

CRIMINAL INCIDENT REPORT

DATE: SEPT 26, 2022

REPORTED BY: CONCERNED CITIZENS OF CANADA

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Link to live document with active links: <https://tinyurl.com/yc3h9vzu>

INTRODUCTION: CRIMINAL INCIDENT REPORT

TYPE OF INCIDENT: TREASON, SECTION 46 (2) CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA

SUBJECTS: TRUDEAU, FREELAND, BLAIR, MENDICINO, LAMETTI FOR TREASON

INTRODUCTION:

The Emergencies Act was invoked in Canada from February 14, 2022 to February 23, 2022, by three Federal Liberal Ministers Bill Blair, Marco Mendicino, and David Lametti at the bequest of their leaders Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Deputy Minister of Canada Chrystia Freeland. Severe violence was used to shut down the peaceful and lawful convoy protest in Ottawa, Windsor and Coutts of truckers standing strong against the federal mandatory vaccine policy for travel. These five government officials in invoking the Emergencies Act without cause, without parliamentary approval and in violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms committed treason.

Confirmation of jurisdiction for RCMP to lay charges.

Special Joint Committee on the Declaration of the Emergency, Transcripts April 26, 2022:

Mr. Larry Brock (Brantford—Brant, CPC):

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Thank you, Minister, for your attendance today.

I would like to start off by questioning Ms. Lucki, Commissioner of the RCMP.

Ms. Lucki, do you acknowledge and agree that the RCMP is independent of the federal government and is free to investigate without influence?

RCMP Commissioner Brenda Lucki:

Yes.

Mr. Larry Brock:

Has the RCMP ever been influenced and/or deterred by the federal government to investigate a criminal matter?

Commissioner Brenda Lucki:

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Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Larry Brock:

Is the RCMP free from any influence or direction by the federal government to lay a criminal charge?

Commissioner Brenda Lucki:

Absolutely.

Mr. Larry Brock:

If the subject matter of an investigation is the Prime Minister himself, are you concerned about any government interference or reprisal?

Commissioner Brenda Lucki:

No.

Link to Special Joint Committee on the Declaration of the Emergency, April 26 2022:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/14RC7kjH3JDQ8CXQeK7kiYeHOHrSntMat/view?usp=sharing>

In February 2022 Justin Trudeau, Chrystia Freeland and Ministers Bill Blair, Marco Mendicino, and David Lametti made false statements in the House and to the press about the protest being a blockade, an occupation, with weapons and violence and funding from foreign terrorists groups to try to create public support for invoking the Emergencies Act.

Link to media releases building the narrative on the protestors and the blockade/occupation:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/19Y3KVYZgHR-C5- jntahlui4X7WPQtpY?usp=sharing>

The reports about the Convoy in the press used by Trudeau were false and so he did not have legal cause for invoking the Emergencies Act; which must be a severe danger to the public that cannot be dealt with through other laws, as per section 3 of the Emergencies Act. As has been seen by recent court rulings, none of these “severe danger” conditions existed. Ontario Superior Court Justice McLean wrote on Feb. 7:

“THIS COURT ORDERS that, provided the terms of this Order are complied with, the Defendants and other persons remain at liberty to engage in a peaceful, lawful and safe protest.”

And on Feb 14, 2022, Ontario Superior Court Justice MacWatt issued a second injunction and stated in it:

“THIS COURT ORDERS that, provided the terms of this Order are complied with, the Respondents and other persons remain at liberty to engage in a peaceful, lawful, and safe protest.”

Link to Ottawa court injunctions:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Msp5Xq5YFiQXX3sbl_9fG8ggfEfRnIBZ?usp=sharing

The Emergencies Act gives power to the federal cabinet to respond to public order (civil unrest) emergencies that cannot be dealt with under existing laws. The entire federal cabinet’s approval, and royal assent, must occur to declare a state of emergency, as per section 17(1) of the Act. Trudeau

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bypassed this legal requirement of getting parliamentary approval and went ahead and declared the emergency with 3 members of the Liberal cabinet, and then made laws without parliamentary approval, such as the Act would allow if it was invoked legally.

