntary.

Forced self isolation weakens the immune system increasing vulnerability to influenza subsets and other diseases, and risks mental health consequences including suicide, in violation of section 7 and section 9 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Extensive randomized controlled trial (RCT) studies, and meta-analysis reviews of RCT studies, all show that masks do not work to prevent respiratory influenza-like illnesses, or respiratory illnesses believed to be transmitted by droplets and aerosol particles. Strong recommendations for retailer staff and shoppers to wear face masks violate section 7 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The Defendants, in violation of section 1.2 of The Police Services Act, Ontario failed to safeguard the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and Human Rights Code documented above.

The Defendants failed to ensure or verify 'DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED' cause for the COVID19 lockdown, escalating and prolonging loss of rights freedoms.

The Prime Minister of Canada, Provincial and Territorial Premiers, Medical Officers, and Health Officials failed to "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFY" that COVID-19 was scientifically isolated in accordance with Koch's postulates, a set of universally acknowledged medical research rules for identifying contagious agents. Therefore, the Defendants failed to safeguard the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and the Human Rights Code.

The Prime Minister of Canada, Provincial and Territorial Premiers, Medical Officers, and Health Officials failed to provide the names of patients who died 'from' COVID19 separate from patients with life threatening preconditions who died 'with' COVID19. Therefore, the Defendants failed to safeguard fundamental rights guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and the Human Rights Code by neglecting to verify the names of patients, and fraudulent death certificates.

In violation of Constitution Act, 1982 Part 1 Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Prime Minister of Canada, Provincial and Territorial

Premiers, Medical Officers, and Health Officials neglected to receive and acknowledge police reports, and numerous citizen journalist's videos of empty hospitals, empty hospital waiting rooms, test centers, hospital parking lots, parked ambulances and ambulance drivers waiting outside hospitals, all of which fail to DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFY lockdown, forced business closures, loss of retail sales, loss of employment income, installing barriers between retail cashiers and the public, forcing the use of toxic hand sanitizer with endocrine disrupting BPA, forcing shoppers into pens inside and outside retail stores lined up like cattle, self-isolation, social distancing, contact tracing, and recommendations that retail staff and customers risk their health by wearing face masks, and the Defendants failed to safeguard the rights and freedoms set out in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Human Rights Code.

The Defendants failed to safeguard freedom of the press. A video titled "Plandemic: The Hidden Agenda behind COVID19" by Dr. Judy Mikovits was uploaded by many in Ontario, and then quickly taken down, restricting freedom of the private citizen press.

Ranking police officers, up to the Chief of Police, induced or attempt to induce misconduct on police officers, violating Section 80 and 81 of The

Police Services Act, Ontario. It is widely known that Police Officers are following orders in order to keep their job, or not suffer a punishment. The Defendants committed misconduct, leading to economic disaster totalling in the billions of dollars.

The police and in particular the Defendants disobeyed and continue to disobey Section 1.2 Police Services Act, Ontario by withholding services, not safeguarding fundamental rights and freedoms.

The Defendants neglected and continue to neglect acknowledging absence of overwhelming COVID-19 emergency cases in hospitals, and other evidence from doctors pressured to record COVID-19 on a death certificate despite death from dominant pre-conditions.

The Defendants who disobeyed their statutory duties and acted outside statutory authority are privately liable.

Essential services discrimination - liquor store/church, etc. Violation of section 15 of the Charter - violating equal benefit and protection of the law.

The Plaintiff and healthy Canadians are deprived of equal protection and equal benefit of the law by the lockdown. Fundamental freedom of belief, thought, religion/worship and conscience are deprived. "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" disclosure was never disclosed and the Defendants failed to safeguard the Charter. Instead, fear and panic are rampant.

Since the Defendants violated section 41 of the Police Services Act, and subsequently the Police Officers are not safeguarding the fundamental rights and freedoms, the OPP have the responsibility under section 5.1 (1) of the Police Services Act to safeguard rights and freedoms.

In effect, the Defendants are withholding services. This is misconduct.

Due process has not been DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED. There has never been notarized, sworn COVID-19 information used to affect freedoms.

Defendants are in violation of section 80 of the Police Services Act. This is failing to obey a statute, which is a criminal code violation, section 126 of the Canadian Criminal Code.

People are sick from the junk food and terrible lifestyles that ruin one's immune system.

The focus needed to be to strengthen immune systems with food, not toxins. SO, from the beginning of this lockdown to this very moment, there has never been a verifiable case of someone sick due to the fear mongering reasons stated – not one certified, sworn under oath, and presented to the public at large, and verifiable by anyone.

"DEMONSTRABLY" means to show in a way that is clearly apparent.

We have seen lies about the hospitals and test centers. Many videos are now taken down from YOUTUBE and FACEBOOK. Talking about the extremely high frequency communication systems being installed during the LOCKDOWN seems to also be TABOO. The 60Ghz frequencies affect how OXYGEN bonds. Oxygen is related to the lungs, as well as HEMOGLOBIN. If you affect that, there will be health issues.

Nothing, from the beginning of this lockdown has been "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED". There are no sworn cases, and there is no risk as fear mongered. No proof, just fear mongering words, an inhumane act on a civilian population - this is the definition of a Crime Against Humanity. All of this was done in front of the Defendants.

Dr. Andrew Kaufman stated: The burden of proof that viruses cause disease is on those who propose that theory.

The burden of proof that an emergency exists is on those who propose that theory.

Fear mongering without evidence is cruel treatment.

DRAFT

TAB 5.**Virus background:**

Viruses, of which there are many descriptions because there are different actions: from somatids (as toolboxes) for DNA or RNA repair created by the 16 stage pleomorphic particles in the blood, bacterial phages as shock proteins to preserve the bacterial DNA material when they die suddenly (caused also by adding to Petrie dishes via preparation methods for PCR (polymerase chain reaction); acting as detergents to clean and remove toxins from the body, may accompany these processes in small amounts.

People with immune deficiencies should take self-responsibility for their health instead of staying victims expecting other people to 'protect them'.

However, viruses will only become prominent when all these other processes have been largely killed due to: Environmental toxicity, pollution, EMF, chemical inundation, poor air quality, poor water quality, poor food quality, nutritional deficiencies, wrong combination or choice of foods, medical treatment such as antibiotics and medications.

When a body has a high degree of toxicity, bacteria feeding upon that toxic dead matter and tissue will be poisoned to death.

When the body is at such a point of systemic toxicity, where bacterial levels and all living microbes in the body have been diminished or killed

due to the above reasons, the body will call upon the help of viruses to help cleanse itself.

When the body cannot utilize milder methods, such as a cold (usually bacterial), it will utilize the help of non-living protein solvents which are known as viruses. I will show why this is the only logical answer.

Viruses help consume and eliminate substances into small particles that can then be expelled via mucous membranes, out through the skin, or through the intestinal tract.

Cells produce viruses when their tissues are so toxic that phagocytes, parasites, bacteria, and fungi cannot help cleanse, repair and regenerate their tissues and fluids.

Science states, incorrectly without proof, that viruses originate outside the body, then 'hijack' the RNA or DNA of the cell, and then replicate whilst attacking cells indiscriminately.

