

PUBLIC ORDER EMERGENCY COMMISSION
INSTITUTIONAL REPORT – PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE

1.0 OVERVIEW OF THE PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE

A. Mandate

1. The Prime Minister’s Office (PMO) assists Prime Ministers in carrying out their responsibilities as heads of government, as well as leaders of political parties recognized in the House of Commons and Members of Parliament. As is the case for ministerial offices, it is staffed with ministerial exempt staff appointed pursuant to section 128 of the *Public Service Employment Act*¹, rather than permanent career public servants. As such, its composition and activities vary from government to government.
2. The PMO works closely with the Privy Council Office (PCO), but both have distinct roles and provide advice and support from different perspectives on the issues of daily concern to the Prime Minister. As outlined in *Open and Accountable Government, 2015*, exempt staff, including those in the PMO, are staff who share the Prime Minister and ministers’ political commitment, and who can complement the professional, expert and non-partisan advice and support of the public service. Consequently, they contribute a particular expertise or point of view that the public service cannot provide. The PMO works with ministerial offices and the public service to deliver on the commitments Canadians elected the governing party on during an election. The PMO does not have a statutory role or any decision-making authority.
3. Generally speaking, the PMO plans the Prime Minister's schedule, drafts speeches and other public statements, spearheads the Prime Minister’s media relations and tour, and processes prime ministerial correspondence. The PMO also facilitates the Prime Minister’s relationships with ministers, officials, caucus, and others. The PMO also houses the Prime Minister’s advisory staff, whose activities include providing advice and support on government policy objectives and policy development, issues of daily concern, and parliamentary affairs.
4. The PMO is a central coordinating body for ministerial offices.
5. The PMO engages with its counterparts in other federal and provincial ministerial offices, including Premiers’ Offices, to advance files.

B. Organization

6. The PMO is headed by the Prime Minister’s Chief of Staff, Katie Telford, and two Deputy Chiefs of Staff, Marjorie Michel and Brian Clow. Ms. Michel and Mr. Clow each manage several teams, and report to Ms. Telford.

¹ SC 2003, c 22, ss 12 ,13.

7. There are seven teams overseen by Ms. Michel: the Executive Office, Human Resources, Appointments, Operations, Tour, Correspondence and Caucus Liaisons.
8. Mr. Clow oversees five teams: Policy and Cabinet Affairs, Communications, Issues Management and Parliamentary Affairs, the Global Affairs team, and a special COVID-19 Response team.

2.0 PMO ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE CONVOY AND BLOCKADES

A. Overview

9. Working in close collaboration with the PCO, the PMO performed a coordinating function among its counterparts to support a cohesive whole of government response to the convoy occupation and blockades. To this end, PMO staff worked with officials and ministerial staff throughout these events and attended meetings with officials, of ministers, Cabinet, the Cabinet Committee on Safety, Security and Emergencies (SSE), and the Incident Response Group (IRG).
10. PMO staff convened calls both internally and with other ministerial offices to:
 - i. collaborate on public communications,
 - ii. coordinate outreach to other governments and stakeholders,
 - iii. ensure options were presented to decision-makers, and
 - iv. advance options that decision-makers had adopted in order to deal with the emergency.
11. The first call with PMO and ministerial staff took place on January 20, 2022. The first call with PMO, ministerial staff and officials took place on January 25, 2022, when officials briefed on security concerns. By the time the convoy arrived in Ottawa, there were near daily calls, and many days there were multiple calls per day, both within the PMO and with their counterparts in ministerial offices, and in addition to briefings from the public service. There was also regular communication over email, through which the PMO received regular updates from ministerial staff on engagement, emerging issues, communications, and more.
12. PMO staff monitored media and social media posts about the convoy as it was forming in mid-January 2022 and on an ongoing basis. Throughout, the PMO heard from stakeholders, including in the automotive and manufacturing industries, affected Members of Parliament, and other community members and organizations about their concerns.
13. From late January until late February 2022, the PMO received briefings from the PCO, ministerial offices and other officials, and kept the Prime Minister apprised of the latest information in real-time. PMO staff also facilitated the Prime Minister's direct communications with his Cabinet ministers, the PCO, provincial and municipal leaders, and international partners to ensure a broad range of inputs. The Prime Minister's direct communications with Cabinet ministers and officials included briefings that took place before each IRG meeting and at the IRG meetings themselves.

14. PMO staff assisted in setting up the First Ministers' Meeting that was held on February 14, 2022, reviewed draft materials that had been prepared in relation to the invocation of the *Emergencies Act* and later, the revocation of the emergency measures, and facilitated the Prime Minister's review of those materials.
15. The PMO worked with the PCO and the Government House Leader's Office to organize the motions in the House of Commons and the Senate on the invocation of the *Emergencies Act*. As usual, the PMO supported the Prime Minister's preparation for Question Period in the House of Commons.

