Submission - Rick Dyck

Presentation goals for the Executive Policy Committee (EPC) hearing:

1) Show that Canadian laws including discrimination and privacy laws do not adequately protect the public's fundamental human rights as bestowed upon us by God against the immense power and responsibility that will present itself to Governments and centralized 3rd party stakeholders with the adoption of *smart city technology*, *15-minute city planning*, *digital ID's* and *central bank digital currencies (smart Technologies)*. Furthermore, even with adequate laws the public may still be at risk of being taken advantage of if the laws aren't respected.

2) Describe to the EPC what *smart technologies* are and what the additional responsibilities, dangers and risks *smart technologies* pose to the public.

3) Ask the Executive Policy Committee to amend the budget to preemptively plan and prepare for the possible and likely inevitable adoption of the 4 *smart technologies* above. Including providing funding for a new committee that reviews and enhances the shortcomings of our privacy/discrimination laws/by-laws and presents motions and or recommendations to the Council and Executive Policy Committee of the City of Winnipeg, the Province of Manitoba and the Federal Government of Canada to fill the voids. I would also like to ask that the new committee be granted the responsibility of ensuring that all adoptions of *Smart technologies*- follow strict protocols, that they never have the physical or digital capability of infringing on our human rights and that the committee be given the task of taking stock of the unintended consequences of adopting *Smart technologies*.

4) Prove that we must keep security at the forefront of our minds when adopting smart technology due to the risk of foreign, domestic, and technological (AI) threats and the dangers that can occur should they gain control of the smart city infrastructure.

5) Ask the Executive Policy Committee to create an affirmation and attach it to the budget that says it will never fund, accept funding or adopt policy that will infringe on the fundamental rights of its citizens in any way shape or form.

Goal 1 supporting material

With the following Acts, Bill and code in place. The Canadian Constitutional Act of 1982, the Canadian Bill of Rights, The Canadian Human Rights Act & the Criminal Code. Canada still experienced unprecedented measures and did not protect the public from social pressures brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic resulting in what many consider discriminatory practices. Canadian law does not seem to have protections against refusal of service, refusal of employment, or privacy protection against medical procedure participation. This is an indication that many of the newfound powers that governments would be responsible for with the advent of *Smart technologies* will present many liabilities to the public's human rights and freedoms. These exploitations could be used by governments legally even though it may not be reasonable to do so in a free and democratic society. Below are examples of fundamental Canadian laws that allowed for the mistreatment of many individuals.

CONSTITUTION ACT, 1982(81)):

PART I Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms Whereas *Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law*
"Guarantee of Rights and Freedoms 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**."**

Fundamental Freedoms
2 Everyone has 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.

Mobility of citizens
(1) Every citizen of Canada has the right to enter, remain in and leave Canada
Limitation (3) The rights specified in subsection (2) are subject to (a) any laws or practices of general application in force in a province other than those that discriminate among persons primarily on the basis of province of present or previous residence; and (b) any laws providing for reasonable residency requirements as a qualification for the receipt of publicly provided social services.

Life, liberty and security of person
7 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.

Equality Rights
Equality before and under law and equal protection and benefit of law

15 (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.

Enforcement
Enforcement of guaranteed rights and freedoms
24 (1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been infringed or denied may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances.

Application of Charter
Application of Charter 32 (1) This Charter applies (a) to the Parliament and government of Canada in respect of all matters within the authority of Parliament including all matters relating to the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories; and (b) to the legislature and government of each province in respect of all matters within the authority of the legislature of each province.

Equalization and Regional Disparities
Commitment to promote equal opportunities 36 (1) Without altering the legislative authority of Parliament or of the provincial legislatures, or the rights of any of them with respect to the exercise of their legislative authority, Parliament and the legislatures, together with the government of Canada and the provincial governments, are committed to (a) promoting equal opportunities for the well-being of Canadians; (b) furthering economic development to reduce disparity in opportunities; and (c) providing essential public services of reasonable quality to all Canadians.

General
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.

Canadian Bill of Rights:

An Act for the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Preamble
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:

Bill of Rights
Recognition and declaration of rights and freedoms

1 It is hereby recognized and declared that in Canada there have existed and shall continue to exist without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion or sex, the following human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely,

(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;
(b) the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law;
(c) freedom of religion;
(d) freedom of speech;
(e) freedom of assembly and association; and
(f) freedom of the press.