If this were true, viruses would replicate endlessly, eventually attacking all healthy cells, but they do not.

We know that antibodies, a type of white blood cell, regulates the virus.

There exists no video evidence of viruses hijacking cells, except for 3D renders, and animations based on theory.

You do not CATCH viruses...but you can be injected with them and this causes the process of elimination of said particles with SYMPTOMS, which is the bodily method to remove the wastes. Non-self entities, foreign bodies, must be rigorously removed by the body."

- NOT CONTAGIOUS. STOP SHAMING PEOPLE FOR NOT SELF-ISOLATING.

Their testing methods and science are beyond flawed and they even ADMIT IT.

A German doctor recently went into the house of someone where they all had tested positive for it (COVID-19). He tested all of their surfaces - everything in the house - they were looking for this COVID-19 and couldn't find it anywhere. It doesn't exist on surfaces. It's ridiculous. It couldn't possibly exist on surfaces. It's immediate that that "exosome" or that particle, the second it hits air, it dissolves. It's done, it's over. You'll find it in waterways, in oceans. You can find it in rivers where it can survive. You can find it in animals - all kinds of animals - because it's your own particles, and that's the joke about strains right? "OH WAIT - IT'S MUTATED - IT'S MUTATED NOW. WE GOT THIS STRAIN - WE GOT THAT

STRAIN". If you pull up the strain map of COVID-19 you know where it started - in China - all this kind of stuff --- it's always going to be different depending on the area because everybody's a little bit different. It's because we're making the particle and of course it's going - they're saying - "it's mutating", but it's not. It's just that our individual cells are making it a little bit different because we're all a little bit different. And the 5G now, I think in China, was something special happened, because I think they're on purpose culling their herd there, and getting rid of a lot of people because they have a high population. So I think they turned on 5G, they had already incinerator pollution, they already had a lot of people on nutritional deficiency, and they just had vaccinated their population pretty heavily, so that's a recipe for disaster right there.

Do flies come to garbage? of course, but did flies make the garbage? NO, but they'll break it down, and if you are inflamed to the max, you already got your own thing going on. You already got full of bacteria, because they're in activity mode breaking down your wastes for you. **When the body cannot utilize milder methods, such as a cold (usually bacterial), it will utilize the help of non-living protein solvents which are known as viruses.**

Also, Dr. James Hildreth, MD, - a former HIV researcher, says "a virus is fully an exosome in every sense of the word....."

What induces EXOSOMES? Toxic substances, stress (fear), cancer, ionizing radiation, infection, injury, immune response, asthma, diseases, electromagnetic radiation...

This makes RATIONAL SENSE.

So, you need to eat healthy and live clean pretty much all the time.

DRAFT

TAB 6. Defendant's and subsequently the Police did not safeguard Fundamental Rights and Freedoms as per Police Services Act Ontario, section 1 especially in the absence of sworn, certified evidence of COVID-19 purification and isolation. Restricting fundamental rights and freedoms was never "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" as required under the Constitution Act, 1982, PART 1, section 1 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Defendants are also hereby accused of committing misconduct under the Ontario Police Services Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P15. Defendants are also hereby accused of disobeying a statute, a violation of section 126 of the Canadian Criminal Code.

Political figures and possibly the mainstream media seem to be making up their own laws, in violation of section 31 of the Charter. The Defendants failed to safeguard the fundamental rights and freedoms by allowing this.

The acts of misconduct are preventing the Police from doing their duty.

TAB 7. Laws violated:

- a) Constitution Act, 1982 - Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- b) Ontario Police Services Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.15
- c) The Criminal Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. C-46)
- d) Canadian Human Rights Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. H-6)
- e) Human Rights Code, R.S.O. 1990, c H.19
- f) Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. R-10)
- g) Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.E.9
- h) Canadian Bill of Rights (S.C. 1960, c. 44)
- i) Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act (S.C. 2000, c. 24)

TAB 7 a)

Constitution Act, 1982 - Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

PART VII

GENERAL

Primacy of Constitution of Canada:

Section 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 ACT, 1982, PART I, THE CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS:

Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law:

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 - 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 Rights:

Mobility of citizens:

Section 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:

Life, liberty and security of person

Section 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.

Detention or imprisonment

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

Treatment or punishment:

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

Equality Rights:

Equality before and under law and equal protection and benefit of law:

Section 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.

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.

Legislative powers not extended

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

Police Services Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.15

Declaration of principles:

Section 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.**
3. The need for co-operation between the providers of police services and the communities they serve.
4. The importance of respect for victims of crime and understanding of their needs.
5. The need for sensitivity to the pluralistic, multiracial and multicultural character of Ontario society.
6. The need to ensure that police forces are representative of the communities they serve.

Solicitor General - Administration of Act:

Section 3 (2) The Solicitor General shall,

- (a) monitor police forces to ensure that adequate and effective police services are provided at the municipal and provincial levels;
- (b) monitor boards and police forces to ensure that they comply with prescribed standards of service or standards established under the Police Record Checks Reform Act, 2015;
- (d) develop and promote programs to enhance professional police practices, standards and training;
- (e) conduct a system of inspection and review of police forces across Ontario;
- (f) assist in the co-ordination of police services;

Police services in municipalities:

Section 4 (1) Every municipality to which this subsection applies shall provide adequate and effective police services in accordance with its needs.

Core police services:

(2) Adequate and effective police services must include, at a minimum, all of the following police services:

1. Crime prevention.
2. Law enforcement.
3. Assistance to victims of crime.
4. Public order maintenance.
5. Emergency response.

Infrastructure for police services:

(3) In providing adequate and effective police services, a municipality shall be responsible for providing all the infrastructure and administration necessary for providing such services, including vehicles, boats, equipment, communication devices, buildings and supplies.

If municipality fails to provide police services:

Section 5.1 (1) If a municipality does not provide police services by one of the ways set out in section 5, the Ontario Provincial Police shall provide police services to the municipality.

Special areas, services by O.P.P.

Section 13 (1) If, because of the establishment of a business or for any other reason, special circumstances or abnormal conditions in an area make it inequitable, in the Solicitor General's opinion, to impose the responsibility for police services on a municipality or on the Province, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may designate the area as a special area. Agreement for provision of police services by O.P.P.:

(2) The person who operates the business or owns the special area shall enter into an agreement with the Solicitor General for the provision of police services by the Ontario Provincial Police for the special area.

Ontario Provincial Police - Commissioner:

Section 17 (1) There shall be a Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police who shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Functions:

(2) Subject to the Solicitor General's direction, the Commissioner has the general control and administration of the Ontario Provincial Police and the employees connected with it.

(PSA) - PART IV

POLICE OFFICERS AND OTHER POLICE STAFF,

Duties of chief of police:

Section 41 (1) **The duties of a chief of police include,**

- (a) in the case of a municipal police force, **administering the police force and overseeing its operation** in accordance with the objectives, priorities and policies established by the board under subsection 31 (1);
- (b) **ensuring that members of the police force carry out their duties in accordance with this Act and the regulations and in a manner that reflects the needs of the community, and that discipline is maintained in the police force;**
- (c) ensuring that the police force provides community-oriented police services;
- (d) administering the complaints system in accordance with Part V.