Link to the Order in Council issued by Blair, Mendicino, and Lametti invoking the Emergencies Act without the approval of Parliament.

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/18xOdZP94MeLIMk_LIVEd7RupP7Jh6E5o?usp=sharing

Chief Peter Sloly and Steven Bell of Ottawa Police Services, Commissioner Brenda Lucki the Commissioner of the Royal Mounted Police and David Vigneault of the Canadian Security Intelligence Services, all who had jurisdiction of the protest did not declare the protest unlawful, under Section 63(1) of the Criminal Code of Canada. Steven Bell and Brenda Lucki testified under oath to the Special Joint Committee on the Declaration of the Emergencies Act that they did not request that the federal government invoke the Act. Trudeau did so of his own accord with the assistance of Freeland, Blair, Mendicino, and Lametti.

Section 63(1) Criminal Code of Canada:

Unlawful assembly

- 63 (1) An unlawful assembly is an assembly of three or more persons who, with intent to carry out any common purpose, assemble in such a manner or so conduct themselves when they are assembled as to cause persons in the neighbourhood of the assembly to fear, on reasonable grounds, that they
 - (a) will disturb the peace tumultuously; or
 - (b) will by that assembly needlessly and without reasonable cause provoke other persons to disturb the peace tumultuously.

Link to the testimony to the Joint Committee on the Declaration of the Emergencies Act and other officials, May 10, 2022:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZqJLb5vdJPTXZ_yGYm6dbriwpDJwjKwy/view?usp=sharing

When the government invokes the Emergencies Act, they are prohibited from violating the Canadian Bill of Rights, reference paragraph 3 of the Emergencies Act. They did violate rights, including the rights to equal treatment and protection of the law, freedom of speech, assembly, and association, as well as protection from arbitrary and cruel and unusual treatment by the government.

Link to the affidavits of protestors and supporters whose rights were violated.

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1TSmSmpuEYCWYOwXTHNMmhWxEnOamfGyr?usp=sharing>

When Prime Minister Trudeau tyrannically invoked the Emergencies Act on February 14, 2022, he deployed police and armed forces. Snipers and cavalry were recklessly engaged - with the direct result causing bodily harm to some of men and women participating in the protest and supporters who attended during the convoy. Video evidence has been secured showing police on horses cutting through a crowd of peaceful attendees causing injury. Also evident, none of the police riding those horses stopped to render assistance to those they harmed, nor did the hundreds of police who witnessed the atrocities as they were unfolding. Multiple reports of senseless violence by police can be readily seen online. Trucks were damaged and confiscated without warrant.

Link to evidence of the violence by police towards protestors and supporters.

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<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1TSmSmpuEYCWYOwXTHNMmhWxEnOamfGyr?usp=sharing>

Men and women's rights were again violated when Trudeau levied financial sanctions against anyone who supported the convoy, spied on, and threatened the people who donated money to the cause to provide food and fuel to these peaceful event goers and their families. Trudeau's use of shaming and falsely labeling supporters as foreign terrorists were used to justify and rationalize his desire to violate the rights of the men and women further resulting in bank account seizures, forcibly returning funds to the donors and confiscation of the Go Fund Me campaign set up for the benefit of convoy participants.

Link to affidavits of persons whose bank accounts were ceased.

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1TSmSmpuEYCWYOwXTHNMmhWxEnOamfGyr?usp=sharing>

By using violence to illegally undermine the parliamentary process and violate the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Canadian people, Trudeau sabotaged the sovereignty of Canada and therefore is committing treason.

