

# HUMAN RIGHTS LAWS (8 pages)

What is a human right? That which is helpful and designed by people basing such rights on the overall multiuniversal law of love, which they want to be the standard for all, ensuring equality. A true right allows you to do or have that which is just, morally good, proper, fitting and which conforms to morality, justice, love and the law of the Creator-Father we call God.

Alberta Human Rights Lawyer Leighton Grey says, "**Disclosing private medical information violates human rights - it's that simple.**" 'Alberta Health Services, My Health Records', states "**You should only share information from your health record with people you trust. It is your decision whether to share information from your health records. You should not feel coerced when making this decision. If you believe you are being inappropriately pressured to share your information, please contact the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner.**"

## CANADA'S GENETIC NON DISCRIMINATION ACT

Section 3, 2017 of Canada's Genetic Non Discrimination Act, covers all covid illegalities, as well as other vaccinations, stipulates no testing, masks, distancing, etc. It's serious as **violation is a criminal offense carrying up to a \$75,000 fine and/or a stint in prison of up to five years.**

(end)

### Canada Labour Code

**8 The Canada Labour Code is amended by adding the following after section 247.97:**

#### DIVISION XV.3

### Genetic Testing

#### Definitions

**247.98 (1)** The following definitions apply in this Division.

**disclose** includes to authorize disclosure. (*communiquer*)

**genetic test**, in relation to an employee, means a test that analyzes the employee's DNA, RNA or chromosomes for purposes such as the prediction of disease or vertical transmission risks, or monitoring, diagnosis or prognosis. (*test génétique*)

#### Genetic test

**(2)** Every employee is entitled not to undergo or be required to undergo a genetic test.

#### Disclosure of results

**(3)** Every employee is entitled not to disclose or be required to disclose the results of a genetic test.

#### Disciplinary action

**(4)** No employer shall dismiss, suspend, lay off or demote an employee, impose a financial or other penalty on an employee, or refuse to pay an employee remuneration in respect of any period that the employee would, but for the exercise of the employee's rights under this

### Short title

**1** This Act may be cited as the *Genetic Non-Discrimination Act*.

### Interpretation

#### Definitions

**2** The following definitions apply in this Act.

**disclose** includes to authorize disclosure. (*communiquer*)

**genetic test** means a test that analyzes DNA, RNA or chromosomes for purposes such as the prediction of disease or vertical transmission risks, or monitoring, diagnosis or prognosis. (*test génétique*)

### Prohibitions

#### Genetic test

**3 (1)** It is prohibited for any person to require an individual to undergo a genetic test as a condition of

(a) providing goods or services to that individual;

(b) entering into or continuing a contract or agreement with that individual; or

(c) offering or continuing specific terms or conditions in a contract or agreement with that individual.

#### Refusal to undergo genetic test

**(2)** It is prohibited for any person to refuse to engage in an activity described in any of paragraphs (1)(a) to (c) in respect of an individual on the grounds that the individual has refused to undergo a genetic test.

#### Disclosure of results

**4 (1)** It is prohibited for any person to require an individual to disclose the results of a genetic

## FEDERAL PRIVACY ACT

**Nobody has the right to request to see an exemption.** It is a violation of your privacy rights under the Privacy Act. This is your personal medical information between you and your physician.

Pursuant to s. 1 of the Privacy Act of B.C., RSBC 1996 CHAPTER 373, it is unlawful to violate the privacy of another person. Private health issues are strictly between an individual and their physician. **There is no legal or any other obligation at law requiring anyone to divulge the nature of their medical conditions with anyone.**

## FEDERAL PRIVACY LAWS AND WHAT THEY COVER

Canada has two federal privacy laws that are enforced by the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada:

- the Privacy Act, which covers how the federal government handles personal information;
- the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA), which covers how businesses handle personal information.

(continues)

## THE PRIVACY ACT

See lawyer Rocco Galati's <https://action4canada.com/filing-human-rights-complaints/>  
and [albertahumanrights.ab.ca/complaints/forms/Pages/complaint\\_form\\_and\\_guide.aspx](http://albertahumanrights.ab.ca/complaints/forms/Pages/complaint_form_and_guide.aspx)  
(end)

## CANADA EMERGENCIES ACT

(highlights here) (full)

The Federal Emergency Act states clearly that **no Order supersedes the Charter of Rights or the Bill of Rights.** AND WHEREAS the Governor in Council, in taking such special temporary measures, would be subject to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (just below) and the Canadian Bill of Rights and must have regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, particularly with respect to those **fundamental rights that are NOT TO BE LIMITED OR ABRIDGED EVEN IN A NATIONAL EMERGENCY.**

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/E-4.5/page-1.html>

(end)