Power to disclose personal information

(1.1) Despite any other Act, a chief of police, or a person designated by him or her for the purpose of this subsection, may disclose personal information about an individual in accordance with the regulations.

Purpose of disclosure

(1.2) Any disclosure made under subsection (1.1) shall be for one or more of the following purposes:

1. Protection of the public.
2. Protection of victims of crime.
3. Keeping victims of crime informed of the law enforcement, judicial or correctional processes relevant to the crime that affected them.
4. Law enforcement.
5. Correctional purposes.
6. Administration of justice.
7. Enforcement of and compliance with any federal or provincial Act, regulation or government program.
8. Keeping the public informed of the law enforcement, judicial or correctional processes respecting any individual.

Duties of police officer:

Section 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 and other offenders and others who may lawfully be taken into custody;
- (e) laying charges and participating in prosecutions;
- (f) executing warrants that are to be executed by police officers and performing related duties;
- (g) performing the lawful duties that the chief of police assigns;
- (h) in the case of a municipal police force and in the case of an agreement under section 10 (agreement for provision of police services by O.P.P.), enforcing municipal by-laws;
- (i) completing the prescribed training. Power to act throughout Ontario

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

Powers and duties of common law constable

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

Criteria for hiring

Section 43 (1) No person shall be appointed as a police officer unless he or she,

- (a) is a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident of Canada;
- (b) is at least eighteen years of age;

- (c) is physically and mentally able to perform the duties of the position, having regard to his or her own safety and the safety of members of the public;
- (d) is of good moral character and habits; and
- (e) has successfully completed at least four years of secondary school education or its equivalent.

Misconduct:

Section 80 (1) A police officer is guilty of misconduct if he or she,
(f) contravenes section 81 (inducing misconduct, withholding services);

Inducing misconduct and withholding services:

Section 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.

Withholding services:

(2) No member of a police force shall withhold his or her services.

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.

Consent of Solicitor General

(4) No prosecution shall be instituted under this section without the consent of the Solicitor General.

Emergencies:

Section 55 (1) In an emergency, the Solicitor General may make an agreement with the Crown in right of Canada or of another province or with any of its agencies for the provision of police services.

Section 135 (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations,

1. prescribing standards for police services;

1.1 establishing and governing standards concerning the adequacy and effectiveness of police services, including prescribing methods for monitoring and evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of police services against such standards;

The Criminal Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. C-46)

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.

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.

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.

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

Disturbing religious worship or certain meetings

176 (2) Every one who willfully 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.

TAB 7 d)

Canadian Human Rights Act (R.S.C. , 1985, c. H-6)

Purpose of Act:

Section 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.

TAB 7 e)

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 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;

And Whereas these principles have been confirmed in Ontario by a number of enactments of the Legislature and it is desirable to revise and extend the protection of human rights in Ontario;

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

PART I

FREEDOM FROM DISCRIMINATION

Services:

Section 1 - Every person has a right to equal treatment with respect to services, goods and facilities, without discrimination....

TAB 7 f)

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. R-10)

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;

TAB 7 g)

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

Definitions

7 In sections 7.0.1 to 7.0.11,

"animal" means a domestic animal or bird or an animal or bird that is wild by nature that is in captivity; ("animal")

"Commissioner of Emergency Management" means the person appointed from time to time by order in council as the Commissioner of Emergency Management; ("commissaire à la gestion des situations d'urgence")

"municipality" includes a local board of a municipality, a district social services administration board and, despite subsection 6 (2) of the *Northern Services Boards Act*, a local services board; ("municipalité")

"necessary goods, services and resources" includes food, water, electricity, fossil fuels, clothing, equipment, transportation and medical services and supplies. ("denrées, services et ressources nécessaires")

Declaration of emergency

7.0.1 (1) Subject to subsection (3), the Lieutenant Governor in Council or the Premier, if in the Premier's opinion the urgency of the situation requires that an order be made immediately, may by order declare that an emergency exists throughout Ontario or in any part of Ontario.

Confirmation of urgent declaration

(2) An order of the Premier that declares an emergency is terminated after 72 hours unless the order is confirmed by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council before it terminates.

Criteria for declaration

(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.

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*.

Criteria for emergency orders

(2) During a declared emergency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make orders that the Lieutenant Governor in Council believes are necessary and essential in the circumstances to prevent, reduce or mitigate serious harm to persons or substantial damage to property, if in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council it is reasonable to believe that,

- (a) the harm or damage will be alleviated by an order; and
- (b) making an order is a reasonable alternative to other measures that might be taken to address the emergency.

Limitations on emergency order

- (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.

Emergency orders

(4) In accordance with subsection (2) and subject to the limitations in subsection (3), the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make orders in respect of the following:

1. Implementing any emergency plans formulated under section 3, 6, 8 or 8.1.
2. Regulating or prohibiting travel or movement to, from or within any specified area.
3. Evacuating individuals and animals and removing personal property from any specified area and making arrangements for the adequate care and protection of individuals and property.
4. Establishing facilities for the care, welfare, safety and shelter of individuals, including emergency shelters and hospitals.
5. Closing any place, whether public or private, including any business, office, school, hospital or other establishment or institution.
6. To prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of the emergency, constructing works, restoring necessary facilities and appropriating, using, destroying, removing or disposing of property.
7. Collecting, transporting, storing, processing and disposing of any type of waste.
8. Authorizing facilities, including electrical generating facilities, to operate as is necessary to respond to or alleviate the effects of the emergency.
9. Using any necessary goods, services and resources within any part of Ontario, distributing, and making available necessary goods, services and resources and establishing centres for their distribution.
10. Procuring necessary goods, services and resources.
11. Fixing prices for necessary goods, services and resources and prohibiting charging unconscionable prices in respect of necessary goods, services and resources.
12. Authorizing, but not requiring, any person, or any person of a class of persons, to render services of a type that that person, or a person of that class, is reasonably qualified to provide.
13. Subject to subsection (7), requiring that any person collect, use or disclose information that in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council may be necessary in order to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of the emergency.
14. Consistent with the powers authorized in this subsection, taking such other actions or implementing such other measures as the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers necessary in order to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of the emergency.

Terms and conditions for services

(5) An order under paragraph 12 of subsection (4) may provide for terms and conditions of service for persons providing and receiving services

under that paragraph, including the payment of compensation to the person providing services.

Employment protected

(6) The employment of a person providing services under an order made under paragraph 12 of subsection (4) shall not be terminated because the person is providing those services.

Disclosure of information

(7) The following rules apply with respect to an order under paragraph 13 of subsection (4):

1. Information that is subject to the order must be used to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of the emergency and for no other purpose.
2. Information that is subject to the order that is personal information within the meaning of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* is subject to any law with respect to the privacy and confidentiality of personal information when the declared emergency is terminated.

Exception

(8) Paragraph 2 of subsection (7) does not prohibit the use of data that is collected as a result of an order to disclose information under paragraph 13 of subsection (4) for research purposes if,

- (a) information that could be used to identify a specific individual is removed from the data; or
- (b) the individual to whom the information relates consents to its use.

Authorization to render information anonymous

(9) A person who has collected or used information as the result of an order under paragraph 13 of subsection (4) may remove information that could be used to identify a specific individual from the data for the purpose of clause (8) (a).

