

Translated from the original French

Observation Report on the Security Measures Deployed in Québec During Citizens' Activities at
the G7 Summit in à La Malbaie

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Introduction¹

In the context of the deployment of the extraordinary security measures that the G7 Summit in La Malbaie made necessary, especially in La Malbaie and Québec City, on June 6, 2018, the Minister of Public Security announced the appointment of a group of independent observers responsible for objectively, impartially examining the deployment by police forces of the security measures, bearing in mind the overall situation and unfolding events.

Contrary to the predictions of a number of observers, analysts and government officials, we now know that the G7 Summit in La Malbaie did not attract a significant number of demonstrators, whether near the site of the event or in Québec City. The very small number of demonstrators is all the more surprising when the G7 Summit in La Malbaie is compared to similar summits held elsewhere in the world in recent years and during which certain demonstrators engaged in confrontations with the police and vandalism and/or mass arrests occurred.

While there is, of course, good reason to be pleased that, overall, citizens' activities in conjunction with the G7 Summit in La Malbaie took place without clashes or disturbances of public order, the observers mandated by the Minister of Public Security have raised several questions pertaining to respect for basic individual rights and freedoms, especially with regard to the assessment of the means that the police adopted to deal with the number of demonstrators who actually mobilized.

1. Mandate and method that the observer team followed

1.1 Mandate

Appendix 1 of this report presents the observers' detailed mandate. Essentially, they were asked to:

- 1) examine how law enforcement officers act in maintaining and restoring order;
- 2) examine the treatment of individuals arrested by the police forces, where relevant;

¹ In the interests of stylistic simplicity, the masculine form of pronouns is used and includes without discrimination women and men.

3) document the overall context surrounding intervention, in particular unfolding events, the demonstrators' techniques and methods, the challenges that might arise respecting the interveners' safety, and so on; and

4) bearing in mind the overall context, identify the behaviour, gestures and actions taken with regard to rights and freedoms but also those that might violate such rights and freedoms, where warranted.

The mandate expressly excluded intervention by the Services correctionnels du Québec once the arrested individuals were turned over to them because of the Ombudsman's role in detention facilities and the need to be present on site during the G7 Summit. The mandate targeted only the practices and conditions in the offender treatment operational centres (COTCs) in Québec City, La Malbaie and the Centrale de police de Saguenay. The observer team had access to the sites twice a day. The visits were to be passive and excluded any interaction with the defendants awaiting an appearance in court.

Under the mandate, which was effective on June 6, 7, 8 and 9, 2018, the Minister of Public Security asked the observers to provide detailed observations, base their conclusions on verifiable facts and submit no later than July 31, 2018 their observation report. On condition that measures were taken to avoid impeding criminal investigations and other procedures under way or impending, the Minister undertook to make public the observation report produced under the mandate.

1.2 Observation method

For the purpose of carrying out the mandate, the Ministère de la Sécurité publique assigned two drivers to the observer team. Two technical briefing sessions were organized with representatives of the Sûreté du Québec (SQ) and the Québec City police force (SPVQ) before the observations began. Provision was also made for support concerning accreditation procedures allowing access to the "green zone" in La Malbaie. Lastly, the observer team had direct, ongoing contact with the SQ liaison officer to answer their questions and requests throughout the mandate.

Prior to the commencement of demonstrations at the G7 Summit, the observer team visited the sites where the main demonstrations were to take place in Québec City according to information provided by the Ministère de la Sécurité publique, in particular, the Parc des Braves, a section of Chemin Sainte-Foy, Rue Cartier, Rue Grande-Allée, in the vicinity of the Château Frontenac and the Dufferin Terrace, the Parc de la francophonie, the National Assembly, the Parc de l'Amérique française, and Place d'Youville. On June 6 and 7, 2018, the observers visited the COTCs in Québec City, established temporarily in the parking lot of the Centrale de police du parc Victoria, and La Malbaie, designed and built exclusively for the event, respectively. Two observers also visited the "green zone" and the so-called "free expression" zone in La Malbaie.

At the outset and with a view to maintaining the observers' anonymity during the demonstrations, no specific identification process was adopted to enable the observers to identify themselves to

the police should the need arise during the demonstrations. Following discussions, the MSP provided the observers with a laminated, letter-size document attesting their status as independent observers appointed by the Minister of Public Security and signed by him, an identity card and a yellow fluorescent garment without specific identification (aside from a Public Security pin) to be worn when needed. The presentation of the ID card during the demonstrations did not, however, enable the observers to cross the security perimeters erected by the riot police deployed during the demonstrations. We will return to this methodological limitation later in the report. The observers obtained appropriate technical assistance from the Ministère de la Sécurité publique throughout their mandate.

From the standpoint of their observation methods, the three members of the team established an approach that took into account that the vast majority of demonstrations during the G7 Summit were to take place in Québec City. Accordingly, while prepared to travel quickly to La Malbaie should the need arise, the group ensured a constant presence in Québec City by being physically present on all of the demonstration sites and also ensuring television monitoring (Québec and Canadian French- and English-speaking networks and the American networks) of events in Québec City and La Malbaie through the civil protection office in the Ministère de la Sécurité publique where a member of the group could be present at all times.

The observers attempt to engage in observation activities as a team of two or three. They only engaged in individual observations when the sites demanded it or an observer decided to visit the civil protection room to conduct monitoring in the media room.

It is understood that the observers will only report their personal observations during the duration of their mandate. The conclusions presented will be based solely on these observations. In this perspective, it is important to point out that the observers did not have a mandate to conduct an investigation beyond the events that they observed at the demonstrations held during the G7 Summit. What is more, given their number and, *a fortiori* because they were unable to cross the security perimeters erected by the riot police, they did not personally witness all of the police forces' and the demonstrators' actions for the purposes of an analysis based on the legal framework of fundamental human rights. The fact remains that they were able to sufficiently observe the facts to report on the events and produce an analysis and the relevant conclusions from the standpoint of respect by the police for fundamental human rights

2. Relevant observations pertaining to each of the activities covered

During the on-site phase of their mandate, the observers were responsible for covering citizen activities organized in the context of the G7 Summit by examining: 1) how law enforcement officers would act when maintaining and restoring order; and 2) the treatment of individuals arrested by law enforcement officers, where applicable.

Overall, the observers engaged in 14 observation activities in the course of carrying out their mandate. The following table indicates the observation activities.