Construction of law

2 Every law of Canada shall, unless it is expressly declared by an Act of the Parliament of Canada that it shall operate notwithstanding the Canadian Bill of Rights, be so construed and applied as not to abrogate, abridge or infringe or to authorize the abrogation, abridgment or infringement of any of the rights or freedoms herein recognized and declared, and in particular, no law of Canada shall be construed or applied so as to

(a) authorize or effect the arbitrary detention, imprisonment or exile of any person;
(b) impose or authorize the imposition of cruel and unusual treatment or punishment;
(c) deprive a person who has been arrested or detained
    (i) of the right to be informed promptly of the reason for his arrest or detention,
    (ii) of the right to retain and instruct counsel without delay, or
    (iii) of the remedy by way of *habeas corpus* for the determination of the validity of his detention and for his release if the detention is not lawful;
(d) authorize a court, tribunal, commission, board or other authority to compel a person to give evidence if he is denied counsel, protection against self crimination or other constitutional safeguards;
(e) deprive a person of the right to a fair hearing in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice for the determination of his rights and obligations;
(f) deprive a person charged with a criminal offence of the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, or of the right to reasonable bail without just cause; or
(g) deprive a person of the right to the assistance of an interpreter in any proceedings in which he is involved or in which he is a party or a witness, before a court, commission, board or other tribunal, if he does not understand or speak the language in which such proceedings are conducted.

Part II
Savings
5 (1) Nothing in Part I shall be construed to abrogate or abridge any human right or fundamental freedom not enumerated therein that may have existed in Canada at the commencement of this Act.

Canadian Human Rights Act:

2 *The purpose of this Ac*t is to extend the laws in Canada to give effect, within the purview of matters coming within the legislative authority of Parliament, to the principle that all individuals should have an opportunity equal with other individuals to make for themselves the lives that they are able and wish to have and to have their needs accommodated, consistent with their duties and obligations as members of society, without being hindered in or prevented from doing so by discriminatory practices based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, marital status, family status, genetic characteristics, disability or conviction for an offence for which a pardon has been granted or in respect of which a record suspension has been ordered.

Proscribed Discrimination

Prohibited grounds of discrimination

3 (1) For all purposes of this Act, the prohibited grounds of discrimination are race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, marital status, family status, genetic characteristics, disability and conviction for an offence for which a pardon has been granted or in respect of which a record suspension has been ordered.

Discriminatory Practices

Denial of good, service, facility or accommodation

5 It is a discriminatory practice in the provision of goods, services, facilities or accommodation customarily available to the general public(a) to deny, or to deny access to, any such good, service, facility or accommodation to any individual, or (b) to differentiate adversely in relation to any individual, on a prohibited ground of discrimination.

Denial of commercial premises or residential accommodation

6 It is a discriminatory practice in the provision of commercial premises or residential accommodation

(a) to deny occupancy of such premises or accommodation to any individual, or
(b) to differentiate adversely in relation to any individual, on a prohibited ground of discrimination.

Employment

7 It is a discriminatory practice, directly or indirectly,

(a) to refuse to employ or continue to employ any individual, or
(b) in the course of employment, to differentiate adversely in relation to an employee, on a prohibited ground of discrimination.

Employment applications, advertisements

8 It is a discriminatory practice

(a) to use or circulate any form of application for employment, or
(b) in connection with employment or prospective employment, to publish any advertisement or to make any written or oral inquiry

that expresses or implies any limitation, specification or preference based on a prohibited ground of discrimination.

Employee organizations

9 (1) It is a discriminatory practice for an employee organization on a prohibited ground of discrimination
(a) to exclude an individual from full membership in the organization;
(b) to expel or suspend a member of the organization; or
(c) to limit, segregate, classify or otherwise act in relation to an individual in a way that would deprive the individual of employment opportunities, or limit employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect the status of the individual, where the individual is a member of the organization or where any of the obligations of the organization pursuant to a collective agreement relating to the individual.

