

POLICE ATTENTION

The POLICE have committed numerous Criminal Code offences:

WHEREAS:

COVID19 has never been isolated nor purified using the gold standard of medical testing. Nothing was ever supplied by the Premier or Lieutenant Governor at the time of the Emergency Declaration. Nothing was ever DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED. This is the equivalent of saying - "I saw a ghost" - and I give no SWORN proof at all.

WHEREAS:

The Police failed to safeguard the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Human Rights Code by not protecting the population from corrupt powerful people and groups. Police failed to protect the public from the massive destruction caused by a simulation and training exercise. The following is written by the "Global Preparedness Monitoring Board":

Progress indicator(s) by September 2020:

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

WHEREAS:

Bill Gates has an interest in GLOBAL population reduction via vaccinations. Bill Gates has used the terms "Pandemic 1", "Pandemic 2" and other phrases that would eliminate freedoms that involve vaccinating the entire world. The Police failed to pick up on such corruption. How does Bill Gates know there is another Pandemic coming?

WHEREAS:

Dr. Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, warned members of the incoming Trump administration in January 2017 about the inevitability of a "surprise outbreak" of a new disease. He said at the time that the US needed to do more to prepare.

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

WHEREAS:

The Police failed to safeguard the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Human Rights Code as per POLICE duty in section 1.2 of the Police Services Act - Ontario.

WHEREAS:

The Police failed to safeguard the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Human Rights Code as per POLICE duty in section 7.0.2 (1) of The Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act - Ontario.

WHEREAS:

The Police failed to safeguard against emergency measures that were never "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED" as required in section 1 of the Constitution Act 1982.

WHEREAS:

The Police failed to question orders without one shred of proof - not one sworn piece of evidence of COVID, etc.

WHEREAS:

Death rates are less than the flu. COVID-19 is fraudulently written on death certificates.

WHEREAS:

Breathing in your own CO2 by wearing a mask risks health.

WHEREAS:

The Police acted outside of statutory authority, committed misconduct (section 80/81 Police Services Act), and are privately liable - see Supreme Court decision Roncarelli v Duplessis where the court held that the Premier of Quebec, while in office, acted outside of statutory duty and was held privately liable. Section 6 of the Constitution Act protects the gaining of a livelihood - this is one major example of the Police acting outside of statutory duty. The Police had the duty to protect that among so many other rights and freedoms trashed. POLICE ARE PRIVATELY LIABLE for all losses including loss of enjoyment of life.

WHEREAS:

The Police also failed to obey statutes = a section 126 Criminal Code violation, among other criminal code violations such as 219 (Criminal Negligence).

WHEREAS:

The Police must be given the following document with more Police names on it as follows:

<http://www.executivereasoning.com/COVID-general/RCP-E-14A-0614-TORTACTION-POLICEOFFICER-SAUNDERS-more.pdf>

WHEREAS:

The Police committed a Crime Against Humanity as described in the above statements. "...or any other inhumane act or omission that is committed against any civilian population..." in the Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act.

Brief summary

The Declaration of Emergency under the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act was an exercise conducted by the United Nations and WHO - see screenshot documentation on the next page. As well, The Emergency order was done when only 1 person in Canada had died, totally invalidating a PANDEMIC. See screenshot of March 20, 2020 2 pages down.

The Declaration of Emergency under the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act was never accompanied with any SWORN DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED proof or information. Section 1 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms has been criminally violated. NEVER ONCE did the Premier or the Lieutenant Governor supply any SWORN DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED reasons at the time of the Emergency declarations. The Police failed to safeguard the public from someone just seeing a ghost and telling everyone to stay indoors, stop working, stop trying to feed your family, and to breath in your own destructive/dangerous carbon dioxide.

Section 1 reads as follows:

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.

Primacy of Constitution of Canada

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

In summary, the following violations against laws by the officials (including Police), 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 the Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act.

The Police acted outside of statutory duty and are PRIVATELY LIABLE for all financial damages (business and income loss) as well as all pain and suffering as a result of their failure to safeguard the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Human Rights Code. A Canadian Supreme Court decision in Roncarelli v. Duplesis (1959) held that any officially acting outside of statutory duty is PRIVATELY LIABLE.



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.

History

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declares the global outbreak of COVID-19 a pandemic.

On March 9, 2020, Canada confirms its first death related to COVID-19.

On February 20, 2020, Canada confirms its first case related to travel outside mainland China.

On February 9, 2020, Canada expands COVID-19 screening requirements for travellers returning from affected areas to 10 airports across 6 provinces.

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization declares the outbreak of COVID-19 a public health event of international concern.

On January 25, 2020, Canada confirms its first case of COVID-19 related to travel in Wuhan, China.

On January 22, 2020, Canada implements screening requirements related to COVID-19 for travellers returning from China to major airports in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver.