No. of the activity	Date	Site	Breakdown of the observation activities
1. Rally organized by Oxfam Québec	Thursday, June 7 in the morning	Place d'Youville	Three observers
2. Rally and demonstration organized by the Réseau de résistance anti G7 (RRAG7) and the Regroupement d'éducation populaire en action communautaire des régions de Québec et Chaudières-Appalaches	Thursday, June 7 in the evening	The march began in the Parc des Braves and ended opposite the Convention Centre	From 5:45 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.: three observers From 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.: two observers and one observer in the media room
3. Tour of the Centre de détention of the Centrale de police du Parc Victoria	Thursday, June 7 at 11 p.m.	Centrale de police du Parc Victoria	Two observers
4. Rally and demonstration organized by the Réseau de résistance anti G7 (RRAG7)	Friday, June 8 in the morning	Beauport, march beginning and ending in the parking lot of the Restaurant Normandin (boulevard Sainte-Anne)	Three observers
5. Rally organized by Vision Mondiale	Friday, June 8 in the morning	Place d'Youville	Three observers
6. Disturbances (Réseau de résistance anti G7 (RRAG7))	Friday, June 8 in the late morning and afternoon	6.1 From Autoroute Dufferin to the Quartier Saint-Jean-Baptiste	Three observers
		6.2 From the Parc de l'Amérique française to the Plains of Abraham	From 3 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.: two observers From 3:30 p.m. to 4 p.m.: three observers From 4 p.m. to 4:45 p.m.: two observers

			and individual observation
		6.3 From the Jardin Jean-Paul-L'Allier to the Parc linéaire de la Rivière Saint-Charles	From 4:45 p.m. to 5:45 p.m.: three observers From 5:45 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.: two observers and individual observation
7. Tour of the Centre de détention of the Centrale de police du Parc Victoria	Friday, June 8 at 3 p.m.	Centrale de police du Parc Victoria	Individual observation
8. Rally organized by Oxfam Québec	Saturday, June 9 in the morning	Parc de la Francophonie	Two observers One observer in the media room
9. Rally organized by the Congrès rwandais du Canada	Saturday, June 9 in the morning	Fontaine de Tourny	Two observers One observer in the media room
10. Round-table forum organized by the Coalition pour un Forum alternatif au G7	Saturday, June 9 in the afternoon	Fontaine de Tourny	From 2 p.m. to 2:15 p.m.: two observers From 2:15 p.m. to 3 p.m.: individual observation One observer in the media room
11. Rally organized by the Parti nationaliste du Bangladesh	Saturday, June 9 in the afternoon	Parc Place d'Armes, in front of the Château Frontenac	Individual observation
12. Rally and march organized by the Coalition pour un Forum alternatif au G7 and the Regroupement d'éducation populaire en action communautaire des régions de Québec et Chaudières-Appalaches	Saturday, June 9 in the afternoon	The march started and ended at the Fontaine de Tourny	Two observers One observer in the media room

13. Rally organized by the group Le Québec libre en action	Saturday, June 9 in the afternoon	“Free expression” zone in La Malbaie	One observer in the media room
14. Rally organized by the Students for Freedom and Justice group	Saturday, June 9 in the early evening	In front of the Centre Lucien-Borne	Two observers

2.1 Rally organized by Oxfam Québec (June 7)

The rally attracted few people (about 30 at the most) and a very limited police presence was noted.

2.2 Rally and demonstration organized by the Réseau de résistance anti G7 (RRAG7) and the Regroupement d’éducation populaire en action communautaire des régions de Québec et Chaudières-Appalaches (June 7)

During the day on June 7, while two observers visited the security facilities established in La Malbaie, the third observer ensured media monitoring in the civil protection room. During the afternoon, it quickly became known publicly that only a few buses reserved for demonstrators had set out from Montréal, Québec’s biggest city, for Québec City, thereby dissipating the notion that the demonstration planned in the evening would assemble a very significant number of demonstrators.

The three observers arrived on site around 5:45 p.m., at which time the crowd was calm and fairly small. The observers quickly noted a very strong police presence² in relation to the number of people at the rally.

Around 6 p.m., several groups of riot police arrived and positioned themselves on both sides of Chemin Sainte-Foy opposite the park where the rally was taking place. The policemen wore full anti-riot equipment including, for the most part, gas masks, protective helmets with lowered visors, shields, and expandable batons. Some police officers had tear gas launchers and handcuffs (tie-wrap) on their waists (see photos). The observers also noted that at least one policeman pointed a camera mounted on a pole toward individuals present at the rally.

² In this report we will examine without distinction the SQ and SPVQ police forces.



Numerous pickup trucks, vans and police vehicles were parked along Chemin Sainte-Foy and on Rue des Braves, some of which came at the end of the march. The observers also noted that the police used two dump trucks to block access to the site of the demonstration at the western limit of the Parc des Braves (on Chemin Sainte-Foy).

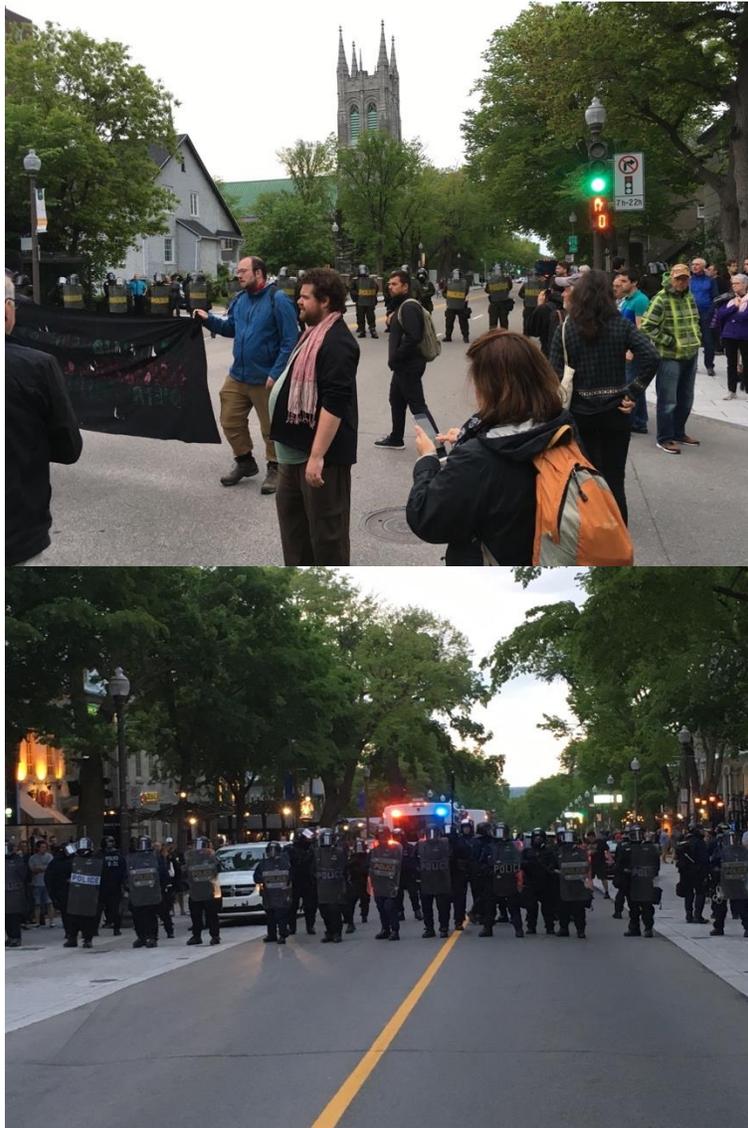
Around 6:15 p.m., the observers counted at least 65 riot police. The speeches began at that point and the fairly sparse crowd—the observers estimated it at not more than 500 people—was calm. While a number of people present wore masks or hoods to partly hide their faces, the observers saw no indication that the rally was turning into anything other than a peaceful one. They noted the presence of babies in strollers and young children accompanied by their parents.



