



Learning How to Defend our Collective and Political Rights as Canadians to Legally Overrule our Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments and Courts.

What our research has found: The first thing people, lawyers, justices, and governments forget is that the collective or individual political power belongs to the people of a country. A government does not own the country and its assets, the people do, debts included.

Our political and civil rights are already added as part of our constitution under International Instruments ratified by Canada, they are automatic, no matter what Canada and the Supreme Court of Canada website say. It also includes the fact that we were Independent and should have had those right immediately in 1931. Our country is our collective responsibility.

Who are the PEOPLE in a country such as Canada?

We have two separate peoples who possess lands within the boundaries of the country. The people are Canadians and the Indigenous Nations.

As proven in Canada and in International Law, the people as a whole get to decide what happens in a country such as secession. It is not the federal or provincial governments who can decide. The Canadian citizens and the Indigenous peoples across Canada have their own referendum (see Swiss Citizens and the Cantons as a possible example).

See: Secession of Quebec Supreme Court of Canada ruling full document.

FACTS:

1. We, the people (Canadian citizens and Indigenous People) are the political actors. We can collectively through majority, self-determine our political and ways of governing ourselves as many times as we please. No permission by courts is needed.
2. The collective citizens and indigenous people in a country are the shareholders, and co-owners of their countries and its assets.
3. Citizens and Indigenous people each possess one voting share. They can participate in all levels of governance and in all decision making within all levels.
4. No government, either federal or provincial province, municipality, band council nor courts have rights above the Canadian citizen and Indigenous people's right to collective self-determination.
5. Federal nor provincial government own the country or the provinces or territories. That belongs to the Canadian Citizens and Indigenous People as a whole.



6. Canadians and Canada became a free independent country in 1931, however, the Canadian government had the UK insert a clause in the Constitution which, through strict constitutional law, still bound the BNA act (Canadian Constitution) to the parliamentary sovereignty of the UK for required constitutional changes.
7. As per International law on decolonization and the political and civil rights of the people as a collective in the 1960 decolonization rights of colonial countries, the people must choose a government, nowhere does it say that the government is or will have authority over them and their collective rights to self-determination and self-governance.

Which is also why representative democracy in Canada and most countries is a coup d'état to remove all political rights from the people to control them and to remain a colonial dictatorship under the guise of freedom.

The bottom line is that whether we argue over our constitution and its legality or failure, it doesn't truly matter as the collective people are the true power in their countries, which our governments and politicians worldwide love to make us forget as *“nothing in law supersedes the will of the people”*.

Opinions or Statements that most people in Canada are confused about with our 1982 Constitution

1. **The Canada Act otherwise called The Constitution Act 1982 contains the following: ‘No Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the Constitution Act, 1982 comes into force shall extend to Canada as part of its law.’**

Reply(s) to Opinion or Statement #1:

- It can be argued in FACT, that the Canada Act 1982 was passed with Royal Assent within the UK Parliament (Canada Bill 1981).
- The Canada Act 1982 is still under the policy responsibility of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, which has full force and effect under the Parliamentary Sovereignty of the UK Parliament over Canada.
- Only once Canada has fulfilled the exceptions to receiving Royal assent, inserted as part of the Constitution Act 1982, can the UK officially repeal the Canada Act 1982 from its legislature and finally remove the UK's Parliamentary Sovereignty over Canada.



- It is the responsibility of the Canadian Citizens and Indigenous People of Canada to fulfill the last required exception, to give our voice to the Constitution Act of 1982. Our elected government cannot speak for us on this matter, it is up to us all.

2. The Constitution Act 1982 was passed by the UK Parliament on March 25, 1982, and Proclaimed by the Queen, in Canada, on April 17, 1982, making Canada wholly independent.

Reply(s) to Opinion or Statement #2:

- The day of Proclamation April 17, 1982, the Canada Act 1982 was given Royal Assent by the Queen of England on Canadian Soil, accepting the exceptions that had to be fulfilled by Canada under the conditions set forth by the UK.
- Further Royal Assents by the Queen of England had to be given for each exception as they were fulfilled and returned to the UK for repeal from their legislature for final removal of the UK Parliament's Sovereignty over Canada.

Conclusions:

1. The exceptions have not been fulfilled properly by the Canadian Citizens and Indigenous People giving their voice, therefore, the Canada Act 1982, is still part of the UK Legislature awaiting repeal.
2. Through strict constitutional law, the UK Parliament's Sovereignty over Canada is still in full force and effect.

The people rule, facts are facts!

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