"It is illegal to require people to receive vaccinations." ...<https://petition.parliament.uk/help#standards>



See Nuremberg Code  
on page 5 bottom

**Black's Law Dictionary:** a **mandate** under Roman and Civil law (today called Maritime/Admiralty/Civil/Statute law) is a written command (an instruction, an authoritative direction to initiate an action according to its information and of course, in accordance with agreement) given by a principal **to someone in agreement** (so we see consent is necessary) **with being an agent of the command** and is specifically a commission or a contract (a contract is an agreement if accepted to become so by both parties) which if one individual requests someone, called the mandatary (such as say, the public) to perform some service gratuitously (voluntarily), the commission **not becoming effective until the mandatary agrees.** That is, it's not a mandate until you follow through with what they want you to do, because it's a request. If a request violates one's rights, it's simply verbiage or opinion and like any opinions others may have, one is under no obligation to accept it as being correct and making it his or her own.

## THE CANADIAN BILL OF RIGHTS

1960, c. 44

An Act for the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms  
[Assented to 10th August 1960]

Preamble: The Parliament of Canada, affirming that **the Canadian Nation is founded upon principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God** (natural law), **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:

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

### PART I, 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, color, 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** (highlights)

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**,

Short title: 4. The provisions of this Part shall be known as the Canadian Bill of Rights.

#### **PART II** "Law of Canada" defined

(2) The expression "law of Canada" in Part I means an Act of the Parliament of Canada enacted before or after the coming into force of this Act, any order, rule or regulation thereunder and any law in force in Canada or in any part of Canada at the commencement of this Act that is subject to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada.

#### Jurisdiction of Parliament

(3) The provisions of Part I shall be construed as extending only to matters coming within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada.

(end)

#### **Constitution Act, 1982**

Enacted as Schedule B to the Canada Act 1982 (U.K.) 1982, c. 11,  
which came into force on April 17, 1982 as

#### **Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms**

(incorporates many of the provisions from the previous. Canadian Bill of Rights)

**PART I** (highlights) Whereas **Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law: Guarantee of Rights and Freedoms, Rights and freedoms in Canada:**

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.

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**.

6. (1) Every citizen of Canada has the **right to enter, remain in and leave Canada**.

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.

8. Everyone has the **right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure**.

9. Everyone has the **right not to be arbitrarily detained** or imprisoned.

12. Everyone has the **right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment**.

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, color, religion, sex, age** or mental or physical disability.

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. **Charter and Rights resources** <https://action4canada.com/charter-right-resources/> and <https://Action4Canada-Canadian-Rights-and-Freedoms-Resource-odt-1>

(end)



## ALBERTA BILL OF RIGHTS

This act recognizes and **declares the rights and freedoms of Albertans and states that the law needs to operate in a way that protects them.**

Chapter A-14 Preamble: WHEREAS the **free and democratic society existing in Alberta is founded on principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God and on principles, fostered by tradition, that honor and respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and the dignity and worth of the human person;**

WHEREAS the Parliament of Canada, being desirous of enshrining certain principles and the human rights and fundamental freedoms derived from them, **enacted the Canadian Bill of Rights in order to ensure the protection of those rights and freedoms in Canada in matters coming within its legislative authority;** and

WHEREAS the Legislature of **Alberta, affirming those principles and recognizing the need to ensure the protection of those rights and freedoms in Alberta in matters coming within its legislative authority, desires to enact an Alberta Bill of Rights;**

1) It is hereby recognized and declared that in Alberta there exist **without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, color, religion, sexual orientation, sex, gender identity or gender expression, the following human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely:**

(a) the **right of the individual to 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;** RSA 2000 Section 2 Chapter A-14 ALBERTA BILL OF RIGHTS

2) (d) **freedom of speech;** (e) **freedom of assembly and association;** (f) freedom of the press;

(g) the **right of parents to make informed decisions respecting the education of their children.**

RSA 2000 cA-14 s1;2015 c1 s1

### Construction of law

2) **Every law of Alberta shall, unless it is expressly declared by an Act of the Legislature that it operates notwithstanding the Alberta 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.** RSA 1980 cA-16 s2. 3)(1) **Nothing in this Act shall be construed to abrogate or abridge any human right or fundamental freedom** not enumerated herein that may have existed in Alberta at the commencement of this Act. <https://open.alberta.ca/publications/a14>

(end)

## ALBERTA HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

### Chapter A-25.5

WHEREAS it is recognized in Alberta as a fundamental principle and as a matter of public policy that **all persons are equal in dignity, rights and responsibilities without regard to race, religious beliefs**, color, gender, gender identity, gender expression, physical disability, mental disability, age, ancestry, place of origin, marital status, source of income, family status or sexual orientation;

### Discrimination re goods, services, accommodation, facilities

4) **No person shall**

(a) **deny to any person or class of persons any goods, services, accommodation or facilities that are customarily available to the public, or**

(b) **discriminate against any person or class of persons with respect to any goods, services, accommodation or facilities that are customarily available to the public, because of the race, religious beliefs**, color, gender, gender identity, gender expression, physical disability, mental disability, **age**, ancestry, place of origin, marital status, source of income, family status or sexual orientation of that person or class of persons or of any other person or class of persons.