Around 7 p.m., the group began the march that it planned according to the route revealed in advance to the police. From the Parc des Braves, the group proceeded along Chemin Sainte-Foy to Avenue Cartier; from Avenue Cartier to Grande-Allée; from Grande Allée to Rue de la Chevrotière; and from Rue de la Chevrotière to Boulevard René-Lévesque, where the demonstration ended in front of the Convention Centre.

Riot police on site when the march began “accompanied” the demonstrators and walked on each side of the group throughout the demonstration. In addition to policemen accompanying the demonstrators, the observers noted that at each intersection several dozen additional riot police blocked access to cross streets off the route (see photos).





The observers also noted the presence of several dog handlers on the demonstration route and several individuals who appeared to be members of the police forces (probably but not definitely given the distance) on the roofs of buildings surrounding the Convention Centre and on the roof of the Parliament Building. The individuals appeared to be equipped with visors. The observers also noted the presence of a drone flying above the Parliament Building (see photos).





The march proceeded calmly until it reached the Convention Centre. In particular, the nonchalant, easy-going attitude of people sitting at tables at outdoor cafés on Rue Cartier when the demonstrators passed allows the observers to assert that the atmosphere was fairly relaxed. Along the same lines, the observer responsible for media monitoring saw television network footage of journalists interviewing individuals calmly seated who in no way seemed intimidated or disturbed by the demonstrators' march.

When the observers arrived in front of the Convention Centre, they noted that the centre and the adjacent Hilton Hotel were protected by a significant array of fences installed beforehand and behind which numerous squads of police officers were lined up. Riot police were positioned along the esplanade at the Parliament Building. During the march, the observers noted that the police made two arrests but did not see any evidence that excessive force was used during the arrests.

Once the march ended, the demonstrators began to disperse. Demonstrators in the crowd still present on Boulevard René-Lévesque in front of the Convention Centre burned the flags of the countries participating in the G7 Summit and two flares were launched around 8:25 p.m. The observers did not witness any arrests stemming from these gestures or actions.



Following the events, several people (including the observers) moved away from the group that remained in front of the Convention Centre toward an imposing police cordon blocking Boulevard René-Lévesque west. The policemen present allowed individuals moving away to pass through the passage along the Delta Hotel and asked them to vacate the street.



The rally in front of the Convention Centre dispersed little by little and the observers left the site of the demonstration around 9 p.m.

2.3 Tour of the Centre de détention of the Centrale de police du Parc Victoria (June 7)

Following the demonstration described in the preceding section, the observers contacted their SQ liaison officer to inquire about how many arrests were made and to request a visit to the COTC. They were informed that three arrests were made in the wake of the Québec City demonstration and that none of the individuals had transited through the temporary facilities (COTC). They were detained in the regular detention centre of the Centrale de police du Parc Victoria. Around 11 p.m., the observers saw the three male detainees held in individual cells and did not note anything particular or problematical.

2.4 Rally and demonstration in Beauport organized by the Réseau de résistance anti G7 (RRAG7) (June 8)

Around 7:30 a.m. the observers arrived at the rally assembly point located in the parking lot of the Restaurant Normandin, 3380, boulevard Saint-Anne in Beauport. A few demonstrators arrived and a crowd of roughly 150 people, at most, formed. The observers also noted a significant number of media representatives (more than 20).



Numerous demonstrators were dressed in black and wore scarves on their faces. Riot police gradually positioned themselves at the intersections of Boulevard des Chutes and Boulevard François-de-Laval, thereby imposing a defined security perimeter on Boulevard Sainte-Anne by preventing access to Autoroute 440. Other policemen were positioned in the background near Autoroute 440. Individuals who appeared to be members of the police forces (probably but not definitely given the distance) were posted on the roof of the Hôtel Ambassadeur opposite the Restaurant Normandin and a helicopter flew over the site. The observers estimate that 100 riot police were then on site.

Around 8 a.m., certain demonstrators made speeches denouncing the capitalist system. The group then marched on Boulevard Sainte-Anne. Because of the perimeter that the police forces imposed, the group was confined to the strictly delimited segment on Boulevard Sainte-Anne. The demonstrators marched by going to and fro inside the perimeter. Some 15 minutes after the beginning of the demonstration and roughly five minutes after the group began to march, the police issued two warnings in French and English to disperse. Dog handlers then arrived on site. A spokesperson among the demonstrators invited the group to remain on site and continue to walk round and round while chanting slogans. No invitation to defy the police was issued.

Around 8:26 a.m., the police declared the demonstration illegal. The demonstrators then positioned themselves in front of the policemen while chanting slogans. The police forces then twice repeated that the demonstration was illegal pursuant to article 19.2 of the municipal by-law on peace and order (R.V.Q. 1091). After a while, the crowd began to move back and the demonstrators returned little by little to the parking lot. The observers estimate that more than 150 police officers were ultimately positioned around and near the perimeter.

Around 8:30 a.m., certain demonstrators gave speeches denouncing the police repression of which they believed they were the victims and the attendant costs. At that time, 50 or so demonstrators and 20-odd media representatives were still present, assembled on and around Boulevard Sainte-Anne. The policemen at the intersections of Boulevard La Chute and Boulevard François-de-Laval began to advance on Boulevard Sainte-Anne, thereby narrowing the perimeter. Police officers wearing their regular equipment and protective helmets with visors lowered appeared and asked the last demonstrators still in the street to return to the parking lot, which they did, thus completely vacating the thoroughfare (see photo).



Between 8:50 a.m. and 9 a.m., riot police withdrew and normal traffic resumed in both directions. Once the demonstrators had left, the observers went to Place d'Youville. No arrest was observed during their observation period.

2.5. Rally organized by Vision Mondiale (June 8)

The observers arrived at Place d'Youville around 10 a.m. to observe a rally slated for 11 a.m. by Vision Mondiale, a non-governmental organization. Shortly after their arrival, they noted that policemen wearing their regular equipment were moving around in small groups to distribute information leaflets on the right to demonstrate and its limits. They were friendly and courteous and had a good rapport with the people present. After roughly 40 minutes of waiting without the planned rally taking shape, around 11:40 a.m. the observers proceeded toward the Fontaine de Tourny, then branched off to Boulevard Honoré-Mercier toward Autoroute Dufferin.

2.6 Disturbances (Réseau de résistance anti G7 (RRAG7)) (June 8)

2.6.1 From Autoroute Dufferin to the Saint-Jean-Baptiste district

The observers noted a fire burning at the entrance to Autoroute Dufferin when they arrived on Avenue Honoré-Mercier. They learned from people present, the social media and the press that demonstrators had set fire to two sofas in both directions at the entrance to the autoroute.



