

NOTICE OF LIABILITY FOR VIOLATION OF THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY AND (OPTIONAL) EXTORTION

<DATE>

<YOUR FIRST LAST NAME>

<YOUR CONTACT INFO>

ATTN: <FIRST AND LAST NAME OF PERPETRATOR>

RE: VIOLATION OF THE TO PRIVACY AND (OPTIONAL) EXTORTION

NOTICE OF LIABILITY:

This is your first and only official Notice of Liability.

<YOUR FIRST LAST NAME>, a private human living soul, of lawful and legal age of majority presents this notice of liability to <FIRST AND LAST NAME OF PERPETRATOR>, another private human living soul, of lawful and legal age of majority. If <FIRST AND LAST NAME OF PERPETRATOR> who has gathered personal information from <YOUR FIRST LAST NAME> and passed that information to others without their consent. If <FIRST AND LAST NAME OF PERPETRATOR> does not rectify the matter of breach of privacy, and <optional if pressure is being place>) extortion to breach privacy contrary to the Criminal Code of Canada section 346 (1) there will be a private collection and civil proceeding to seek compensation and a request in civil court for an equity decision to rectify the matter by way of an order for <FIRST AND LAST NAME OF PERPETRATOR> to cease and desist the unlawful dissemination of my personal information and <optional/> the pressure for <YOUR FIRST LAST NAME> to consent to the distribution of their personal information.

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

1. <FIRST AND LAST NAME OF PERPETRATOR> without the consent of <YOUR FIRST AND LAST NAME> is distributing their personal information to other individuals and agencies without <YOUR FIRST AND LAST NAME>'s consent.
2. <YOUR FIRST AND LAST NAME> issued a notice to stop this invasion of my privacy on <DATE THE BLOCK INFORMATION FORM WAS SUBMITTED> and now provides the second and last notice.

HARM CAUSED:

1. <YOUR FIRST LAST NAME> suffered a violation of the right privacy because <YOUR FIRST AND LAST NAME> personal information is not kept private. This breach of privacy puts <YOUR FIRST AND LAST NAME> at risk of unknown persons using this information for solicitation or exploitation.

THE LAW:

The British North American Act now known as 'at law' as the Canada/Constitution Act, 1867 to 1982 as amended to include the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, remains a UK statue and has not yet been ratified to become Statue of Canada. Section 1, 7 and 24 of the Charter are inconsistent with the preamble and section 91 of the Constitution Act because they allow a violation of civil liberties that are protected under these sections. And the constitution of Canada is based on the supremacy of God who accords human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the Charter undermines this in section 1 by indicating rights and freedoms coming from the Charter "guarantees rights and freedoms set out in it", i.e. rights are issued by

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the government. Under section 1 of the Charter the government can violate our rights without first going through Parliament or the court. Therefore, these sections of the Charter are unconstitutional and therefore have no force or effect of law under section 52. Therefore, these sections of the Charter are unconstitutional and therefore have no force or effect of law under section 52.

This supreme law of Canada in the preamble states: *"WHEREAS the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom"*. Based on this preamble the Supreme Court of Canada decided in 1938 case law, The Bank Taxation Act; The Credit of Alberta Regulation Act; and the Accurate News and Information Act, SCC, that Canada has an implied bill of rights and that civil liberties is a matter of Federal jurisdiction and the provinces do not have the power to pass law that undermines civil liberties.

This supreme law includes protection of civil liberties also under section 91. In section 91 it designates civil liberties as exclusive, federal jurisdiction because it is not designated to the provinces. Section 92.13 which designates all provincial authority only states civil rights, not civil liberties. Therefore, civil liberties codified in the implied bill of rights and the Canadian Bill of Rights are federal jurisdiction and have constitutional authority under the preamble and section 91.

The Canadian Bill of Rights recognizes that our rights come from God. *"An Act in Recognition and Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms"*. And in the full content of the Bill, unlike the Charter it does not claim rights come from the state.

Canadian Bill of Rights Preamble states; *"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, this notice of liability does not rely on the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, it relies on the supremacy of God enshrined in the Canadian Bill of Rights which has constitutional authority from the preamble and section 91 of the Constitution of Canada and common law.

1. Canadian Bill of Rights:

1(a) the right of the individual to life, liberty, security of the person and enjoyment of property, and the right not to be deprived thereof except by due process of law.

1(b) the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law.

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-12.3/page-1.html>

2. Implied Bill of Rights: The Bank Taxation Act; The Credit of Alberta Regulation Act; and the Accurate News and Information Act, 1938, SCC:

The Credit of Alberta Regulation Act; and the Accurate News and Information Act, SCR 100,1938 Summary: The Supreme Court of Canada ruled on the Reference re Alberta Statutes that restricted the media from criticizing the government. It found that the Accurate News and

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Information Act, along with the others submitted to it for evaluation, was ultra vires (beyond the powers of) the Alberta government. In the case of the Accurate News and Information Act, the court found that the Canadian constitution included an "implied bill of rights" that protected freedom of speech as being critical to a parliamentary democracy.

<https://www.canlii.org/en/ca/scc/doc/1938/1938canlii1/1938canlii1.html>

3. **Criminal Code of Canada:**

Section 346(1) – Extortion

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

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-46/section-264.1.html>

4. **Common law precedent:**

Jones v Tsige, 2012, ONCA 32

Summary: The Ontario Court of Appeal declared that the common law in Canada recognizes a right to personal privacy, more specifically identified as a "tort of intrusion upon seclusion", as well as considering that appropriation of personality is already recognized as a tort in Ontario law. Meaning that one can sue for breach of privacy.

<https://www.canlii.org/en/on/onca/doc/2012/2012onca32/2012onca32.html>

RECTIFICATION:

If **<FIRST AND LAST NAME OF PERPETRATOR>** immediately ceases and desists the unlawful dissemination of **<YOUR FIRST AND LAST NAME>** personal information within 7 business days, this matter will be considered resolved.

FAILURE TO RECTIFY WILL RESULT IN 7 DAYS:

<YOUR FIRST LAST NAME> hereby gives notice if rectification as described above is not established after the allotted time, **<YOUR FIRST LAST NAME>** will pursue compensation in the amount of:

1. \$5,000.00 for the breach of privacy
2. \$5,000.00 for (OPTIONAL) extortion

TOTAL CLAIM = \$10,000.00 (CHANGE THE AMOUNT IF NOT USING EXTORTION)

As well, **<YOUR FIRST LAST NAME>** will seek a federal court order to remedy this ongoing violation of the right to informed consent, the right to privacy, and criminal violations by **<FIRST AND LAST NAME OF PERPETRATOR>**.

Signature: _____

Date: _____