Discriminatory policy or practice

10 It is a discriminatory practice for an employer, employee organization or employer organization

(a) to establish or pursue a policy or practice, or

(b) to enter into an agreement affecting recruitment, referral, hiring, promotion, training, apprenticeship, transfer or any other matter relating to employment or prospective employment, that deprives or tends to deprive an individual or class of individuals of any employment opportunities on a prohibited ground of discrimination.

Publication of discriminatory notices, etc.

12 It is a discriminatory practice to publish or display before the public or to cause to be published or displayed before the public any notice, sign, symbol, emblem or other representation that

(a) expresses or implies discrimination or an intention to discriminate, or
(b) incites or is calculated to incite others to discriminate

if the discrimination expressed or implied, intended to be expressed or implied or incited or calculated to be incited would otherwise, if engaged in, be a discriminatory practice described in any of sections 5 to 11 or in section 14.

Harassment

14 (1) It is a discriminatory practice,
(a) in the provision of goods, services, facilities or accommodation customarily available to the general public,
(b) in the provision of commercial premises or residential accommodation, or
(c) in matters related to employment,
to harass an individual on a prohibited ground of discrimination.

Preface

My focus isn't on Covid-19 or the Executive Policy Committee's handling thereof. I'm using these examples to show how our laws don't protect us adequately from discrimination, privacy and the poor distribution of key information. I make this point because with great power comes great responsibility and if our laws don't protect us from bad actors, emergencies and mistakes made due to emotions, fear and extreme pressure then we surely aren't ready to handle the power that comes with CBDC's, smart city infrastructure and Digital ID's.

Confirmation that Pfizer did not test to see if their vaccine stopped the spread of Covid-19

"So I reached out to Pfizer Canada to clarify this by asking if they did a clinical trial on preventing transmission of the virus after receiving the COVID-19 vaccine."

In her response, Pfizer's Director of Corporate Affairs Christina Antoniou wrote the following:

"Our landmark phase 3 clinical trial protocol published November 2020 was designed and powered to evaluate efficacy of BNT162b2 to prevent disease caused by SARS-CoV2, including severe disease. The pivotal BNT162b2 clinical trial met two critical endpoints including the efficacy end-point which is prevention on of confirmed symptomatic COVID-19 infection and the secondary end-point was prevention of severe disease. The BNT162b2 (Comirnaty) trials were not designed to evaluate the vaccine's effectiveness against transmission of SARS-CoV-2."

https://torontosun.com/news/local-news/warmington-clarifying-confusion-over-pfizer-vaccine-transmission-prevention-trials

Link to Harvard health that suggests taking the vaccine to stop the spread of Covid-19
https://www.health.harvard.edu/diseases-and-conditions/preventing-the-spread-of-the-coronavirus

Privacy Laws

The Canadian government has recognized our privacy laws regarding digital technology need to be strengthened and has introduced the Digital Charter Implementation Act, 2022. The act has gone through its first reading thus far. It's important that all levels of government participate in the discovery process of what is needed to ensure all of the angles are covered.

"New laws to strengthen Canadians' privacy protection and trust in the digital economy"

https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2022/06/new-laws-to-strengthen-canadians-privacy-protection-and-trust-in-the-digital-economy.html

Bill C-27 An Act to enact the Consumer Privacy Protection Act, the Personal Information and Data Protection Tribunal Act and the Artificial Intelligence and Data Act and to make consequential and related amendments to other Acts

https://www.parl.ca/LegisInfo/en/bill/44-1/C-27?view=details#

Goal 2 supporting material.

The main tenants that put humanity at risk with the adoption and implementation of Smart cities, CBDCs, 15-minute cities and digital IDs are…

-The loss of Privacy
-The ability to take fundamental rights and freedoms away

What smart cities are and the dangers they pose according, to the Government of Canada

https://www.canada.ca/en/security-intelligence-service/corporate/publications/smart-cities-national-security/smart-cities-national-security.html#toc0

"There are many definitions of a 'smart city.' Here, we refer to environments where digital technologies are used to enhance the quality and efficiency of municipal services. A 'smart' city collects and analyses data interactions with, and usage of, public infrastructure in order to improve service delivery and user experience. This data is collected through connected sensors and individual devices which are part of centralized networks that manage service delivery.