Several dozen riot police were present at the intersection of Rue Saint-Augustin and Rue Saint-Olivier. The observers did not then see the demonstrators, who were rumoured to have dispersed in small groups. The observers then entered the Saint-Jean-Baptiste district on foot. When they reached the intersection of Rue d'Aiguillon and Rue de Claire-Fontaine, they saw riot police leave the École Saint-Jean-Baptiste schoolyard. They then entered Rue Saint-Jean. Vehicular traffic was blocked at that time and a group of riot police were advancing in Rue Saint-Jean. Another group of police officers was positioned on the square in front of the Église Saint-Jean-Baptiste. No group of demonstrators was then visible on site.



Two observers then went to the intersection of Rue Turnbull and Boulevard René-Lévesque and the third observer set off for the Parc Berthelot where a picnic was being held that appeared to assemble numerous demonstrators. Along the way, the two observers witnessed on Rue Turnbull a police operation on a private lot during which a individual was arrested and taken without resistance to an unmarked vehicle, presumably to be transported to a detention centre.



2.6.2 From the Parc de l'Amérique française to the Plains of Abraham

Around 3 p.m., two observers headed for the Parc de l'Amérique française where a demonstration was announced. The third observer visited the facilities where the individuals arrested since the beginning of the day were temporarily detained (see point 2.7). A small number of demonstrators were present and around 3:30 p.m. they began to leave the park in small groups of two or three people and move toward the Rue Grande-Allée. The observers followed them and observed that a rally was assembling near the armoury on Avenue Wilfrid-Laurier.

Around 3:40 p.m., the three observers reached the rallying point on the corner of Place George V Est and Avenue Wilfrid-Laurier. A school bus arrived on the site and demonstrators disembarked from it. Other demonstrators arrived on foot. Numerous riot police were also on site. The demonstrators quickly moved in small groups to the Plains of Abraham. The observers then set off on foot along Avenue Wilfrid-Laurier toward the Hôtel Le Concorde. However, they were unable at that time to enter the Plains of Abraham because at least 100 riot police (according to their observations) formed a cordon on Avenue Wilfrid-Laurier, thus preventing access to the plains between Rue D'Artigny and Rue de la Claire-Fontaine, despite attempts to access the site by presenting the identification documents that the Ministère de la Sécurité publique provided.

One observer then proceeded to the Jardin Jeanne-D'Arc and the other two positioned themselves on Avenue Wilfrid-Laurier between Rue D'Artigny and Rue de l'Hôtel Le Concorde. It was difficult at that point to see what was happening on the plains toward Cap Diamant because of the distance. A group of roughly 50 demonstrators was present along with riot police and observers

from the Ligue des droits et libertés and Amnesty International recognizable from a distance by the colour of the fluorescent garments that they were wearing in the context of their observation mission.

Meanwhile, the observer who was positioned in front of the Jardin Jeanne-D'Arc noted the presence of a large police cordon comprising riot police who were encircling the plains from the Hôtel Le Concorde to the western edge of the Jardin Jeanne-D'Arc. He was questioned by two police officers to verify his identity and intentions while he was taking pictures and making notes.



Around 4:20 p.m., the riot police deployed on Avenue Wilfrid-Laurier began to withdraw and returned to the buses chartered for this purpose.

Around 4:30 p.m., a female demonstrator reported to the two observers that the group of demonstrators appeared to be surrounded on the Plains of Abraham and that the police prohibited them from leaving the site. Although the observers were unable to confirm this testimony, they nonetheless wish to mention it because of their inability to cross the perimeter erected by the police despite the identification documents provided by the Ministère de la Sécurité publique.

2.6.3 From the Jardin Jean-Paul-L'Allier to the Parc linéaire de la Rivière Saint-Charles

Around 4:45 p.m., the observers learned of a rally in the Jardin Jean-Paul-L'Allier and observed 60 or so people there. Shortly after their arrival, the group moved quickly along Rue de la Couronne, turned on to Rue Saint-Joseph then entered the Saint-Roch district using side streets. The observers lost track of the group because of their rapid movement and caught up with them as they were entering the Parc linéaire de la Rivière Saint-Charles. At that point it was very difficult to follow the group. At least 60 riot police were positioned on the Drouin bridge and some of them were located at the entrance to the Parc linéaire. The scene was reminiscent of a game of cat and mouse. Numerous police trucks were parked at the intersection of Rue de la Pointe-aux-Lièvres and Rue de la Croix-Rouge. The observers lost track of the demonstrators in the Parc linéaire de la Rivière Saint-Charles and left the site around 6:30 p.m.

To conclude with respect to the observations for June 8, it must be noted that, according to the information transmitted by the Ministère de la Sécurité publique, the disturbances that occurred during the day were carried out without any route being provided.

2.7. Tour of the Centre de détention of the Centrale de police du Parc Victoria (June 8)

Around 3 p.m., one observer went to the Centrale de police du Parc Victoria to visit the detainees who had been arrested that day while the other two observers monitored the Parc de l'Amérique française (see point 2.6.2). The observer was informed that: (1) the three people arrested the day before had appeared in court and been transferred to the Orsainville detention centre earlier that day; and (2) five people were being held in connection with activities related to the G7 Summit and that none of them had transited through the COTC.

The observer was able to see the five detainees (three men and two women) in individual cells and did not observe anything problematic or specific.

2.8. Rally organized by Oxfam Québec (June 9)

At 10 a.m., the observers went to the Parc de la francophonie where a rally organized by Oxfam Québec was winding up. As was the case at the June 7 rally (see point 2.1), the observers noted a very limited police presence and a fairly small number of participants.

2.9. Rally organized by the Congrès rwandais du Canada (June 9)

The observers arrived at the Fontaine de Tourny around 10:30 a.m. and attended the beginning of a rally that assembled roughly a dozen people. The rally was calm and the observers did not note anything specific during their observation. About 10 SPVQ police officers in regular uniform were present but generally remained in the background.



2.10. Round-table forum organized by the Coalition pour un Forum alternatif au G7 (June 9)

Two observers attended the round-table forum, which was organized in the park adjacent to the Fontaine de Tourny. During the event, at around 2:20 p.m., six policemen in regular uniform approached two men seated on a public bench and spoke to them. Six other police officers in regular uniform joined them and remained slightly in the background. Several demonstrators dressed in black approached while a policeman put on a pair of gloves. Nearby, outside the park toward the Portes Saint-Louis, 20 or so riot police were stationed. After five minutes of discussion, the police officers left the two individuals after bidding them goodbye. More generally speaking,

during this event, which was to mark the beginning of a bigger rally leading to a march in the streets of Vieux-Québec (see point 2.12), the observers witnessed several cordial, courteous interactions between the police officers and the participants.

Throughout the event, the observers noted the presence of 30 or so policemen in regular uniform dispersed around the rally.



2.11. Rally organized by the Parti nationaliste du Bangladesh (June 9)

One observer was present when the 20 or so participants arrived and during the first hour of the rally held in front of the Parc Place-d'Armes immediately adjacent to the Château Frontenac. A dozen police officers in regular uniform monitored the rally, which took place in a calm atmosphere. The observer present did not note anything specific or problematical during the event.