According to the Criminal Code of Canada:

Treason

46. (2) Every one commits treason who, in Canada,
- (a) uses force or violence for the purpose of overthrowing the government of Canada or a province;
 - (c) conspires with any person to commit high treason or to do anything mentioned in paragraph (a);

Furthermore, Trudeau, Freeland, Blair, Medecino and Lametti acted against Canada which was detrimental to the interests of Canada and have violated sections 2(a) to 2(d), threats to the security of Canada of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act.

Their activities are influenced by a foreign body called the World Economic Forum which they are members of which influenced their activities within or relating to Canada that are detrimental to the interests of Canada and are deceptive and involve a threat to all Canadians.

Their activities within or relating to Canada directed toward or in support of the threat or use of acts of serious violence against persons or property for the purpose of achieving a political, or ideological objective within Canada or a foreign state.

Their activities were directed toward undermining by covert unlawful acts, and directed toward or intended ultimately to lead to the destruction or overthrow by violence of the constitutionally established system of government in Canada.

Treason by any government official will not be tolerated by the men and women of Canada. Trudeau and those who assist him have committed treason by implementing the Emergencies Act contrary to the laws of Canada.

We expect the police to charge Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Deputy Prime Minister Chrystia Freeland and Ministers Bill Blair, Marco Mendicino, and David Lametti with treason for using violence to undermine the democratic government of Canada.

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If the actions of these people go unpunished the executive of the government will have acquired the right to attack the people with extreme violence without cause or approval of parliament including the suspension of our human rights and fundamental freedoms. In other words, Canada will be a communist country.

There is more evidence of treason in that Trudeau has once again issued an Order in Council without authorizing a vote by the Federal Cabinet. Trudeau has once again usurped the authority of parliament in regard to calling the Public Order Emergency Commission.

Below is the evidence that this public inquiry is prejudicial and set on supporting the false public narrative that there were blockades across the country.

What/Who is the Public Order Emergency Commission?

The Public Order Emergency Commission (POEC) was created on April 25, 2022, under the recommendation of Trudeau and is being directed by the Privy Council. It was created to satisfy section 63(1) of the Emergencies Act (EA) which states:

"The Governor in Council shall, within sixty days after the expiration or revocation of a declaration of emergency, cause an inquiry to be held into the circumstances that led to the declaration being issued and the measures taken for dealing with the emergency."

There are five problems with this commission:

1. It was declared under the recommendation of Trudeau, not the Federal Cabinet as required under section 63(1) of the Act.
2. An inquiry was already under way through the [Special Joint Committee on the Declaration of the Emergency](#), which held its first meeting on March 14, 2022, 19 days after the EA was revoked. Through this commission it was determined that the grounds used to declare the emergency were untrue. The police at all levels testified they did not find weapons, there were no arrests during the convoy in Ottawa, and they did not ask for the act to be invoked.
3. The POEC is being overseen by the Privy Council, which is headed by Minister Bill Blair, who was one of the Ministers responsible for ILLEGALLY declaring the EA.
4. THEY ARE USING A CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT TO SILENCE THOSE WHO PARTICIPATE IN THE INQUIRY. And have carefully selected who is participating in the inquiry. This is NOT an unbiased and open inquiry.
5. The Commissioner, Paul Rouleau, is a long-time liberal who based on his own discretion picked all the members who will speak in public. The commission also with the help of the [Justice Centre for Constitutional Freedoms](#) got every chosen speaker to sign a confidentiality agreement that prohibits them from talking about their experiences with the Trucker Convoy except for answering questions from the commission. This way the truth can be concealed.

We claim this is not a PUBLIC INQUIRY, it is a means of over-shadowing the Special Joint Committee and continuing with the false narrative that the convoy protest was unlawful.

A meeting was called on Aug 31 @ 7:30PM with members from this committee and James Bauder whom they wanted to provide a statement and potentially testify. Below is a link to an audio recording of that meeting (no confidentiality agreement was signed prior to this recording, or after it).