Smart cities can be scalable according to the needs and intentions of the community. Key factors that shape 'smartness' include the quantity and quality of data collected, the degree of

interaction of different infrastructure networks, and how the data is used to inform decisions by infrastructure owners and operators”

National security concerns, according to the Government of Canada

Smart cities represent the next generation of critical infrastructure, underpinning nearly all aspects of daily life. This integrated centrality means that smart cities will be attractive targets of hostile state actors and criminals for espionage and sabotage/disruption.

Data exploitation:

Smart cities will collect and operate by processing huge volumes of personal and corporate data produced through interactions with, and usage of, smart infrastructure. This data can provide valuable insights for threat actors, including profiles and patterns of life of Canadians.In the hands of a threat actor, this data can be exploited to enable activities that compromise the safety and security of Canadians (e.g.espionage, foreign interference) and Canadian critical infrastructure.

Interconnected Critical Infrastructure:

Connecting different critical infrastructure systems via telecommunications networks increases both the ‘attack surface’ and the potential scale of impact (i.e. access to or disruption of one infrastructure system could have spillover effects on other systems).

Possible harmful impacts of a smart city breach or inadequate data governance

Disruption or denial of access to public infrastructure or services such as public transit, traffic control, emergency dispatch or utilities (e.g. water or electricity).

Unauthorized access to, retention of, or exploitation of, Canadians’ personal and corporate data, which could be used to facilitate further targeting of individuals and communities for foreign interference or espionage. Examples of such activities would include:

Capture and misuse of personal information or surveillance footage.

Disruption, theft, or corruption of Canadian data, information and systems.

Espionage against targeted communities, and subsequent threat activities against members of the community such as harassment or intimidation.

Use of large amounts of Canadian data to support research for the benefit of foreign states in developing advanced military systems and or surveillance programs (e.g. Canadian data used to train AI algorithms of advanced military or intelligence capabilities).

How can smart cities be compromised?

Methods can include:
Cyber Operations, Insider Threats, Compromised Equipment or Supply Chains, External Actor Access to Systems or Data during Installation, Maintenance, Operation or Servicing

What a 15-minute city is according to Wikipedia

The 15-minute city (FMC or 15mC)[1][2] is an urban planning concept in which most daily necessities and services, such as work, shopping, education, healthcare, and leisure can be easily reached by a 15-minute walk or bike ride from any point in the city.

Risks associated with 15-minute city infrastructure

1)When combined with Unite Nations climate action goals it may incentivize governments and municipalities to restrict travel by car to reduce carbon emissions. Limiting one's freedom of travel.

2)When combined with smart cities, digital IDs and CBDC's governments would be able to completely social engineer behaviour and restrict access to certain areas and services should they desire.

OurWinnipeg 2045 localizes the United Nations (UN) 17 Sustainable Development Goals into six key goals for the City of Winnipeg

https://legacy.winnipeg.ca/interhom/cityhall/ourwinnipeg/Documents/Our-Winnipeg-2045.pdf

Our Winnipeg Goal- Environmental Resilience

2.1 Climate Action Targets Meet and exceed greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets of 20 percent by 2030, relative to 2011, and net zero by 2050, by working towards partnerships with the community, businesses, and government bodies including Indigenous, Federal and Provincial governments. LG, EP, HW, SE, CB

2.5 Climate Resilient Growth Actively explore innovative approaches to city building, an integrated and sustainable transportation system and related infrastructure capacity enhancements that mitigate the impact of climate risk on infrastructure; leverage targeted densities as detailed in Complete Communities; and minimize conflict between different street functions and users. CB, HW, SE

2.9 Reduce Road Congestion Increase the efficiency, convenience and usage of the active and public transportation system, to improve air quality, provide a viable alternative to the automobile, and reduce current and future road congestion.

Oxford City UK

Oxford City residents in the Uk adopting 15 minute city infrastructure and limiting the ability to travel by car with traffic filters (cameras that track license plates) permits and fines

https://oxfordshireguardian.co.uk/oxford-15-minute-city-low-traffic-neighbourhood-ltn/

https://www.oxford.gov.uk/news/article/2332/joint_statement_from_oxfordshire_county_council_and_oxford_city_council_on_oxford_s_traffic_filters

What a central bank digital currency (CBDC) is as outlined by Wikipedia

A central bank digital currency (CBDC) (also called digital fiat currency[1] or digital base money)[2] is a digital currency issued by a central bank,[3] rather than by a commercial bank. It is also a liability of the central bank and denominated in the sovereign currency, as is the case with physical banknotes and coins.