2.12. Rally and march organized by the Coalition pour un Forum alternatif au G7 and the Regroupement d'éducation populaire en action communautaire (REPAC) des régions de Québec et Chaudières-Appalaches (June 9)

Around 3 p.m., the observers took up positions near the Fontaine de Tourny to observe the gradual assembly of the group that was preparing to march in the streets of Vieux-Québec, whose route the organizers had transmitted beforehand to the police. As the march got under way, the observers estimated at between 2000 and 3000 the heterogeneous crowd comprising representatives of several organizations and people of all ages (including young children in strollers or who marched with their parents).





Around 3:25 p.m., as the march was about to begin, several groups of riot police wearing the same gear as that described at the June 7 demonstration (see point 2.2) were deployed around the perimeter of the demonstration. In particular, the observers noted that the strategy of the “police escort” was once again employed to manage the demonstration in that groups of riot police were deployed on both sides of the street that the demonstrators were to follow (roughly 60 police officers on each side). The observers also noted that several policemen pointed cameras attached to poles toward participants in the rally. Four police trucks followed the crowd and two helicopters flew over the site.

The demonstration began around 3:35 p.m.



During the festive march accompanied by music, the observers noted the same procedure as on June 7 (see point 2.2): several dozen riot police blocked the intersections of the main thoroughfares beyond the route. An imposing cordon of riot police was also positioned in front of City Hall.

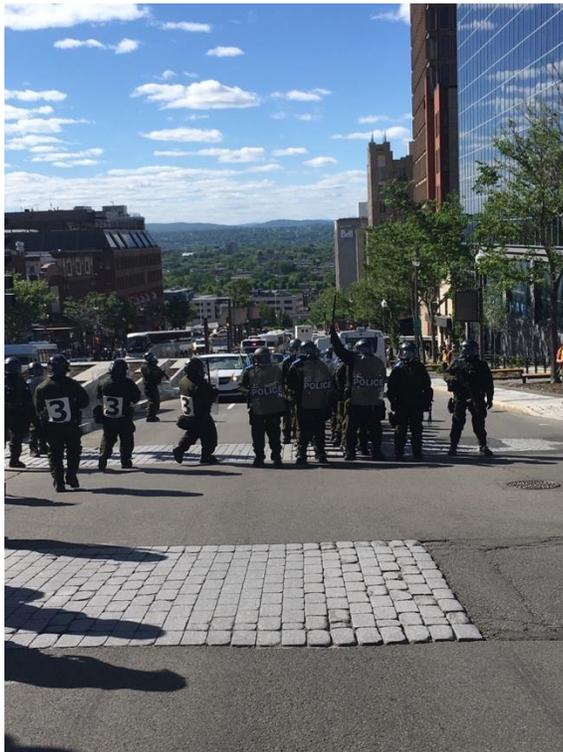
Moreover, the observers noted that riot police were also positioned in front of the McDonald's on Rue Saint-Jean (see photo).



Several people wearing earpieces who were likely plain-clothes policemen were also present in the crowd. The observers heard one of them report the description of an individual.

Upon arriving on Avenue Honoré-Mercier, the observers noted that the police presence seemed to have grown significantly. Several dozen riot police blocked access to Rue Saint-Jean and the freeway ramps and followed the last demonstrators in the group back up Avenue Honoré-Mercier.

Once the last demonstrators had crossed Boulevard René-Lévesque, the policemen blocked access to Avenue Honoré Mercier.



The demonstration returned to the Fontaine de Tourny around 4:45 p.m. The group of demonstrators then slowly dispersed without police intervention. The last demonstrators left the street around 5:36 p.m.



Overall, the demonstration proceeded calmly from start to finish.

2.13. Rally organized by the group Le Québec libre en action (June 9)

The observer responsible for media monitoring watched live online the rally organized by the group Le Québec libre en action held in the “free expression” zone in La Malbaie. He did not note any specific or problematical act related to the event.

2.14. Rally organized by the Students for Freedom and Justice group (June 9)

The observers went to the Centre Lucien-Borne to attend a rally announced and organized by a student group. After waiting an hour on site, it became clear to the observers that no rally would take place and that the individuals arriving at the Centre Lucien-Borne were there to attend an anti-G7 humour show to be held inside. The observers left the site.

3. The work of the police and basic rights

3.1 The legal framework of basic rights in Québec

In Québec, the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*³ and the *Charter of human rights and freedoms*⁴ (the Québec Charter) protect basic rights. The two charters, as interpreted by the courts, are relevant to analyze the work of SPVQ and SQ police officers in the context of the demonstrations held at the G7 Summit. Moreover, they guarantee a very broad array of basic rights that the observers took into account in their analysis, such as freedom of speech and peaceful assembly,⁵ the right to freedom,⁶ respect for privacy,⁷ equality⁸ and legal guarantees.⁹

It should also be noted that human rights and freedoms are not absolute and that they may be subject to reasonable limits in a free, democratic society, insofar as such limits are rationally linked to legitimate, minimal, proportioned objectives.¹⁰

Lastly, it bears noting that Québec's and Canada's commitments under international human rights law overdetermine the interpretation of the basic rights protected in constitutional¹¹ and quasi-constitutional texts. On this basis, it is important to emphasize that Québec is bound, pursuant to the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*¹² that it ratified in 1976, to abide by, protect and implement civil and political rights¹³ such as freedom of speech and the right of peaceful assembly¹⁴ that are central to this report. The relevant provisions of the *American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man* also impose restrictive obligations in Québec.¹⁵

³ Part 1 of the *Constitution Act, 1982, Schedule B to the Canada Act 1982 (UK)*, 1982, c 11 [online: <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/fra/Const/page-15.html>] (hereinafter the Canadian Charter).

⁴ R.S.Q., chapter C-12 [online: <http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/fr/showdoc/cs/C-12>]

⁵ Section 3 of the Québec Charter; section 2 b) and c) of the Canadian Charter.

⁶ Section 2 of the Québec Charter; section 7 of the Canadian Charter.

⁷ Section 5 of the Québec Charter.

⁸ Sections 10 *et seq.* of the Québec Charter; section 15 of the Canadian Charter.

⁹ Sections 23 to 38 of the Québec Charter; sections 7 to 14 of the Canadian Charter.

¹⁰ Section 9.1 of the Québec Charter; section 1 of the Canadian Charter.

¹¹ See *R.c. Hape*, [2007] 2 R.C.S. 292, paragraph 55.

¹² *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, December 16, 1966, 999 RTNU 171 in article 4 (coming into force: March 23, 1976) [online: <https://www.ohchr.org/fr/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx>] (hereinafter the "ICCPR").

¹³ Art. 19 ICCPR.

¹⁴ Art. 21 ICCPR.