Powers of the Premier

Powers delegated to Premier

7.0.3 (1) If an order is made under section 7.0.1, the Premier may exercise any power or perform any duty conferred upon a minister of the Crown or an employee of the Crown by or under an Act of the Legislature.

Powers of Premier, municipal powers

(2) If an order is made under section 7.0.1 and the emergency area or any part of it is within the jurisdiction of a municipality, the Premier, where he or she considers it necessary, may by order made under this section,

- (a) direct and control the administration, facilities and equipment of the municipality in the emergency area, and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the exercise by the municipality of its powers and duties in the emergency area, whether under an emergency plan or otherwise, is subject to the direction and control of the Premier; and

(b) require any municipality to provide such assistance as he or she considers necessary to an emergency area or any part of the emergency area that is not within the jurisdiction of the municipality and direct and control the provision of such assistance.

By-law not necessary

(3) Despite subsection 5 (3) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, a municipality is authorized to exercise a municipal power in response to an order of the Premier or his or her delegate made under subsection(2) without a by-law.

Delegation of powers

7.0.4 (1) After an order has been made under section 7.0.1, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may delegate to a minister of the Crown or to the Commissioner of Emergency Management any of the powers of the Lieutenant Governor in Council under subsection 7.0.2 (4) and the Premier may delegate to a minister of the Crown or to the Commissioner of Emergency Management any of the Premier's powers under section 7.0.3.

Same

(2) A minister to whom powers have been delegated under subsection (1) may delegate any of his or her powers under subsection 7.0.2 (4) and section 7.0.3 to the Commissioner of Emergency Management.

Proceedings to restrain contravention of order

7.0.5 Despite any other remedy or any penalty, the contravention by any person of an order made under subsection 7.0.2 (4) may be restrained by order of a judge of the Superior Court of Justice upon application without notice by the Crown in right of Ontario, a member of the Executive Council or the Commissioner of Emergency Management, and the judge may make the order and it may be enforced in the same manner as any other order or judgment of the Superior Court of Justice.

Reports during an emergency

7.0.6 During an emergency, the Premier, or a Minister to whom the Premier delegates the responsibility, shall regularly report to the public with respect to the emergency.

Termination of emergency

7.0.7 (1) Subject to this section, an emergency declared under section 7.0.1 is terminated at the end of the 14th day following its declaration unless the Lieutenant Governor in Council by order declares it to be terminated at an earlier date.

Extension of emergency, L.G. in C.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may by order extend an emergency before it is terminated for one further period of no more than 14 days.

Extension of emergency, Assembly

(3) The Assembly, on the recommendation of the Premier, may by resolution extend the period of an emergency for additional periods of no more than 28 days.

Same

(4) If there is a resolution before the Assembly to extend the period of the emergency, the declaration of emergency shall continue until the resolution is voted on.

Revocation of orders

7.0.8 (1) Subject to this section, an order made under subsection 7.0.2 (4) is revoked 14 days after it is made unless it is revoked sooner.

Commissioner's orders

(2) An order of the Commissioner of Emergency Management made under subsection 7.0.2 (4) is revoked at the end of the second full day following its making unless it is confirmed before that time by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Premier or the Minister who delegated the power to make the order.

Extension of orders, L.G. in C., etc.

(3) During a declared emergency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council or a Minister to whom the power has been delegated may by order, before it is revoked, extend the effective period of an order made under subsection 7.0.2 (4) for periods of no more than 14 days.

Extension of order after emergency

(4) Despite the termination or disallowance of the emergency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may by order extend the effective period of an order made under subsection 7.0.2 (4) for periods of no more than 14 days where the extension of the order is necessary to deal with the effects of the emergency.

Disallowance of emergency by Assembly

7.0.9 (1) Despite section 7.0.7, the Assembly may by resolution disallow the declaration of emergency under section 7.0.1 or the extension of an emergency.

Same

(2) If the Assembly passes a resolution disallowing the declaration of emergency or the extension of one, any order made under subsection 7.0.2 (4) is revoked as of the day the resolution passes.

Report on emergency

7.0.10 (1) The Premier shall table a report in respect of the emergency in the Assembly within 120 days after the termination of an emergency declared under section 7.0.1 and, if the Assembly is not then in session, the Premier shall table the report within seven days of the Assembly reconvening.

Content of report

(2) The report of the Premier shall include information,

- (a) in respect of making any orders under subsection 7.0.2 (4) and an explanation of how the order met the criteria for making an order under subsection 7.0.2 (2) and how the order satisfied the limitations set out in subsection 7.0.2 (3); and
- (b) in respect of making any orders under subsection 7.0.3 (2) and an explanation as to why he or she considered it necessary to make the order.

Consideration of report

(3) The Assembly shall consider the report within five sitting days after the report is tabled.

Commissioner's report

(4) If the Commissioner of Emergency Management makes any orders under subsection 7.0.2 (4) or 7.0.3 (2), he or she shall, within 90 days after the termination of an emergency declared under subsection 7.0.1 (1), make a report to the Premier in respect of the orders and the Premier shall include it in the report required by subsection (1).

Offences

7.0.11 (1) Every person who fails to comply with an order under subsection 7.0.2 (4) or who interferes with or obstructs any person in the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty conferred by an order under that subsection is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction,
(a) in the case of an individual, subject to clause (b), to a fine of not more than \$100,000 and for a term of imprisonment of not more than one year;
(b) in the case of an individual who is a director or officer of a corporation, to a fine of not more than \$500,000 and for a term of imprisonment of not more than one year; and
(c) in the case of a corporation, to a fine of not more than \$10,000,000.

Separate offence

(2) A person is guilty of a separate offence on each day that an offence under subsection (1) occurs or continues.

Increased penalty

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

Exception

(4) No person shall be charged with an offence under subsection (1) for failing to comply with or interference or obstruction in respect of an order that is retroactive to a date that is specified in the order, if the failure to comply, interference or obstruction is in respect of conduct that occurred before the order was made but is after the retroactive date specified in the order.

Orders in emergency

Purpose

7.1 (1) The purpose of this section is to authorize the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make appropriate orders when, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, victims of an emergency or other persons affected by an emergency need greater services, benefits or compensation than the law of Ontario provides or may be prejudiced by the operation of the law of Ontario.

Order

(2) If the conditions set out in subsection (3) are satisfied, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, by order made on the recommendation of the Attorney General, but only if the Lieutenant Governor in Council is of the opinion described in subsection (1),

- (a) temporarily suspend the operation of a provision of a statute, regulation, rule, by-law or order of the Government of Ontario; and
- (b) if it is appropriate to do so, set out a replacement provision to be in effect during the temporary suspension period only.

Conditions

(3) The conditions referred to in subsection (2) are:

- 1. A declaration has been made under section 7.0.1.
- 2. The provision,
 - i. governs services, benefits or compensation, including,
 - A. fixing maximum amounts,
 - B. establishing eligibility requirements,
 - C. requiring that something be proved or supplied before services, benefits or compensation become available,
 - D. restricting how often a service or benefit may be provided or a payment may be made in a given time period,
 - E. restricting the duration of services, benefits or compensation or the time period during which they may be provided,
 - ii. establishes a limitation period or a period of time within which a step must be taken in a proceeding, or
 - iii. requires the payment of fees in respect of a proceeding or in connection with anything done in the administration of justice.
- 3. In the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the order would facilitate providing assistance to victims of the emergency or would otherwise help victims or other persons to deal with the emergency and its aftermath.

