

Whereas Ontario operates under principles that recognize the sovereignty of each individual to pursue self-determination through lawful personal efforts and in voluntary cooperation with others who share common purpose.

History has shown that the ability for individuals, their families and their communities to be self-sustaining by their own means has been eroded as the size, cost and scope of government authority has expanded. The goals and priorities of the Government of Canada has diverged from those of the citizens of Ontario.

The time has come for the people of Ontario to assume greater independence from the Government of Canada.

Ontario Freedoms

1. *The Ontario Charter of Rights & Freedoms* (henceforth “Ontario Charter”) sets out individual liberties. 2. The overriding spirit of the Ontario Charter is to achieve Freedom of Choice for all citizens. 3. The only reasonable limits to Freedom of Choice shall be laws which defend and protect the person (body, mind and efforts) and his or her legally-acquired property from any intentional and unwanted harm and aggression imposed by others. 4. “Others” referred to in Subsection 3 include any department or representative of the government, or any of its agencies, partners or organized supporters.

Fundamental Freedoms

5. Everyone has the right to 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. (e) freedom to take responsibility for one's own life and make decisions accordingly. (f) freedom to acquire property and make choices regarding the uses of said property as long as such uses respects the equal right of others to do the same.

Democratic Rights

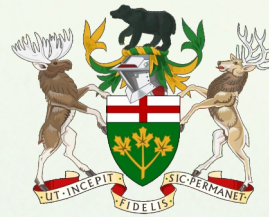
6.(1) Every citizen has the right to participate, or not, in elections and referenda which involve choices pertaining to public policies and/or political representation in law-making within the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. (2) Every citizen has the right to participate in public programs and receive government services provided that he or she makes the voluntary choice to make the required financial payments (taxes, permits, fees) and to comply with the associated laws and regulations. 7.(1) Every citizen has the right to refuse participation in any public program or to refuse any defined government services. (2) By refusal, the citizen is absolved from any and all obligations to make related financial payments (taxes, permits, fees) or submit to any of the laws or regulations of the programs or services that have been refused.

Mobility Rights

8. Every citizen of Canada and every person who has the status of a permanent resident of Canada has the right to (a) move to Ontario to take up residence; and (b) to pursue employment in Ontario. 9. The rights specified in Subsection 8 are subject to (a) any laws or practices of general application in force in Ontario, and (b) proof of employment or the means to be financially self-sustaining while residing in Ontario.

Legal Rights

10. 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. 11. Everyone has the right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure. 12. Everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned. 13. Everyone has the right on arrest or detention (a) to be informed promptly of the reasons therefor; (b) to retain and instruct counsel without delay and to be informed of that right; and (c) to have the validity of the detention determined by way of habeas corpus and to be released if the detention is not lawful. 14. Any person charged



ONTARIO CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS



with an offence has the right (a) to be informed without unreasonable delay of the specific offence; (b) to be tried within a reasonable time; (c) not to be compelled to be a witness in proceedings against that person in respect of the offence; (d) to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law in a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal; (e) not to be denied reasonable bail without just cause; (f) except in the case of an offence under military law tried before a military tribunal, to the benefit of trial by jury where the maximum punishment for the offence is imprisonment for five years or a more severe punishment; (g) not to be found guilty on account of any act or omission unless, at the time of the act or omission, it constituted an offence under Ontario, Canadian or international law or was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations; (h) if finally acquitted of the offence, not to be tried for it again and, if finally found guilty and punished for the offence, not to be tried or punished for it again; and (i) if found guilty of the offence and if the punishment for the offence has been varied between the time of commission and the time of sentencing, to the benefit of the lesser punishment. 15. Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment. 16. A witness who testifies in any proceedings has the right not to have any incriminating evidence so given used to incriminate that witness in any other proceedings, except in a prosecution for perjury or for the giving of contradictory evidence. 17. A party or witness in any proceedings who does not understand or speak the language in which the proceedings are conducted or who is deaf has the right to the assistance of an interpreter.