¹⁵ OAS, *American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man*, 1948, Rés XXX, Doc off OEA, Ser.L.V/11.82, doc. 6, rev. 1 (1979) [online: <https://www.cidh.oas.org/Basicos/French/b.declaration.htm>] (hereinafter the *American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man*, articles IV and XXI. See Bernard Dumaine, "Strengthening the Protection of Human Rights in the Americas: A Role for Canada?" in Monica Serrano (director), *Human Rights Regime in the Americas*, Tokyo: United Nations University Press, 2010, 84 pages, concerning the restrictive obligations that the Declaration imposes on the members of the Organization of American States, as recognized by the Interamerican Court of Justice whether or not the states have ratified the *American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man*).

3.2. The functions of maintaining the peace and restoring order by police forces viewed through the prism of basic rights

3.2.1. Freedom of express and peaceful assembly

Freedom of speech and peaceful assembly are crucial to the exercise of democracy.¹⁶ The broad interpretation that the Supreme Court grants freedom of speech seeks to facilitate the discussion of ideas by offering specific protection to the speech of minorities and the disadvantaged, even when such speech is unpopular¹⁷ or it upsets the established order. It fosters the expression of an array of viewpoints and political and social participation.¹⁸ What is more, it protects different ways of expressing ideas, including demonstrations. Throughout history, numerous social advances have been attributable to the gains achieved through the exercise of the right to demonstrate, which is also the corollary of the right of peaceful assembly. The rights of workers and women, in particular, come to mind. Only violent expression or the threat of violence is not protected by the basic texts.

During their meetings with the police forces prior to the first demonstrations, during visits to the COTCs and the technical briefings to which they were invited, the observers noted that the police forces appeared to have espoused certain concerns related to human rights in their thinking and strategies. On those occasions, the police forces emphasized the progressive approach that they intended to advocate in the context of maintaining and restoring peace with the intention of striking a certain balance between security and respect for basic rights. Indeed, it appeared prior to the events that it was intended that more dissuasive, robust equipment or methods should only be used when the police forces were confronted with concrete signs that suggested a serious threat to the safety of others, whether the demonstrators, the police or the general public. In the observers' opinion, this approach seemed to strike a reasonable balance between freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and the protection of public safety, which is central to the police forces' mission and their obligations stipulated by the *Police Act*¹⁹ and the *Code de déontologie des policiers du Québec*²⁰.

This being the case, at the first demonstration on Thursday evening, the observers had the impression that the progressivity in the choice of the means of intervention had not been

¹⁶ *Bou Malhab c. Diffusion Métromédia CMR inc.*, [2011] 1 R.C.S. 214, paragraph 17.

¹⁷ *Irwin Toy Ltd, c. Québec (Procureur général)*, [1989] 1 R.C.S. 927, par. 57; *R. c. Zundel*, [1992] 2 RCS 731, on page 765.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ R.S.Q., chapter P-13.1 [online: <http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/fr/ShowDoc/cs/P-13.1/>].

²⁰ R.R.Q., chapter O-8.1, r.1 [online: <http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/fr/ShowDoc/cr/P-13.1,%20r.%201>].

implemented in the field. Essentially, the difference between thinking and practice appeared to them to stem from the disproportion between the police presence deployed to oversee the events, which, more often than not, only assembled a few dozen people.

It is important to note that the demonstration, in a democratic society, is not a political action of a seditious nature.”²¹ Moreover, the 2013 report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Association responsible for interpreting the obligations imposed on States by the ICCPR reiterates that the States not only have an obligation to protect the right of peaceful assembly but also to facilitate the exercise of this right.²² It is on this basis that he formulated the recommendation, endorsed in Québec by the Commission spéciale d’examen des événements du printemps 2012, stipulating that the presumption in favour of peaceful assembly be adopted. The UN Special Rapporteur noted that a meeting must be presumed legal and unthreatening to public order.²³

It goes without saying that the police forces can legitimately intervene when they observe concrete signs likely to threaten the safety of the people present, including their own safety, or that of the general public. The observers also believe that it is reasonable for the authorities to have made provision for extensive security measures considering the events that occurred at summits similar to the one being held in La Malbaie and the presence of numerous foreign dignitaries both in La Malbaie and in Québec City, mainly at the Château Frontenac. That being the case, it seems reasonable, however, to stress that the police forces were responsible for adapting the means of intervention and oversight of the citizen activities that took place during the G7 Summit not according to the anticipated number of demonstrators but to the actual number.

The observers noted several factors that lead them to believe that unreasonable impediments to the freedoms of speech and peaceful assembly occurred during the G7 Summit.

a) Preventive recourse to riot police

The riot police’s equipment is impressive, especially when gas masks, protective helmets with lowered visors, automatic arms and teargas launchers are used. The same comment can also apply to reliance on dog handlers, drones and helicopters flying over the city. While such equipment may be necessary to ensure the safety of the policemen called upon to intervene in the context of demonstrations that turn violent, the police forces must be aware of the repressive message sent

²¹ Commission spéciale d’examen des événements du printemps 2012, *Rapport*, Gouvernement du Québec, March 2014 (hereinafter the *Rapport de la CSEP*), page 136, based on Pierre Favre’s definition of demonstrations in the *Dictionnaire des mouvements sociaux*, Presses de Sciences Po, 2009, pages 341-348. In its 2014 report, the CSEP recommended amending the *Guide des pratiques policières en contrôle de foule* to include this presumption of legality. *Rapport de la CSEP*, page 160.

²² *Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Association, Maina Kiai, A/HRC/23/39* (April 24, 2013), paragraph 49 (hereinafter the *2013 Report of the Special Rapporteur*).

²³ *2013 Report of the Special Rapporteur*, paragraph 50.

when such police contingents are deployed in a preventive manner at peaceful rallies. This is especially true when the riot police are as numerous and omnipresent as described in points 2.2, 2.4, 2.6.1, 2.6.12 and 2.12. Furthermore, in its 2014 report, the CSEP qualified recourse by the police forces to this type of equipment as the “militarization” of police work.²⁴

Under the circumstances, it appeared to the observers that the deployment at the outset of the riot police was unwarranted in the context observed. Consequently, it did not respect the balance that must exist between respect for the freedoms of speech and peaceful assembly and the protection of public security.

b) A high number of policemen in relation to the number of demonstrators present

Except for three demonstrations (see points 2.2, 2.4 and 2.12), the citizen activities held during the G7 Summit rarely assembled more than a few dozen people. Nonetheless, and even during the three citizen activities that attracted the biggest crowds, it appeared to the observers that the ratio of SPVQ and SQ police officers combined and demonstrators was especially high and even appeared to approach or exceed one policeman per demonstrator.

Once again, the observers acknowledge that it was undoubtedly reasonable to anticipate that big crowds could turn up in La Malbaie and/or in Québec City during the G7 Summit and to ensure that sufficient police officers were standing by to face such crowds. However, the crucial importance of the freedoms of speech and peaceful assembly also demanded that the authorities adapt the deployment of the police available in keeping with the number of demonstrators on site. In particular, the observers find it hard to understand why such a large number of riot police were deployed in the streets of Québec City on June 8.