Maximum period, renewals and new orders

(4) The period of temporary suspension under an order shall not exceed 90 days, but the Lieutenant Governor in Council may,

- (a) before the end of the period of temporary suspension, review the order and, if the conditions set out in subsection (3) continue to apply, make an order renewing the original order for a further period of temporary suspension not exceeding 90 days;
- (b) at any time, make a new order under subsection (2) for a further period of temporary suspension not exceeding 90 days.

Further renewals

(5) An order that has previously been renewed under clause (4) (a) may be renewed again, and in that case clause (4) (a) applies with necessary modifications.

Effect of temporary suspension: time period

(6) If a provision establishing a limitation period or a period of time within which a step must be taken in a proceeding is temporarily suspended by the order and the order does not provide for a replacement limitation period or period of time, the limitation period or period of time resumes running on the date on which the temporary suspension ends and the temporary suspension period shall not be counted.

Effect of temporary suspension: fee

(7) If a provision requiring the payment of a fee is temporarily suspended by the order and the order does not provide for a replacement fee, no fee is payable at any time with respect to things done during the temporary suspension period.

Restriction

(8) This section does not authorize,
(a) making any reduction in respect of services, benefits or compensation;
(b) shortening a limitation period or a period of time within which a step must be taken in a proceeding; or
(c) increasing the amount of a fee.

Orders, general

Commencement

7.2 (1) An order made under subsection 7.0.2 (4) or 7.1 (2),
(a) takes effect immediately upon its making; or
(b) if it so provides, may be retroactive to a date specified in the order.

Notice

(2) Subsection 23 (2) of the *Legislation Act, 2006* does not apply to an order made under subsection 7.0.2 (4) or 7.1 (2), but the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall take steps to publish the order in order to bring it to the attention of affected persons pending publication under the *Legislation Act, 2006*.

General or specific

(3) An order made under subsection 7.0.2 (4) or 7.1 (2) may be general or specific in its application.

Conflict

(4) In the event of conflict between an order made under subsection 7.0.2 (4) or 7.1 (2) and any statute, regulation, rule, by-law, other order or instrument of a legislative nature, including a licence or approval, made or issued under a statute or regulation, the order made under subsection 7.0.2 (4) or 7.1 (2) prevails unless the statute, regulation, rule, by-law, other order or instrument of a legislative nature specifically provides that it is to apply despite this Act.

Chief Medical Officer of Health

(5) Except to the extent that there is a conflict with an order made under subsection 7.0.2 (4), nothing in this Act shall be construed as abrogating or derogating from any of the powers of the Chief Medical Officer of Health as defined in subsection 1 (1) of the *Health Protection and Promotion Act*.

Limitation

(6) Nothing in this Act shall be construed or applied so as to confer any power to make orders altering the provisions of this Act.

Same

(7) Nothing in this Act affects the rights of a person to bring an application for the judicial review of any act or failure to act under this Act.

Occupational Health and Safety Act

(8) Despite subsection (4), in the event of a conflict between this Act or an order made under subsection 7.0.2 (4) and the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* or a regulation made under it, the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* or the regulation made under it prevails.

Lieutenant Governor in Council to formulate plan

8 The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall formulate an emergency plan respecting emergencies arising in connection with nuclear facilities, and any provisions of an emergency plan of a municipality respecting such an emergency shall conform to the plan formulated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and are subject to the approval of the Solicitor General and the Solicitor General may make such alterations as he or she considers necessary for the purpose of co-ordinating the plan with the plan formulated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Other emergency plans

8.1 The Solicitor General may, if he or she thinks it is necessary or desirable in the interests of emergency management and public safety, formulate emergency plans respecting types of emergencies other than those arising in connection with nuclear facilities.

What plan may provide

9 An emergency plan formulated under section 3, 6 or 8 shall,

- (a) in the case of a municipality, authorize employees of the municipality or, in the case of a plan formulated under section 6 or 8, authorize public servants to take action under the emergency plan where an emergency exists but has not yet been declared to exist;
- (b) specify procedures to be taken for the safety or evacuation of persons in an emergency area;
- (c) in the case of a municipality, designate one or more members of council who may exercise the powers and perform the duties of the head of council under this Act or the emergency plan during the absence of the head of council or during his or her inability to act;
- (d) establish committees and designate employees to be responsible for reviewing the emergency plan, training employees in their

functions and implementing the emergency plan during an emergency;

(e) provide for obtaining and distributing materials, equipment and supplies during an emergency;

(e.1) provide for any other matter required by the standards for emergency plans set under section 14; and

(f) provide for such other matters as are considered necessary or advisable for the implementation of the emergency plan during an emergency.

Public access to plans

10 Except for plans respecting continuity of operations or services, an emergency plan formulated under section 3, 6 or 8 shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying during ordinary business hours at an office of the municipality, ministry or branch of government, as the case may be.

Protection from action

11 (1) No action or other proceeding lies or shall be instituted against a member of council, an employee of a municipality, an employee of a local services board, an employee of a district social services administration board, a minister of the Crown, a public servant or any other individual acting pursuant to this Act or an order made under this Act for any act done in good faith in the exercise or performance or the intended exercise or performance of any power or duty under this Act or an order under this Act or for neglect or default in the good faith exercise or performance of such a power or duty.

Crown not relieved of liability

(2) Despite subsection 8 (3) of the *Crown Liability and Proceedings Act, 2019*, subsection (1) does not relieve the Crown of liability for the acts or omissions of a minister of the Crown or a public servant referred to in subsection (1) and the Crown is liable under that Act as if subsection (1) had not been enacted.

Municipality not relieved of liability

(3) Subsection (1) does not relieve a municipality of liability for the acts or omissions of a member of council or an employee of the municipality referred to in subsection (1), and the municipality is liable as if subsection (1) had not been enacted and, in the case of a member of council, as if the member were an employee of the municipality.

Application of subs. (1)

(4) In the case of an order that is made retroactive to a date specified in the order, subsection (1) applies to an individual referred to in that subsection in respect of any act or any neglect or default that occurs before the order is made but on or after the date specified in the order.

Definitions

(5) In this section,

“member of council” includes a member of a local board, a local services board or a district social service administration board; (“membre du conseil”)

“municipality” includes a local board of a municipality. (“municipalité”)

Right of action

12 Where money is expended or cost is incurred by a municipality or the Crown in the implementation of an emergency plan or in connection with an emergency, the municipality or the Crown, as the case may be, has a right of action against any person who caused the emergency for the recovery of such money or cost, and for the purposes of this section, “municipality” includes a local board of a municipality and a local services board.

Emergencies Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. 22 (4th Supp.))