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Link to audio recording of the Aug 31st meeting between members of the Public Order Emergency Commission, James Bauder, Jane Scharf and Rebecca Sheppard:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/15OYozndWwCQtYunn8SAFe5Y0E-C2kKJM/view>

Link to a video with Jane Scharf, Rebecca Sheppard and James Bauder outlining the issues with the commission:

<https://rumble.com/v1izqtl-public-order-emergency-commission-is-it-hear-to-help-or-hinder.html>

Toronto Star Article on Paul Rouleau's Conflict of Interest:

Paul Rouleau, appointed to the bench in 2002 by the Paul Martin Liberal government, isn't simply someone who made a small donation or two or went to a cocktail fundraiser with a client while working as a lawyer. He actually worked for the Liberal Party in the past.

In 1983, he was part of John Turner's leadership campaign to take over when Pierre Trudeau announced his retirement. Rouleau then had a hand in helping pick Turner's cabinet once he won leadership and is described in various media reports as either his executive assistant or appointments secretary in media reports from that era.

Rouleau could be completely impartial if he does his job right, or he could do what the government wants, which is to look at everything but government actions. Which isn't what the part of the Emergencies Act mandating an inquiry calls for.

Link to Toronto Star article RE: Paul Rouleau:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RGF6bEvoB5FA3Y_ZeCm0JVjwhX9ciXOE/view?usp=sharing

We provide the proof of the process of issuing an Order in Council which shows that the entire cabinet and royal assent needs to occur to issue an Order in Council. The only exception is when the Governor in Council has already invoked the Emergencies Act which gives the Prime Minister temporary, limited power to issue orders in council (this invocation of the EA must be with the whole cabinet and royal assent).

Links to Parliamentary Procedure for Order In Council:

Link to Parliamentary Framework:

https://www.ourcommons.ca/procedure/our-procedure/ParliamentaryFramework/c_g_parliamentaryframework-e.html

Link to Federal guide on Order in Council:

<https://guides.library.queensu.ca/gov/canada/federal/orders-in-council>

Link to Irwin Law, Order in Council:

<https://irwinlaw.com/cold/order-in-council/>

Trudeau unlawfully invoked the Emergencies Act without going through cabinet. Now Trudeau has subsequently, where there is no declared emergency called, issued another illegal order in council this

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time for a public inquiry without cabinet approval. And we provide a link to the bogus order in council calling for a public inquiry recommended by Justin Trudeau not on advice of the cabinet.

Furthermore, it is a requirement for the Governor in Council to consult with the Lieutenant Governor of each province where the emergency exists, as per section 25(1) of the Emergencies Act. And the Governor in Council may not issue a declaration of a public order emergency if the emergency is confined to only one province, unless the emergency exceeds the capacity or authority of the province to deal with it, as per section 25(3).

Emergencies Act:

Section 25(1)

Consultation

25 (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), before the Governor in Council issues, continues or amends a declaration of a public order emergency, the lieutenant Governor in Council of each province in which the effects of the emergency occur shall be consulted with respect to the proposed action.

Section 25(3)

Indication

(3) The Governor in Council may not issue a declaration of a public order emergency where the effects of the emergency are confined to 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.

Evidence of all borders being open prior to Feb 14 ,2022

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1eavWGjB8r7UOeGI_SZrRle852dKU4orV?usp=sharing

Special Joint Committee on the Declaration of the Emergency – Only 3 of 10 provinces asked for emergency:

MP: Rhéal Éloi Fortin to Mendicino:

Minister, how could you claim that there was an emergency throughout Canada when, at the time you made that declaration, 7 of the 10 premiers had told you that everything was fine and that they didn't need it? One even told you not to do it, stating that it would be divisive.

Hon. Marco Mendicino:

That's a good question, Mr. Fortin.

It's a principle that a consultation process must be conducted before the Emergencies Act is invoked. We abided by that principle by having several conversations with our provincial and territorial counterparts. It was an ongoing process. It wasn't just conducted before the Emergencies Act was invoked; it continued through its implementation.