For these reasons, the observers believe that the excessive deployment of policemen and, *a fortiori*, riot police, to ensure oversight of citizen activities during the G7 Summit appear to constitute an unreasonable impediment to the freedoms of speech and peaceful assembly.

c) Demonstration enclave

During their June 7 tour of the security facilities set up in La Malbaie, two of the three observers visited the zone reserved for possible demonstrations just outside the “green zone,” to which only

²⁴ *Rapport de la CSEP*, pages 158 and 188.

properly accredited individuals were admitted. At that time, they observed an area surrounded by high fences, at least one camera and blocks of cement dubbed the “free speech zone.”





The message sent by the authorities was very clear: if you want to demonstrate in La Malbaie, you can do so but inside this strictly delimited zone.

The observers felt that the enclave reserved for demonstrators was also transposed to Québec City through the “police escort” technique described in points 2.2 and 2.12. By walking on both sides of the demonstrators or by blocking the intersections on streets off the route, the riot police ensured that they hemmed in the demonstration within the route that the organizers submitted.

The question of the demonstration routes has been in the news since the demonstrations that marked the student crisis in the spring of 2012 and have been the subject of a number of judicial decisions since then.²⁵ In light of the current state of case law and without expressing an opinion on the validity of the legislative or regulatory provisions that impose the submission of the routes,²⁶ it is deemed reasonable to require the demonstration organizers to submit the anticipated route to hold a demonstration on a public road. Such an administrative procedure might be deemed reasonable inasmuch as it enables the police forces to protect the demonstrators’ and the general public’s safety through mechanisms that, by way of an example, limit vehicular traffic on the thoroughfares that the demonstrators use.

As Professor Pascale Dufour, a political scientist at the Université de Montréal has noted, the right to demonstrate is intrinsically linked to a certain form of disturbance without which it cannot serve

²⁵ *Garbeau c. Montréal (ville de)*, 2015 QCCS 5246 (CanLII); *Villeneuve c. Ville de Montréal*, 2018 QCCA 321 (CanLII).

²⁶ In the context of their mandate, it is not incumbent upon the observers to express an opinion on the constitutional validity of article 19.2 of the Québec City *Règlement sur la paix et le bon ordre* de la ville de Québec, (R.V.Q. 1091),

its main objective of protesting.²⁷ McGill University Professor of sociology Marcos Ancelovici also noted in his expert testimony in the municipal court of Montréal in the *Garbeau* case that several often marginalized groups depend on public disturbance to be heard.²⁸

With this in mind, the observers question the reasonableness of setting up human police barriers intended to force compliance with the route revealed in advance although no act occurred that suggests threats to the public, the police and/or the demonstrators.

d) Cameras aimed at the demonstrators

On several occasions the observers noted that the riot police pointed cameras attached to poles at the demonstrators during citizen activities. They also noted that a camera was installed deep in the “free expression” zone in La Malbaie, which would have enabled the demonstrators to be heard by the dignitaries in the Red zone, inside which live television was to cover events in the “free expression” zone.

The presence of highly visible surveillance cameras pointed at the participants in a citizen activity seemed an especially troubling deterrent, in particular in a context where the data collected could be easily stored by the institutions collecting it. Once again, it should be noted that attendance at a demonstration or a citizen activity is not in itself suspicious and that the police forces should not act in such a way as to suggest that the information is being compiled on anyone attending such events.

Along the same lines, it is a good idea to hold police officials to account concerning the purpose of this type of practice, its necessity and what becomes of the images collected during such demonstrations. In cases where no procedure was established to oversee recourse to this type of practice, the police forces should offer the assurance that such images are neither stored nor used without compelling reason for the purposes of compiling files on the participants in citizen activities such as those held during the G7 Summit. The police forces should also inform the public

²⁷ See the remarks of Pascal Dufour quoted in the *Rapport de la CSEP*, pages 169 and 170. See also on this question Gabriel Babineau, “La manifestation : une forme d’expression collective” (2012) 53 *C. de D.*, 761, page 762.

²⁸ A summary of the expert’s remarks by Judge Richard Starck, *Montréal (Ville de) c. Garbeau* 2014 QCCM 76 (CanLII), paragraph 25, see also paragraphs 20 to 24.

of recourse to this type of practice and the procedures to be followed to access the information thus compiled.²⁹

3.3. The treatment of individuals arrested by the police forces

On Wednesday, June 6 and Thursday, June 7, the observers had the opportunity to visit the temporary facilities (COTCs) established in Québec City and La Malbaie to hold detainees in the event of high numbers of arrests during the demonstrations. According to the police, the facilities were not used because of the limited number of arrests during the events and because the permanent facilities were able to process and temporarily detain until their appearance in court the handful of people arrested. Against this background, the observers can hardly express an opinion on the facilities except perhaps to assert that they seemed adequate and allowed for the processing of the individuals arrested and detained temporarily.

In the context of their observation mission, the observers witnessed only a few arrests by the police (see points 2.2 and 2.6.1). Each time, the observers did not note any indication suggesting the use of excessive force.

With regard to the two visits to the Centre de détention de la Centrale de police du Parc Victoria (see points 2.3 and 2.7), it should be noted that observers had a very limited mandate as regards the treatment of detainees in that they were unable to interact with them while they were temporarily detained. Within the limits of their mandate, the observers did not note anything problematical or specific during the two visits from the standpoint of the temporary detention conditions of the individuals who transited through the detention centre.

²⁹ On recourse to this type of practice, see the four-stage test advocated by the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada, *Guidance for the use of body-worn cameras by law enforcement authorities*, 2015 [online: https://www.priv.gc.ca/media/1985/gd_bwc_201502_f.pdf].

4. Conclusions and recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

It is important to note here that the conclusions of this report are based solely on the facts that the three observers observed personally during the demonstrations at the G7 Summit. The size of the group and the limits stemming from the impossibility of crossing the security perimeters erected by the police certainly affected the number of situations observed. The fact remains that the observers' presence on the demonstration sites facilitated reporting on relevant situations through an analysis based on human rights and freedoms, bearing in mind the obligations and duties stipulated in the *Police Act*³⁰ and the *Code de déontologie des policiers du Québec*.³¹

Given the turn of events at past demonstrations at gatherings similar to the G7 Summit, it was certainly warranted in planning operations to maintain the peace and restore order to contemplate the hypothesis of massive deployments of riot police in the event of violence or a genuine threat of violence. One salient fact is that few people turned up during the three days of demonstrations and citizen activities and those who did mobilize did so peacefully.

Under the circumstances, the observers are of the opinion that the security measures that the police forces deployed from the outset, because of their excessive disproportion and maladjustment to the factual context, were an unwarranted impediment to the freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly and undermined the necessary balance to be struck between security imperatives and the enjoyment of basic rights. In this respect, it would be relevant to document the potentially paralyzing impact on individuals of this type of hypersecurity measures. The observation that the observers are formulating targets both the choice to deploy riot police in the context of peaceful events and the excessive number of police, occasionally reaching a ratio of one policeman per demonstrator. Recourse to hemming in the demonstrators by means of a "police escort" combined with the obligation to submit a route also raises several questions about its reasonableness in a free, democratic society.