Preamble

WHEREAS the safety and security of the individual, the protection of the values of the body politic and the preservation of the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the state are fundamental obligations of government;

AND WHEREAS the fulfilment of those obligations in Canada may be seriously threatened by a national emergency and, in order to ensure safety and security during such an emergency, the Governor in Council should be authorized, subject to the supervision of Parliament, to take special temporary measures that may not be appropriate in normal times;

AND WHEREAS the Governor in Council, in taking such special temporary measures, would be subject to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Canadian Bill of Rights and must have regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, particularly with respect to those fundamental rights that are not to be limited or abridged even in a national emergency;

Declaration of a Public Welfare Emergency

Marginal note: Declaration of a public welfare emergency

6 (1) When the Governor in Council believes, on reasonable grounds, that a public welfare emergency exists and necessitates the taking of special temporary measures for dealing with the emergency, the Governor in Council, after such consultation as is required by section 14, may, by proclamation, so declare.

Marginal note: Contents

(2) A declaration of a public welfare emergency shall specify
(a) concisely the state of affairs constituting the emergency;
(b) the special temporary measures that the Governor in Council anticipates may be necessary for dealing with the emergency; and
(c) if the direct effects of the emergency do not extend to the whole of Canada, the area of Canada to which the direct effects of the emergency extend.

Consultation

Marginal note: Consultation

14 (1) Subject to subsection (2), before the Governor in Council issues, continues or amends a declaration of a public welfare emergency, the lieutenant governor in council of each province in which the direct effects of the emergency occur shall be consulted with respect to the proposed action.

Marginal note: Indication

(2) The Governor in Council may not issue a declaration of a public welfare emergency where the direct effects of the emergency are confined to, or occur principally in, one province unless the lieutenant governor in council of the province has indicated to the Governor in Council that the emergency exceeds the capacity or authority of the province to deal with it.

TAB 7 h)

Canadian Bill of Rights (S.C. 1960, c. 44)

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:

TAB 7 i)

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*)

TAB 8. Duties:

The Defendants are sworn Police Officers. They have a duties under the Police Services Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.15 - specific to this civil action - sections 1.2, 41, 42.

The Defendants also have common law duties as mentioned in a Supreme Court decision *Dedman v. Queen*.

DRAFT

TAB 9: Supreme Court of Canada case: Roncarelli v. Duplessis.

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.

The Cruelty

TAB 10. The lockdown was not DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED, considered cruel, and caused serious problems such as: business loss, employment loss, increased domestic violence, increased suicide, main stream media disinformation, fear of Police, only selected stores allowed to open, fear put into everybody, destruction of families, fear of each other, fear of Police or others coming to peoples doors, etc.

TAB 11. Argument:

Top officials, like THE QUEEN, Prince's, Princess's, the Prime Minister, any Premiers, and other leaders have never provided proof that COVID-19 exists in any of the victims or on any surfaces. On the canada.ca history section, there was only 1 death in Canada and it was on March 9, 2020. This is not a pandemic and not a DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED reason for a lockdown. The Defendants failed to safeguard fundamental rights and freedoms.

In fact the President of Tanzania purposely gave samples for testing that were from PAW PAWs, car oil, rabbit, etc, giving male and female names and ages associated with the samples. Test results came up with various results, inconsistent with what the results should have been. This President did this because he thought something was fishy.

There has never been purification, isolation and definition of biochemical properties nor any electron micrographs presented to the public by the Premier, nor the Lieutenant Governor. NOTHING has been DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED, and they therefore acted PRIVATELY in the unscientific degree of fear mongering and economic devastation created. They acted outside statutory authority, and are privately LIABLE.

Not one Lieutenant Governor, Premier, Governor, Attorney General, Solicitor General, top Health Officials, Mayors, Health Departments, Chiefs of Police, anywhere in the world have DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED

anything. It was all fear based and word of mouth, nothing legal or lawful, or evidence based. Nothing has been proven, nor is it provable.

In 1982, Pierre Elliott Trudeau wrote the following for the signing of the Constitution Act :

"We must now establish the basic principles, the basic values and beliefs which hold us together as Canadians so that beyond our regional loyalties there is a way of life and a system of values which make us proud of the country that has given us such freedom and such immeasurable joy."

What is being destroyed is what is written as follows:

"I am Canadian, a free Canadian, free to speak without fear, free to worship God in my own way, free to stand for what I think right, free to oppose what I believe wrong, free to choose those who govern my country. This heritage of freedom I pledge to uphold for myself and all mankind."

(by John Diefenbaker, House of Commons Debates, July 1, 1960)

No health official of any City or Province of Canada has come out telling people to eat natural unprocessed foods, and to avoid processed foods. Even the Prime Minister and all Provincial Premiers have failed to support immune system strength and health. None really talk about a

healthy lifestyle, they just talk fear and without producing a single notarized, sworn, or verifiable case of the COVID-19 virus associated with the cause of harm to anyone. As well, not a single Provincial Health official has done that either. Nor has this happened in the United States. It is happening in Tanzania however.

Are they trying to trick us into injecting known poisons into our blood streams instead by way of vaccines?

In summary, the following violations against laws by the officials, or the laws to protect us are as follows:

The Canadian CONSTITUTION ACT 1982, SECTIONS 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 12, 15, 26, 31, and 52. THE POLICE SERVICES ACT, and in particular, sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 13, 17, 41, 42, 43, 55, 80, 81, and 135. The CANADIAN BILL OF RIGHTS, as well as the HUMAN RIGHTS CODE, and a Supreme Court of Canada decision - Roncarelli vs. Duplessis - helps for remedy in a financial way.

The rule of law is such a foundational principle of our legal system that it is enshrined in the Preamble to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. It is an abstract concept, not easily defined. It means that "we are governed by laws, not by people," that we are all equally subject to the law regardless of our wealth and political power.

Therefore, government action must not be arbitrary, but must be rooted in law. Every law has a purpose and it must be applied according to that

purpose, and not to achieve extraneous objectives, such as punishing government and political opponents. Every public official may only act under authority of specific law and not be arbitrary. This lockdown is for everyone, and done so without "DEMONSTRABLE JUSTIFICATION".

Hearsay or opinion given about deaths and sicknesses is insufficient by any standard. No COVID-19 proof has been shown anywhere by officials.

The rule of law may be hard to define precisely but, like obscenity laws, it is easy to recognize a case that violates it. In Canada, the rule of law found its footing in 1959, in the case of Roncarelli vs. Duplessis. "Maurice Duplessis" was the actual Premier of Quebec at the time when he acted improperly - while in his job as Premier of the Province of Quebec. It is interesting to note that this case happened a generation before the Canadian Charter of Rights and its Preamble.

Legislation does not confer an unlimited arbitrary power exercisable for any purpose, however capricious or irrelevant, regardless of the nature or purpose of the statute. ... 'Discretion' necessarily implies good faith in discharging public duty; there is always a perspective within which a statute is intended to operate; and any clear departure from its lines or objects is just as objectionable as fraud or corruption.

The Canadian Prime Minister, all Provincial Premiers, all Health authorities (Chief Medical Officers), all Mayors, and ESPECIALLY THE POLICE - have breached their statutory authority and duty in a fundamental way. The Defendants clearly failed to safeguard our fundamental rights and freedoms.

It is a gross abuse of legal power failing to properly discharge public duty by violating the fundamental laws of the land. The Defendants have abused and broken the rule of law and I question if there was due process. The Defendants also violated section 126 of the Canadian Criminal Code – disobeying a statute – two years in jail.