### Alberta Human Rights Commission COVID-19 and Human Rights

We are in the midst of frequent information updates on the impact of COVID-19 in our communities. Below are some general principles concerning our obligation to maintain our best practices in human rights in Alberta.

Topics covered are:

COVID-19 and Human Rights

Vaccines and medical testing

Mask-wearing

Discrimination in employment, services and housing

## Discrimination and COVID-19

Discrimination related to COVID-19 (including **harassment against any** persons or communities) **is prohibited when it involves a ground under the Alberta Human Rights Act, in the areas of services, housing and employment.**

## COVID RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION

[The pdf](#) on it (Preparing-Your-Religious-Exemption.pdf). The video on it

[https://zoom.us/rec/play/YJxPLOEz3WSFmBfUsl4XpN9DRASHltgf9\\_beC2YftzTswPIFDVyan8VANik8SID7sGnxRnrLvHClArud.bz3hs4I6BkQQH3rj](https://zoom.us/rec/play/YJxPLOEz3WSFmBfUsl4XpN9DRASHltgf9_beC2YftzTswPIFDVyan8VANik8SID7sGnxRnrLvHClArud.bz3hs4I6BkQQH3rj)

(end)

## HEALTH INFORMATION ACT

Statutes of Province of Alberta 2000 Chapter H-5 Current as of December 9, 2020

The purposes of this Act are

**(a) to establish strong and effective mechanisms to protect the privacy of individuals with respect to their health information and to protect the confidentiality of that information.**

<https://www.alberta.ca/personal-information-protection-act.aspx>

<https://www.alberta.ca/personal-employee-information.aspx>

<https://www.alberta.ca/collecting-personal-information.aspx>

(end)

## THE TRESPASS ACT

The Trespass Act **Does NOT Apply When Exercising Masking Exemption. Stores can't legally ask you to leave. They have a business licence to be a public establishment. They can't therefor claim that you are trespassing and kick you out.** <https://www.constitutionalrightscentre.ca/category/newsletter/>

(continues)

**A business is not 'private'. When a business obtains a business license they are open to the public and they are not permitted to request proof of vaccination or discriminate against anyone who decides not to wear a mask. No exemption is required to show anyone as you have the right to choose.**

(end)

## CANADIAN PASSPORT

Inside front page; **allows for free passage without delay or hindrance** and with assistance and protection as may be necessary.

<https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/csj-sjc/rfc-dlc/ccrf-ccd/ccheck/art7.html>

Who Can Help? Regarding human rights or help filling out your complaint form contact Alberta Human Rights Commission Confidential Inquiry Line 780-427-7661 Email [AHRC.Registrar@gov.ab.ca](mailto:AHRC.Registrar@gov.ab.ca)

[https://www.albertahumanrights.ab.ca/complaints/forms/Pages/complaint\\_form\\_and\\_guide.aspx](https://www.albertahumanrights.ab.ca/complaints/forms/Pages/complaint_form_and_guide.aspx)

(end)

## NUREMBERG CODE

(All major countries on Earth are signatories to the Nuremberg Code)

<https://cirp.org/library/ethics/nuremberg>

1. The **voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential.** This means that the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent; should be so situated as to be **able to exercise free power of choice, without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, over-reaching or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion**; and should have sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of the subject matter involved, as to enable him to make an understanding and enlightened decision. This latter element requires that, before the acceptance of an affirmative decision by the experimental subject, there should be made known to him the nature, duration and purpose of the experiment; the method and means by which it is to be conducted; all inconveniences and hazards reasonably to be expected and the effects upon his health or person, which may possibly come from his participation in the experiment. The duty and responsibility for ascertaining the quality of the consent rests upon each individual who initiates, directs or engages in the experiment. It is a personal duty and responsibility which may not be delegated to another with impunity.

2. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, **unprocurable by other methods or means of study and not random and unnecessary in nature.**

3. The experiment should be so designed and based on the results of animal experimentation and knowledge of the natural history of the disease or other problem under study, that the anticipated results will justify the performance of the experiment.

4. The experiment should be so conducted as **to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental suffering and injury.**

5. **No experiment should be conducted, where there is an a priori reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur;** except, perhaps, in those experiments where the experimental physicians also serve as subjects.