On January 15, 2020, the Public Health Agency of Canada activates the Emergency Operation Centre to support Canada's response to COVID-19.

On January 7, 2020, China confirmed COVID-19.

On December 31, 2019, the World Health Organization was alerted to several cases of pneumonia in Wuhan, China. The virus did not match any other known virus.

Contact us

Statutes

POLICE SERVICES ACT ONTARIO

Declaration of principles

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

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

Criteria for hiring (Police Officers)

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

Misconduct

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

Inducing misconduct

81 (1) No person shall,
(a) induce or attempt to induce a member of a police force to withhold his or her services; or
(b) induce or attempt to induce a police officer to commit misconduct.

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.

CRIMINAL CODE:

Ignorance of the law

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

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

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, or
- (b) knowing that an officiant is about to perform, is on their way to perform or is returning from the performance of any of the duties or functions mentioned in paragraph (a)
 - (i) assaults or offers any violence to them, or
 - (ii) arrests them on a civil process, or under the pretence of executing a civil process.

Marginal note: Disturbing religious worship or certain meetings

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

Criminal negligence

219 (1) Every one is criminally negligent who

- (a) in doing anything, or
 - (b) in omitting to do anything that it is his duty to do,
- shows wanton or reckless disregard for the lives or safety of other persons.

Definition of duty

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

Administering noxious thing

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

- (a) of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years, if they did so with intent to endanger the life of or to cause bodily harm to that person

Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act

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.**

Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act

"...or any other inhumane act or omission that is committed against any civilian population..."



Ontario

**Executive Council of Ontario
Order in Council**

On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council of Ontario, orders that:

**Conseil exécutif de l'Ontario
Décret**

Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenante-gouverneure de l'Ontario, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif de l'Ontario, décrète ce qui suit:

Declaration of Emergency under the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act

WHEREAS the outbreak of a communicable disease namely COVID-19 coronavirus disease constitutes a danger of major proportions that could result in serious harm to persons;

AND WHEREAS the criteria set out in subsection 7.0.1(3) of the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*, R.S.O. 1990, chapter E.9 (the "Act") have been satisfied;

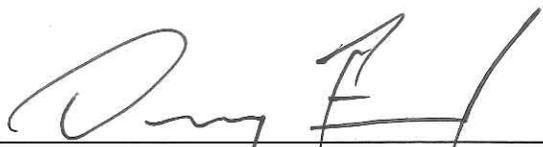
NOW THEREFORE, an emergency is hereby declared pursuant to section 7.0.1 of the Act in **the whole of the Province of Ontario.**

Déclaration de la situation d'urgence en vertu de la *Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence*

ATTENDU qu'une épidémie de maladie transmissible, à savoir la maladie à coronavirus ou COVID-19, constitue une situation dangereuse à un point tel qu'elle risquerait de causer un grave préjudice à des personnes;

ET ATTENDU QU'il a été satisfait aux critères énoncés au paragraphe 7.0.1 (3) de la *Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence*, L.R.O. 1990, chap. E.9 (la « Loi »);

PAR CONSÉQUENT la situation d'urgence est par la présente déclarée en vertu de l'article 7.0.1 de la Loi pour l'ensemble de l'Ontario.



Recommended: Premier and President of the Council
Recommandé par: Le premier ministre et président du Conseil



Concurred: Chair of Cabinet
Appuyé par: Le président/la présidente du Conseil des ministres,

Approved and Ordered:
Approuvé et décrété le: MAR 17 2020 7:30 am



Lieutenant Governor
La lieutenante-gouverneure



Ontario

Executive Council
Conseil exécutif

Order in Council Décret

On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council, orders that:

the appended Regulation be made under the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*.

Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneure, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif, décrète ce qui suit :

Le règlement ci-annexé est pris en vertu de la *Loi sur la protection civile et la gestion des situations d'urgence*.

Recommandé par :

Recommended

Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,

Concurred

Chair of Cabinet

Approuvé et décrété le

Approved and Ordered

MAR 30 2020, 6⁰⁰ pm

Date and Time

La lieutenant-gouverneure,

Lieutenant Governor

R.O.C./Décret (R)

84/2020

[Bilingual]

CONFIDENTIAL
Until made

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ONTARIO REGULATION

made under the

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CIVIL PROTECTION ACT

ORDER MADE UNDER THE ACT - EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY

Whereas an emergency was declared pursuant to Order in Council 518/2020 (Ontario Regulation 50/20) on March 17, 2020 at 7:30 a.m. Toronto time pursuant to section 7.0.1 of the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act* (the “Act”);

And Whereas under subsection 7.0.7 (1) of the Act the emergency terminates at the end of March 31, 2020 unless extended;

And Whereas the emergency may be extended by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council under subsection 7.0.7 (2) of the Act;

Now Therefore, the emergency is extended past the end of March 31, 2020 for a period of 14 days.