Section 1 states that in order for a Charter right to be lawfully limited, the limit must be "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" in a free and democratic society." This basically means that limiting someone's Charter rights must be reasonable in that it must seek to address an issue of pressing or substantial concern, done in a legal or lawful manner, and that it cannot have a disproportionate impact or effect.

"DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" means that the burden of proof is on the government to prove that the limits it has imposed are reasonable. The benefit of the limit must be greater than the harm caused by limiting the right or freedom. It is clearly seen that the harm to innocent people and

the country is in the trillions of dollars. The Defendants action or failure to act has caused harm and damage.

Proof? We see videos of empty test centers, falsely reported cause of deaths, misrepresented statistics about illnesses and deaths, and not one sworn and verifiable COVID-19 case has been presented to the public.

Without the proof, it is arbitrary.

Restrictions that have not been "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED", deprived the following:

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.

It's the POLICE through the authority of the Defendants that have enforced the lockdown, the ruining of incomes, the ruining of businesses, the ruining of honesty and the failure to report the total lies about how hospitals and test centers are over run. They are not over run. Death certificates are even fraudulent.

The Defendants are responsible for the traumatising to children, adults of almost all ages, and especially making those in their GOLDEN YEARS fear so extremely deep.

The Defendants and their Police Officers under them, are responsible for long lines at the grocery stores. The Defendants and their Police Officers are responsible for closing places of worship. The Defendants and their Police Officers are PRIVATELY (and publically) LIABLE for businesses shutting down, and everything else that has gone downhill.

TAB 12.

Inhumane Act on Civilian Populations

People are sick, and people do die, but the authorities and especially the Defendants failed to "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFY" anything or protect us from those who had to "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFY" - instead they use fear, emotions, intimidation, and hearsay as evidence or fact. Feelings are not facts, and feelings are not EVIDENCE. This is a NARCISSISTIC ABUSE ON A CIVILIAN POPULATION.

TAB 13.

21 Facts That Demolish the Official COVID-19 Narrative

1. The PCR test used to diagnose COVID-19 was never intended to be used to detect viruses. Kary Mullis, the inventor of the PCR test who won a Nobel Prize for his efforts, is on record as stating that diagnosing viruses is an inappropriate use of the technology that can easily produce false positive results.
2. In one consequential study, it has been claimed that in otherwise healthy individuals, the rate of false positives for COVID-19 may be as high

as 80%. This means that as many as 4 out of 5 individuals testing positive for COVID-19 may, in fact, be negative.

3. Despite claims to the contrary, the COVID-19 virus has never been scientifically isolated in accordance with Koch's postulates, a set of universally acknowledged medical research rules for identifying contagious agents.

4. COVID-19 has never actually satisfied any of Koch's postulates.

5. No virus has ever been scientifically verified in accordance with Koch's postulates to be the cause of any illness. This includes HIV, polio, measles, and COVID-19.

6. In 2016 the German Supreme Court, basing its decision on the opinions of a panel of 5 experts with high levels of scientific expertise, issued a landmark decision in a case involving biologist Stefan Lanka establishing that the alleged measles virus had never been conclusively shown to exist—much less cause measles.

7. No germ of any kind has ever been scientifically proved in accordance with Koch's postulates to be the cause of any illness. On this subject it is worth noting the second word in the belief system that underwrites modern allopathic medicine and its warlike mentality against so-called contagious agents that have never been conclusively linked to any disease: germ theory.

8. Many scientists believe that there is no such thing as viruses, that viruses are naturally occurring cellular vesicles called exosomes that play a

valuable role in detoxification and intercellular communication. In other words, rather than being foreign invaders intent on destroying their hosts, viruses and other germs may actually be beneficial.

9. Images captured via electron microscopes reveal that COVID-19 is visually identical to an exosome.

10. COVID-19 and exosomes share at least five other identical characteristics. Both have exactly the same diameter when inside cells: 500 nm. (In this instance an exosome would technically be called an endosome.) They also have exactly the same diameter when outside cells: 100 nm. Both use the exact same receptor, the ACE-2, for cellular access. Both contain RNA. And finally, both are found in lung fluid.

11. Antibiotics, which are known to induce production of exosomes, are added to scientific tests that have been used to falsely claim that the COVID-19 virus has been isolated.

12. Other factors, such as harmful electromagnetic radiation and even stressful emotions such as fear, can also cause exosome production. The more fear, the more exosomes. This is particularly interesting given the widely acknowledged irresponsible manner in which the mainstream media—and even much of the alternative media—have reported on the pandemic.

13. Historically, the vast majority of pandemics have occurred soon after introduction of new electrical technologies. The Spanish flu, for example, happened following introduction of high-powered radio transmitters, while

the Asian flu followed installation of global radar surveillance systems.

COVID-19 erupted soon after installation of 5G in key locations

worldwide—including Wuhan, China, which was one of the first places to conduct 5G trials.

14. 5G technology has been documented to be highly absorbable by atmospheric oxygen, raising the possibility of adverse effects owing to the quality of breathable oxygen. The symptoms of many people purportedly suffering from COVID-19 have been described by various doctors as similar to oxygen deprivation from altitude sickness.

15. Numerous scientific tests involving invasive sharing of various body fluids established that the Spanish flu was not contagious. Its method of transmission was never established to be contagious.

16. A number of the areas hardest hit by COVID-19 had seen more-aggressive-than-usual vaccination and flu shot campaigns leading up to the outbreak.

17. Vaccines are known to contain aluminum, mercury, formaldehyde and toxic adjuvants capable of creating numerous side effects such as coughing, sneezing, and difficulty breathing.

18. No vaccine has ever been scientifically proved to protect individuals or populations from any disease. This includes polio, which epidemiologists have shown was already in decline when the polio vaccine was rolled out. Antibody production is merely circumstantial evidence that vaccines confer immunity. In fact, much scientific evidence exists showing that vaccines

actually cause the diseases against which they supposedly provide protection.

19. Vaccines are never 100% safe. Vaccine leaflets indicate they have numerous potential side effects, including paralysis, brain damage, and even death. In the United States vaccine manufacturers are immune from normal legal prosecution in the event their vaccines cause harm. A secretive court exists to hear such cases. The details of these cases are not allowed to be made public. Millions of dollars each year are awarded to parties who have been severely injured by vaccines.

20. Even though vaccines have never been proved to be effective and are unsafe in many instances, they are being illogically positioned to become mandatory in the case of COVID-19. Cui bono?—Who benefits?—is the logical question that any thinking person should ask.

Any single one of the above facts should, in a sane and just society, be enough to begin unravelling the official narrative surrounding COVID-19: that it is solely responsible for causing a contagious viral pandemic requiring planetary lockdown, universal tests, a mandatory vaccine, and health “passports” to return to work and normal life.

Taken together, these facts completely demolish this official narrative and invite speculation relative to a minutely orchestrated, global criminal conspiracy where COVID-19 is concerned.

But just in case you need one more fact to bring this point home, consider:

21. "Social distancing"—which has caused untold economic and psychic trauma to the entire world—is a relatively new coinage that only dates back to 2006. The practice has never been scientifically shown to curtail any pandemic. Like germ theory, it is merely an unproven scientific theory. And you are the guinea pig.