Risks associated with CBDCs

1)It may make it easier for governments to freeze or seize assets due to the direct line central banks will have with the public.
2)The ability to track every single transaction, removing all privacy
3) CBDCs are programable- Central Banks/Governments will have complete financial control over what an individual spends their money on, how they spend it, where they spend it and how much they can save
4)Manipulation of individual's interest rates to coerce spending or saving
5)Enforcement of spending limits or time limits on government-appropriated funds
6)A private individual will never have full control of their money

Confirmation Canada's central bank is developing a CBDC

https://www.bankofcanada.ca/research/digital-currencies-and-fintech/projects/central-bank-digital-currency/

Bank of international settlements general manager Augustin Carstens

Differences between cash and CBDCS plus the abilities of the Central Bank Digital Currencies "There is a huge difference there, cash we don't know who is using a 100-dollar bill today…"Central Bank(s) will have absolute control on the rules and regulations that will determine the use of that expression of central bank liability and will have the ability to enforce that"
https://twitter.com/i/status/1632046066626359296

Governor of South Dakota Kristi Noem Vetoes House Bill 1193

"HB 1193 adopts a definition of 'money' to specifically exclude cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, as well as other digital assets. At the same time, these UCC revisions include Central Bank Digital Currencies as money," wrote **Governor Noem** in her VETO letter. "By expressly excluding cryptocurrencies as money, it would become more difficult to use cryptocurrency. By needlessly limiting this freedom, HB 1193 would put South Dakota citizens at a business disadvantage."
https://news.sd.gov/news?id=news_kb_article_view&sys_id=1d1a38781b21a15031b1ebdbac4bcbbf

Digital IDs
A digital way of proving identity- a digital version of a physical Id such as a passport, driver's licence or health card issued by a government. Digital Ids are stored and used with electronic devices however the data is stored on a centralized database.

Possible attributes of digital IDs
-All traditional IDs can be rolled into one such as driver's licence, health card and passport
-Can be linked to a CBDC financial system and used as a bank card
-Settings and access for the ID are much easier to change than a physical ID
-Can be integrated into every type of service imaginable (ie Vaccine passports, concert tickets, voting systems etc)

Possible dangers of a Digital ID
-Could be used to create a social credit system (China)
-Could give Governments complete control over a human being's data and access to goods and services
-Digital Ids would give governments the ability to social engineer human behaviour
-Could be vulnerable to foreign threats

Digital ID development and adoption in Canada

An official announcement from Mona Fortier, the President of the Treasury Board that the Canadian government is developing a Digital ID.
https://www.canada.ca/en/government/system/digital-government/government-canada-digital-operations-strategic-plans/canada-digital-ambition.html

https://mobileidworld.com/canada-quietly-announces-plans-for-digital-id-program-408151/

Digital ID program in Ontario
https://www.ontario.ca/page/digital-id-ontario

Digital ID Part of UN Sustainable Development Goals-
shttps://unctad.org/meeting/digital-identity-new-era-data-protection

Public Information Banks (PIBs) Personal data stored by the Canadian Government
https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/services/access-information-privacy/access-information/information-about-programs-information-holdings/standard-personal-information-banks.html#pse919

The government of Canada freezes bank accounts
210 Canadian bank accounts were frozen by the Canadian Government in response to the trucker protest in Ottawa.

https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/emergency-bank-measures-finance-committee-1.6360769

Vaccine passports
https://winnipeg.ctvnews.ca/vaccine-passports-come-into-effect-in-manitoba-ahead-of-more-public-health-measures-1.5572449

Goal 4 supporting material

Smart cities and national security- A government of Canada overview
https://www.canada.ca/en/security-intelligence-service/corporate/publications/smart-cities-national-security/smart-cities-national-security.html#toc0

CSIS warns 'smart city' technology can open door to attacks, foreign interference.
https://www.cp24.com/news/csis-warns-smart-city-technology-can-open-door-to-attacks-foreign-interference-1.6305754

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