We acted in good faith, consistent with our relations with all the provinces and territories. The act was invoked because there was an emergency at the time. We therefore created the conditions necessary to restore public safety.

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Link to the Special Joint Committee Meeting Minutes, April 26 2022:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/14RC7kjH3JDQ8CXQeK7kiYeHOHrSntMat/view?usp=sharing>

Additional legal provisions that government officials can be held liable for their actions when acting outside the authority of the law:

R. v. Eldorado Nuclear Ltd.; R. v. Uranium Canada Ltd, 1983

When a Crown agent acts outside of Crown purposes, and not on behalf of the state, there is no immunity of the Crown agent:

“The conclusion that a Crown agent is personally responsible for an unlawful act still leaves the question whether an act is unlawful. Where the unlawfulness or the wrongfulness of the act arises without any recourse to a statute, the Crown’s immunity from a statute, as expressed in s. 16 of the Interpretations Act, is irrelevant. If, for example, the agent commits a tortious act, it is the common law which characterizes it as unlawful. There is no immunity that the agent can claim.”

“Where the only source of unlawfulness is a statute, however, the analysis is entirely different...the preliminary question...is whether that person is bound by that statute...”

“When the agent steps outside the ambit of Crown purposes, however, it acts personally, and not on behalf of the state, and cannot claim to be immune as an agent of the Crown. This follows from the fact that s.16 of the Interpretations Act works for the benefit of the state, not for the benefit of the agent personally.”

The Court adopted this approach in the CBC v. The Queen 1983

“For all purposes of this Act...” the corporation “was not acting for the purposes entrusted to it under the Act... when the Corporation exercises its powers with a view to carrying out the purposes ...it acts as agent of Her Majesty and only as agent of Her Majesty. But, when it exercises its powers in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of the Act, it steps outside its agency role.

“The position at common law is not that those under de jure control are entitled to Crown immunity, but rather that immunity extends to those acting on behalf of the Crown.”

“This Court’s decision in Formea Chemicals Ltd. v. Polymer Corporation Ltd., supra, is also instructive. The case concerned s. 19 of the Patent Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 203.... Martland J., speaking for the Court, equated “Government of Canada” with the Crown.

Supreme Court of Canada Roncarelli v. Duplessis, 1959

Member of executive branch liable for punishment for acting in excess of their lawful authority:

The proposition that in Canada a member of the executive branch of government does not make the law but merely carries it out or administers it requires no citation of authority to support it. Similarly, I do not find it necessary to cite from the wealth of authority supporting the principle that a public officer is responsible for acts done by

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him without legal justification. I content myself with quoting the well-known passage from Dicey's "Law of the Constitution", 9th ed., p. 193, where he says

... every official, from the Prime Minister down to a constable or a collector of taxes, is under the same responsibility for every act done without legal justification as any other citizen. The Reports abound with cases in which officials have been brought before the courts, and made, in their personal capacity, liable to punishment, or to the payment of damages, for acts done in their official character but in excess of their lawful authority. A colonial governor, a secretary of state, a military officer, and all subordinates, though carrying out the commands of their official superiors, are as responsible for any act which the law does not authorize as is any private and unofficial person.

English Bill of Rights, Dispensing of Power:

Dispensing Power.

That the pretended Power of Suspending of Laws or the Execution of Laws by Regall Authority without Consent of Parlyament is illegall.

Link to legal documents:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/171YUgO_db-6yFOJDh-nTaMenk5vbOlgf?usp=sharing

In conclusion, we expect the police to charge the following people with treason: Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Deputy Prime Minister Chrystia Freeland, Minister of Emergency Preparedness Bill Blair, Minister of Public Safety Marco Mendicino, and Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada David Lametti with treason for using violence to undermine the democratic government of Canada.

If the actions of these people go unpunished the executive branch of the government will have acquired the right to attack the people with extreme violence without cause or approval of parliament including the suspension of our human rights and fundamental freedoms. In other words, Canada will be a communist country.