Equality Rights

18. This Charter acknowledges that: (1) every individual possesses traits, abilities, aptitudes, circumstances, preferences and beliefs that are unique in every way. (2) Laws are created by men and women who are fallible and who may be influenced by many intrinsic and extrinsic factors which may introduce bias into the law-making process. (3) The legal system is imperfect and, as such, can affect the quality of decisions made by members of the court including the judge, jurors, legal counsel, plaintiffs, defendants and witnesses. 19. Notwithstanding the shortcomings stated in 18, (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. (2) Subsection (1) does not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration of conditions of disadvantaged individuals or groups including those that are disadvantaged because of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.

Official Language of Ontario

20. English is the official language of Ontario and will be used in all institutions of the Legislative Assembly and Government of Ontario. 21. (1) The statutes, records and journals of Canada's Parliament shall be printed and published in English and French and both language versions are equally authoritative. (2) Either English or French may be used by any person in, or in any pleading in or process issuing from, any court established by Canada's Parliament.

Minority Language Educational Rights

22. (1) Citizens of Canada who reside in Ontario are expected to be fluent in English in order to function as responsible and productive members of society. (2) The acceptance of immigrants to Ontario will be partially determined by his or her eligibility to gain and sustain paid employment in an English language workplace. 23. The option to become fluent in other languages will remain a choice to be made by each person and undertaken at his or her own expense unless subsidized by an employer or family member.

Enforcement

24.(1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been infringed or denied may seek a remedy from a non-government court to be decided by a committee of 12 randomly selected jurors who are assembled for the sole purpose and period of time required to decide the case in question. (2) Where, in proceedings under subsection (1), a court concludes that evidence was obtained in a manner that infringed or denied any rights or freedoms guaranteed by this Charter, the evidence shall be excluded if it is established that, having regard to all the circumstances, the admission of it in the proceedings would bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

General

25. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall apply to Ontario residents henceforth. 26. The federal Charter of Rights and Freedoms shall retain the sole authority and responsibility for past rights or freedoms that pertain to the aboriginal peoples of Canada including (a) any rights or freedoms that have been recognized by the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763; and (b) any rights or freedoms that now exist by way of land claims agreements or may be so acquired. 27. A goal of this Ontario Charter is to recognize that (1) all Ontario citizens as equals under the law and (2) no Ontario citizen or group of citizens shall be held

legally accountable for the poor decisions and harmful actions of past citizens or groups of citizens than may have resulted in perceived or real infractions long ago. (3) Unity can never be achieved so long as our citizens continue to fight over the sins of our forefathers. (4) Government leaders must stop fanning the flames of discontent in these matters. 28. The guarantee in this Ontario Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed as denying the existence of any other rights or freedoms that have existed in Canada. 29. This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians while respecting the rights and freedoms on citizens living today within our contemporary Economic, Technological and Cultural climates. 30. Notwithstanding anything in this Ontario Charter, the rights and freedoms referred to in it are guaranteed equally to male and female persons. 31. Nothing in this Ontario Charter extends the legislative powers of any other body or authority beyond the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. 32. (1) Every citizen of Ontario reserves the right to individual Freedom of Choice with respect to federal programs and services. (2) By choosing to accept participation in a federal program or to accept federal services, the citizen agrees to make the required payment(s) and to comply with related laws and regulations. (3) By choosing to reject any or all federal programs and services, the citizen is absolved from any responsibility or obligation to contribute related payments or comply with related laws or regulations.

Application of Ontario Charter

33.(1) This Charter applies the legislature and government of Ontario in respect of all matters within its authority. (2) Where an Act of Parliament and an Ontario Law makes overlapping claims to authority, the Laws of Ontario shall prevail.

Citation

34. This Part may be cited as the *Ontario Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

“We, the citizens of Ontario and registered business owners, choose to regain our powers of self-government which has been steadily eroded by the relentless and excessive growth of the Government of Canada at our expense. The basic principles, values and beliefs which we choose determine our economic and cultural destiny are no longer compatible with the interests and priorities expressed by political leaders in Ottawa and allegedly on behalf of all Canadians.”

We no longer trust or respect the decisions made under the Government of Canada and its Members of Parliament. Our loyalties now remain with our fellow citizens in Ontario unified under a shared vision based on mutual interests and priorities.

We are united in our purpose and resolve. We are proud of our province as a place to live, play and work in freedom, cooperation and prosperity.”

Signed

The People of Ontario