Anyone who thinks social distancing is a good idea for the next few years. If you want to stay home, stay home. That's your sovereign right to choose.

If you want to wear a mask, wear a mask. That's your sovereign right to choose.

If you want to avoid large crowds, avoid large crowds. That's your sovereign right to choose.

I am not required to descend into poverty for you.

I am not required to abstain from human contact for you.

I am not required to shop alone, without my friends and family, for you.

I refuse to participate in "quarantine life" until there's an unsafe, untested vaccine released.

I refuse to receive said vaccine to make others feel more safe.

That IS my sovereign right to choose!!!

If you're convinced the vaccine is safe and effective, you can get it.

Some of you are allowing fear and policies devoid of scientifically accurate data to destroy our country and ruin your life.

I can't control your self-destructive behaviors, but we all have a say in the once great USA and the planet we live on.

We need to tell legislators that we demand options.

We have a constitutional right to take risks. Life is full of bacteria and viruses--many of which spread before symptoms manifest and after they subside.

We have a Sovereign right to RECEIVE OR REFUSE vaccines.

The data was inaccurate at best; purposely overblown to justify government overreach at worst.

Stop allowing the government to destroy: The Food Supply, Small Businesses, Medical Autonomy, Access to Healthcare, Religious Gatherings, Privacy Rights, Fellowship, Our Mental Health, Our Freedom.

When the "new normal" is filled with starvation, depression, suicide, child abuse, domestic violence, imprisonment, governmental spying, and pure

DESPERATION, the virus is going to look preferable to the world you helped facilitate.

I'm going to turn this around on people from now on. Those that say I (or anyone that supports the mission to get us back open) is selfish, or putting money over lives by wanting the country back open for business...

Hear this:

-YOU don't care about the people that will kill themselves out of hopelessness

-YOU don't care about small businesses that'll close their doors (THEIR LIVELIHOOD) permanently

-YOU don't care about the children/women/men that'll be victims of domestic abuse

-YOU don't care about people defaulting on their mortgages

-YOU don't care about bills going unpaid by families with ZERO income right now

-YOU don't care about people wondering where their next meal will come from

-YOU don't care about the people that'll lose their sobriety and slip back into addiction

-YOU don't care about the people that will starve

-YOU support the inevitable looting that'll take place

-YOU don't care about anyone that's murdered the longer this shut down goes on

-YOU don't care about people's mental health

-YOU don't care about the children that DO need teachers and educators to guide & educate them

-YOU don't care about the economy crashing down around us

-YOU REALLY DON'T CARE.

-YOU love your shackles

-YOU are begging your leaders for MORE shut down and MORE regulations

I will NOT tolerate another person telling me that I don't care about lives.

I care about the situation in its entirety.

But YOU don't care about any of that so...

YOU stay home.

YOU wear a mask.

YOU live in fear.

TAB 14.

EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1

Only one death in Canada - "On March 9, 2020, Canada confirms its first death related to COVID-19." - This is a screenshot on March 20, 2020.

canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection.html#a4

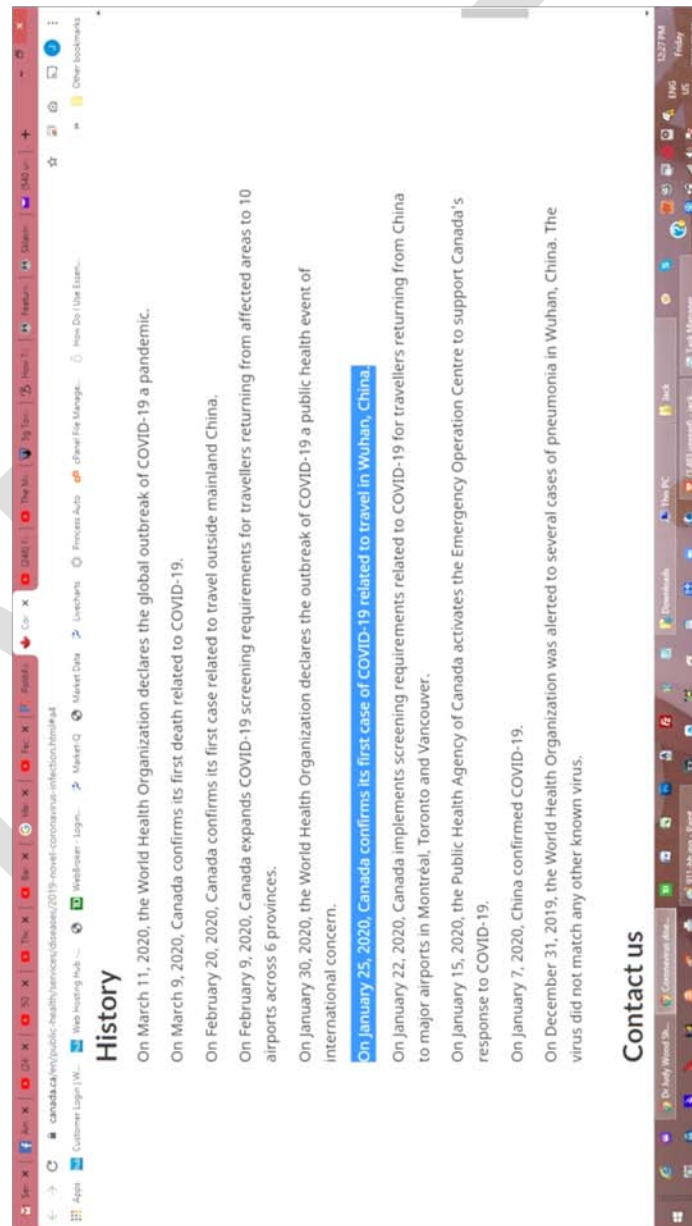



EXHIBIT 2

Screenshot of training and simulation exercises of respiratory pathogen by WHO and UN.

apps.who.int/gpmb/assets/annual_report/GPMB_Annual_Report_Exec_Summary_Foreword_and_About_English.pdf



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.

Date: November 20, 2020

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Deputy Police Chief **Bill Fordy**
Deputy Police Chief **Brett Flynn**
Chris Healey - Inspector
Cindy White - Superintendant
Darrin Forbes - Inspector
James McCaffery - Inspector
John Vujasic - Staff Sergeant
Kim McAllister - Staff Sergeant
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Deputy Chief **Ryan Diodati**,
Deputy Chief **Frank Bergen**,
Commander-in-charge Supt. **Deborah Clark**,
Inspector **Scott Rastin**,
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FORM 4C

Courts of Justice Act

BACKSHEET

Anthony Gagliardi and Detective John Obrovac
(#1166) et al

(Court file no.)

Plaintiff

Defendants

ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE

PROCEEDING COMMENCED AT TORONTO

STATEMENT OF CLAIM

(if affidavit, indicate name of deponent and date sworn)

Anthony Gagliardi
332- 195 Wellington Street South
Hamilton, Ontario

*(Name, address, telephone number and fax number
of lawyer or party)*

(Law society registration number of lawyer)

*(Fax number, if known, of person on whom document is to be
served)*

RCP-E 4C (July 1, 2007)