It should also be noted that recourse to cameras pointed at demonstrators raises many questions, both from the standpoint of its possible deterrent effect on the freedoms of speech and peaceful

³⁰ *Supra*, note 19.

³¹ *Supra*, note 20.

assembly and on the management of the information thus compiled and the public's right to be informed of this practice.

The deployment of hypersecurity measures seems far removed from the obligation to facilitate the right to demonstrate imposed in Québec and in Canada by the applicable charters and international human rights law. Indeed, its intrinsically symbolic and real deterrent effect combined with the fact that the police officers' equipment undeniably hinders contacts and discussions with individuals in no way fosters the exercise of the freedoms of speech and peaceful assembly. Bearing in mind the importance of these fundamental freedoms, the police must only resort to deterrent measures (or force) when there is a threat or a real risk of violence, otherwise they risk discouraging the legitimate exercise of the right to demonstrate.

4.2 Recommendations

Based on their observations and conclusions, the observers believe that it would be advisable to integrate the presumption of legality of peaceful demonstrations formulated by the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Association³² in the policies, directives, manuals, practice and training guides for police officers³³ to make such presumption effective both in theory and in practice.

Along the same lines, the observers believe that it might be relevant to contemplate longer-term collaboration between the police forces and basic rights experts prior to intervention. This type of work could go beyond a formal, theoretical reading of the freedoms of speech and peaceful assembly in favour of a concrete approach rooted in conditions in the field.

Lastly, given the difficulties that the observers encountered to visit all of the demonstration sites, it is recommended that consideration be given to a method of improving the identification of observers who might be asked to act under a similar mandate in the coming years.

4.3 Publication of the report

The observers hope that this report will be made public after its submission to the Minister of Public Security. They recommend its translation into English to ensure broad dissemination.

³² 2013 Report of the Special Rapporteur, paragraph 50.

³³ What is more, this recommendation was formulated in the *Rapport de la CSEP*, page 160.

5. Acknowledgements

The observers wish to thank everyone who facilitated their observation work and respected their independence. They would like to emphasize the exemplary courtesy and collaboration of the Sûreté du Québec liaison officer and staff in the Ministère de la Sécurité publique with whom they worked and the police officers who allowed the visits to the COTCs and temporary detainees at the Centrale de Victoria.

APPENDIX 1: MANDATE OF THE INDEPENDENT OBSERVER TEAM

Context

The G7 Summit planned on June 8 and 9, 2018 requires the deployment of extraordinary security measures, especially in La Malbaie, Québec City and Saguenay.

The security measures are intended to ensure the security of G7 participants, demonstrators, other individuals and their property, and the security of the police and other individuals intervening on the different sites. It is essential to enable those who wish to take advantage of the summit to freely, peacefully express their opinions while ensuring everyone's security.

Despite the extensive precautions taken by the interveners responsible for ensuring the free exercise of rights and freedoms, it is important to assign to independent observers a mandate to objectively, impartially examine the deployment by the police of the security measures, bearing in mind the overall situation and unfolding events.

The objective is to ensure that this work is performed in a spirit of respect for fundamental rights freedoms and for democratic values, general public well-being and public order, also bearing in mind the overall context that the interveners are facing and the need to ensure their security.

Mandate

For the duration of the summit and during the demonstration movements that precede it, i.e. from June 6 to 9, 2018, the observers appointed by the Minister of Public Security have a mandate to:

- examine how law enforcement officers act in maintaining and restoring order;
- examine the treatment of individuals arrested by the police, where relevant;
- document the overall context surrounding intervention, in particular unfolding events, the demonstrators' techniques and methods, the challenges that might arise respecting the policemen's and other interveners' safety, and so on; and
- bearing in mind the overall context, identify the behaviour, gestures and the actions taken with regard to rights and freedoms but also those that might violate such rights and freedoms, where warranted.

For the purposes of fulfilling this mandate, the observers must provide detailed support for their observations and base their conclusions on verifiable facts.

Limits of the mandate

In particular considering the role of the Ombudsman, who acts in detention facilities and will maintain a presence on site during the summit, the observers' mandate excludes intervention by the Services correctionnels du Québec once the individuals arrested are turned over to them.

Liaison and operating methods

The observers must agree among themselves how they intend to fulfil this mandate, especially as regards the sharing of responsibilities and the observation framework.

In the course of carrying out this mandate, the observers will benefit from a liaison officer designated by the Sûreté du Québec, who can provide:

- a general briefing on the G7 Summit's operation;
- a presentation on the operation of the three offender treatment operational centres (COTCs) and a pre-visit to them;
- support to obtain accreditation to access the green perimeter;
- the requisite authorizations to access the three COTCs (solely the detention section);
- the identification of a resource person in the police forces involved to facilitate the exercise of their mandate, answer technical questions during and in the run-up to the summit, and collect observations that might afford opportunities for improvement, as the case may be.

For the purposes of the fulfilment of this mandate, the observers:

- may travel freely inside the green perimeter, except in prohibited operational zones;
- are authorized to visit the COTCs in La Malbaie and Québec City during operations and may passively visit the temporary detention cells, according to terms to be agreed with their liaison intermediary. It should be noted that since all of the detainees will not have systematically appeared in court, any interaction with them is prohibited;
- undertake to abide at all times by the duties of neutrality and objectivity and to preserve the secrecy inherent in their mandate.

The observers must carry out their mandate independently. The Ministère de la Sécurité publique will provide the services of a driver for the team for the duration of their mandate, who will take them to the desired sites. However, this is not an escort or security service. The observers must act in such a way as to ensure their own security on the sites visited.

Deliverable

The observers must submit their report to the Minister of Public Security no later than July 31, 2018.

The Minister will make public the report.

APPENDIX 2 – BIOGRAPHIC NOTES ON THE OBSERVERS

Louis-Philippe Lampron

Louis-Philippe Lampron has been a full professor in the Faculté de droit at Université Laval since 2007, a regular researchers at the Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la diversité et la démocratie, and co-spokesperson of the Groupe d'étude en droits et libertés. Professor Lampron is interested in the protection of human rights in Canada and abroad and the legal issues related to the implementation of fundamental freedoms and the right to equality. He has also been a member of the Barreau du Québec since 2005.

Christine Vézina

Christine Vézina has been an assistant professor in the Faculté de droit at Université Laval since 2014, director of the integrated bachelor's degree in public affairs, and co-spokesperson of the Groupe d'étude en droits et libertés. Professor Vézina teaches constitutional law, fundamental rights and freedoms, and economic, social and cultural rights.

Mario Bilodeau

A retired Québec public servant, Mario Bilodeau served as associate deputy minister, criminal and penal affairs, in the Ministère de la Justice du Québec from 1995 to 2003, then as chair (2003 to 2008) and member (2008 to 2011) of the Comité de déontologie policière du Québec. He concluded his career as Directeur général des enquêtes, de l'inspection et des poursuites pénales at Revenu Québec.