



# HUMAN RIGHTS TRIBUNAL OF ONTARIO

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**B E T W E E N:**

**Appellation Jakim Bey**

**Applicant**

**-and-**

**The Regional Municipality of York Police Service Board, Mark Olsen,  
Lucas Hoekstra, Bryan Ball, Jarrett Thomas, and Fred's Towing**

**Respondents**

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## DECISION

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**Adjudicator:** Aulaire O'Malley

**Date:** November 3, 2025

**File Number:** 2021-47307-1

**Citation:** 2025 HRTO 2751

**Indexed as:** **Bey v. York (Police Service Board)**

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fabrication, a flag of inconvenience under which [these litigants hope] to sail to success”. The court further states that no person could reasonably hold these OPCA ideas as a religious belief.

[29] While *Potvin* discusses CERI-type OPCA litigants, I find that there are numerous similarities between CERI-type OPCA litigants and Moorish-OPCA litigants, as the applicant in this case. For example, both of the litigants in *Potvin* and in this case are OPCA litigants (as described in *Meads*, above) and claim that the respective opposing parties or respondents discriminated against them when they were referred to by their legal names. Both have also provided numerous documentations with similar concepts such as their identification or beliefs being supreme to any other. Therefore, I find that the ruling in *Potvin* is applicable to the applicant’s case.

[30] I also find that the reasoning in *Potvin* with respect to creed could also extend to other grounds under the *Code* in this case. Similar to *Potvin*, the applicant claims to have OPCA beliefs and asserts that these OPCA beliefs shield him from what appears to be a non-discriminatory exercise of the respondents’ duties, which in this case include questioning and arresting the applicant during a traffic stop when the applicant’s identification card does not appear to be a government-issued one. This is also in conjunction with the finding that the applicant’s ID is not a government or state-issued one, as above. As noted in *Potvin*, seeking shelter from Canadian law using OPCA arguments is a total fabrication. Therefore, and in line with *Potvin*, I find that the applicant could not reasonably hold his OPCA characteristics, without more, as a valid citizenship, religious belief, place of origin, or ancestry under the *Code*.

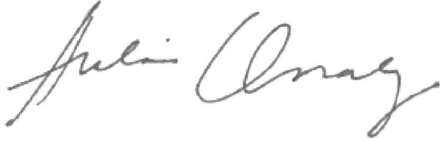
[31] The applicant also alleges that discrimination because of his association with a person or persons identified by a prohibited ground of discrimination. However, he does not mention any other person, aside from himself, who allegedly identifies with a prohibited ground of discrimination.

[32] Based on all of the foregoing, the Tribunal does not have jurisdiction of the Application.

**ORDER**

[33] The Application is dismissed.

Dated at Toronto, this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of November, 2025.



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Aulair O'Malley  
Member