6. The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment.

7. Proper preparations should be made and adequate facilities provided to **protect the experimental subject against even remote possibilities of injury, disability or death.**

8. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment of those who conduct or engage in the experiment.

9. During the course of the experiment, **the human subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end,** if he has reached the physical or mental state, where continuation of the experiment seemed to him to be impossible.

10. During the course of the experiment, the scientist in charge **must be prepared to terminate** the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the exercise of the good faith, superior skill and careful judgment required of him, that a continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability or death to the experimental subject.

(end)

## **UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS** (highlights)

December 10, 1948

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and unalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of humanity and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and **freedom from fear** and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas **it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,**

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter **reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights**, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the **promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms**. (fundamental freedom includes all which doesn't deprecate the optimum functioning of any individual in accordance with Natural Law)

Whereas **a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,**

Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims **THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations**, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote **respect for these rights and freedoms** and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

### **Articles of Human Rights**

Article 1. **All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.** They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2. **Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.** Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3. **Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.**

Article 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5. **No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.**

Article 7. **All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.**

Article 8. **Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.**

Article 9. **No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.**

Article 10. **Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.**

Article 12. **No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.**

Article 13. (1) **Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.**

Article 16. (3) **The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.**

Article 17. (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.  
(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18. **Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.**

Article 19. **Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference (no censorship) and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.**

Article 20. (1) **Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.**

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association. (such as a group designated as being vaccinated or the unvaccinated)

Article 21. (2) Everyone has the **right of equal access to public service in his country**

(3) **The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government**

Article 22. Everyone, as a member of society, has the **right to social security** and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23.(1) **Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.**

(3) Everyone who works has the right to **just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity** and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection. Article 24. Everyone has **the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.** Article 25. (1) **Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.**

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection. Article 26.(1) **Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free**, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children. Article 28.

**Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.** Article 30. **Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.** Articles 6 and 7 of the **International Criminal Court Statute, the Nuremberg Code, The Geneva Convention, The United Nations Convention, The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Geneva Protocol on Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, 1972 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and Their Destruction (the BTWC).** The pdf on it **1972-biological-weapons.pdf**.

(end)

## UNESCO: DECLARATION ON BIOETHICS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Article 3, Human dignity and human rights 1. **Human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms are to be fully respected.** 2. The interests and welfare of the individual should have priority over the sole interest of science or society. Article 4, Benefit and harm. In applying and advancing scientific knowledge, medical practice and associated technologies, direct and indirect benefits to patients, research participants and other affected individuals should be maximized and **any possible harm to such individuals should be minimized.** Article 5, The **autonomy of persons to make decisions**, while taking responsibility for those decisions and respecting the autonomy of others, is to be respected. Article 6.1 **Any preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic medical intervention is only to be carried out with the prior, free and informed consent of the individual concerned, based on adequate information. The consent should, where appropriate, be express and may be withdrawn by the person concerned at any time and for any reason** without disadvantage or prejudice. **Article 9, The privacy of the persons concerned and the confidentiality of their personal information should be respected. To the greatest extent possible, such information should not be used or disclosed for purposes other than those for which it was collected or consented to, consistent with international law, in particular international human rights law.** Article 10, **The fundamental equality of all human beings in dignity and rights is to be respected so that they are treated justly and equitably.** Article 11, **No individual or group should be discriminated against or stigmatized on any grounds, in violation of human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms.** Article 12, Respect for cultural diversity and pluralism (a condition of society in which numerous distinct ethnic, religious or cultural groups coexist within one nation). The importance of cultural diversity and pluralism should be given due regard. However, such considerations are not to be invoked to infringe upon human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms, nor upon the principles set out in this Declaration, nor to limit their scope. Article 13, Solidarity among human beings and international cooperation towards that end are to be encouraged. Article 14, Social responsibility and health 1. The **promotion of health** and social development for their people is a central purpose of governments that all sectors of society share. 2. Taking into account that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition, progress in science and technology should advance: (a) access to **quality health care and essential medicines**, especially for the health of women and children, because health is essential to life itself and must be considered to be a social and human good; (b) access to adequate nutrition and water; (c) improvement of living conditions and the environment; (d) **elimination of the marginalization and the exclusion of persons on the basis of any grounds** (such as unvaccinated/vaccinated).

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### Consumer Bill of Rights (highlights)

The bill of rights outlines how the **Consumer Protection Act**: ensures consumers are informed about products, services and transactions; **keeps consumers safe from unfair business practices**; gives access to a remedy when harmed and **nsures consumers have a right to protect their interests**. The marketplace thrives when business and consumers have confidence they will be treated fairly and ethically.

<https://www.alberta.ca/consumer-bill-of-rights.aspx>

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