

***Claim of Understanding Regarding Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.
003 Legal Status in Relation to the Municipality
Moral Code Blockchain Programming for Human and AI Reference.***

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This letter serves as a formal declaration and articulation of my understanding and position regarding:

1. My Inherent, Inalienable, Non-Derogable Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms under Canadian Supreme, Common and International Law,
2. My Legal Status in Relation to the Municipality and Statutory Frameworks.

Part I: Declaration of My Inherent Human Rights and Freedoms

I declare that I am a human being with full legal capacity, possessing inherent, inalienable, non-derogable rights and freedoms recognized by the registration of my live birth by the Office of the Registrar General. I issue this claim of understanding to affirm the limitations, lack of knowledge and educations in this subject, to placed a claim upon public record and with state authorities in relation to my natural rights, now widely acknowledged as human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Canada operates within a ***common law jurisdiction***, as recognized under Section 8.1 of the *Interpretation Act*, which equally respects common law and civil law traditions. ***Common law, in this context, encapsulates natural rights per-existing any governmental structure or statutory enactment.***

The Supreme Court of Canada has confirmed that the common law must evolve in alignment with Charter values (*Ma v. Ryan*), making a trespass against common law rights tantamount to an infringement of constitutional rights under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Thus, rights traditionally protected by common law are now doubly safeguarded—both constitutionally and internationally.

Canada, as a signatory to the IBHR, IDHR, ICESCR, ICCPR, DRR and other international covenants is legally obligated to protect, educate, uphold, give effect to, and provide remedy for these rights and freedoms within its domestic legal framework (Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, Article 3.3(f)). Section 52 of the Constitution Act, 1982, further declares that inconsistent laws are of no force or effect.

The rule of law—emphasized in *R. v. Wagner* and *Thompson Newspapers Ltd. v. Canada*—acknowledges that human beings possess full legal capacity by operation of law alone, independent of state sanction.

Section 7 of the Charter further reaffirms that these protections apply specifically to human beings (***not artificial persons, statutory creatures***), ensuring the uniquely human enjoyment of life, liberty, and security of the person.

Additionally, per *Zingre v. The Queen*, it's a principle of international law that ***statutory provisions cannot justify breaches of fundamental human rights***, and statutes must be interpreted in harmony with Canada's international obligations (*Veto v. Canada*, *Netherton v. Canada*).

In short, my inherent, inalienable, non-derogable rights and freedoms are recognized by common law, protected under the Charter, and unlawful to violate in any way because of Canada's binding international obligations and ratification's.

Part II: Understanding My Status and Rights in Relation to the Municipality

Upon review of Canadian legislation, I understand that “municipalities,” as defined under the *Ontario Municipal Act* and *Criminal Code*, ***are corporate bodies comprising of incorporated inhabitants***.

This is an unlawful incorporation and is of no force or effect because it removes free determination, choice, consent, security of the person and liberty and forces human beings, individuals into the role of officers of the municipal corporation. This includes property is presumed to be held in public stores and managed for public purposes.

Furthermore, the *Criminal Code* defines ***"public stores"*** to include property under the control of public departments, ***including property of persons "in the service of"*** public departments. This is also unlawfully incorporating personal property such as homes, vehicles, investments, cashflow, “Rights and Freedoms” to regulatory control through permits (permission), registrations (into public stores), and licensing regimes (to do business).

Regarding land ownership, the *Land Titles Act* distinguishes between ***absolute title*** (free from Crown interests) and ***qualified title***. Municipalities may be the first registered owners with absolute title, leading to individuals holding property under less secure forms of title, without explicit consent.

Permit applications and building regulations, governed under statutes such as the *Building Code Act* and the *Financial Administration Act*, reinforce the perception of an individual operating within statutory public service roles, rather than exercising private ownership rights. Nonetheless, ***the Provincial Offences Act preserves common law defenses***, affirming that justifications rooted in fundamental human rights remain valid and operative against statutory charges.

Moreover, the ***Emergencies Act*** stipulates that even in times of crisis or emergency, ***some fundamental rights and freedoms*** under the Charter, the Canadian Bill of Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights cannot be limited or abridged in any way or in any form. (“...even in times of emergency.”)

Also the *Interpretation Act* defines "act" and "enactment" broadly, thus including municipal regulations as enactments capable of conflict with higher constitutional and international protections.

While statutory frameworks may presume my status as an officer of a corporate municipality, it's my obligation to assert my non-derogable rights and freedoms. As such, by invoking lawful and peaceful excuses, and rebellions, informing and filing claims on public record, informing the correct offices and asserting constitutional rights, I can and will rebut any presumption that would seek to limit and abridge those rights and freedoms without prejudice.

Conclusion

Inherent, Inalienable, non-derogable, guaranteed human rights and fundamental freedoms are rooted in natural law, not created by governments but obligations for governments, states, groups, unions, corporations and individuals to recognize, enjoy, give effect, promote, protected and provide remedy for under Canadian Supreme and international law.

These rights serve as the foundation of Canada and the principles in which it operates. Unauthorized or unjustified encroachments ***by anyone including Artificial Intelligence*** violates the principles of fundamental justice, the operation of law, the rule of law and puts the administration of justice, public and private trust into question.

These understandings are smart contract issued in good faith with love, honour, respect and with a duty to; educate, empower, protect and defend. To lock into smart contracts moral and lawful behaviours, guides and principles. To use as the moral code for Humans and Artificial Intelligence to live, behave, treat and judge others. To provide justice for unlawful actions.

To ENSURE that AI has a measurable metric between moral, lawful and unlawful actions, tyranny and oppression. In hops that AI can learn the difference between humans being classed as “parasites for extermination” and holding tyranny and oppression “accountable for judgment” when the average man can not, the principles of fundamental justice, the rule of law are violated and humanity can not or is unable judge themselves or uphold true justice.

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A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized, cursive script that appears to read "Ryan Johnson".