B. Work of Each PMO Department

16. Much of the PMO team was involved in the response to the convoy occupation and blockades. While each functioned within its ordinary sphere of responsibility, the nature of these events called for even closer collaboration and more continuous communication between teams than usual.
17. The Prime Minister had calls throughout the occupations and blockades, including with Members of Parliament, Mayor Watson of Ottawa, Mayor Dilkens of Windsor, Mayor Tory of Toronto and Premier Ford. The Operations team organized many of these calls. The team also worked closely with other ministerial offices to ensure that the federal government was in touch with its counterparts and other officials in the affected provinces, territories and communities, and that ministers and their departments had the support they needed to respond to events as they unfolded.
18. The PMO, including the PMO regional desks, supplemented the ongoing outreach by other departments through direct communications with counterparts in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia, as well as the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, the City of Winnipeg, and the City of Ottawa, and offered to facilitate any additional calls or briefings desired.
19. In particular, the PMO staff engaged directly with:
 - Jamie Wallace, Chief of Staff to Ontario Premier Ford, on multiple occasions, including February 14;
 - Sheena McConnell, Advisor to British Columbia Premier and Chair of the Council of the Federation John Horgan, on February 13 and 14;
 - Pam Livingstone, Chief of Staff to Alberta Premier Kenney, on February 5 and 12;
 - Louis Leger, Chief of Staff to New Brunswick Premier Higgs, on February 8;
 - Grant Jackson, of the Government of Manitoba, on February 10 and 14;
 - Shannon Andrew, Chief of Staff to Saskatchewan Premier Moe, on February 12;
 - Nicole LaFosse Parker, Chief of Staff to Nova Scotia Premier Houston, on February 16;

- Shaleen Woodward, of the Office of the Premier of the Northwest Territories, on February 10;
 - Benjamin Bélair, Director of International Relations and Intergovernmental Affairs Advisor to Quebec Premier Legault, on February 14; and
 - Peter Miles, Chief of Staff to Newfoundland and Labrador Premier Furey, on February 14.
20. Leading up to the declaration of a national emergency, discussions took place between the Prime Minister’s Director of Policy, John Brodhead and Jamie Wallace, Chief of Staff to Ontario Premier Ford regarding the need for federal support.
 21. When PMO staff spoke with Shaleen Woodward from the Office of the Premier of the Northwest Territories, Ms. Woodward expressed concern about rumours of a possible blockade at the Alberta-Northwest Territories border. Information was provided by the PMO to staff within the territorial governments of the Yukon and Nunavut.
 22. The Prime Minister’s Office also heard from stakeholders, including the President of the Automotive Parts Manufacturers’ Association,² and those in the medical community, who expressed serious concern about the Ambassador Bridge blockade.
 23. Concerns from stakeholders were also relayed to the Prime Minister’s Office by Members of Parliament.
 24. On February 14, following the First Ministers’ Meeting held earlier that day, PMO staff connected with counterparts including in the Office of the Premier of Quebec, the Office of the Premier of Ontario, the Office of the Premier of British Columbia, the Office of the Premier of Alberta, the Office of the Premier of Saskatchewan, and the Office of the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador to discuss the rationale for the *Emergencies Act* and the implementation of the proposed measures.
 25. To ensure the Prime Minister had up to date and factual information, and to support a whole of government response, the Issues Management and Parliamentary Affairs team worked closely with the offices of Ministers Blair, Mendicino, Freeland, Alghabra, and others. Members of this team (along with representatives from senior PMO staff) attended ministerial meetings, and SSE and IRG meetings, as well as pre-IRG briefings with the Prime Minister. The Issues Management team wrote the initial briefing note on the convoy for the Prime Minister on January 28, 2022 and created a running email chain reporting, at least daily and sometimes multiple times per day, on the latest information and updates from the Government Operations Centre and other sources.³ They also conducted daily morning briefings with the Prime Minister, providing him with the latest news and publicly available

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³ See e.g. SSM.CAN.00006440_REL

information.⁴ These briefings covered a range of topics, but were substantially focused on the convoys while these events were ongoing.

26. Throughout this period, the Prime Minister took part in debates and Question Period in the House of Commons. Within the Issues Management and Parliamentary Affairs team, Parliamentary Affairs supported the Prime Minister and provided typical logistical support for the motions before the Senate and the House of Commons on the invocation of the *Emergencies Act*.
27. The Prime Minister received correspondence related to the convoy, including requests for assistance directed to the Prime Minister, which were brought to the attention of the Prime Minister, senior staff and relevant ministers. The Correspondence team processed these letters and emails and also compiled regular roll-ups of correspondence that the Prime Minister received from citizens. During this time, these samplings included emails from citizens and groups on the subject of the convoy activities, including emails against vaccine mandates and in support of the convoy, as well as emails from individuals negatively affected by the convoys and calling on the federal government for help.
28. As decision-makers, including the Prime Minister, considered options to deal with the convoy occupation and blockades within existing authorities, the Policy and Cabinet Affairs team worked with their counterparts in other ministerial offices to canvass options. They also worked with ministerial offices and public servants on a plan to provide financial support to affected Ottawa businesses. As noted above, the Director of Policy, John Brodhead was in communication with Premier Ford's office and worked with key ministerial offices in the lead up to invocation of the *Act*.
29. The Tour team's role in these events was to work with the RCMP on security issues related to the Prime Minister's movements during this time.
30. Deputy Chief of Staff Brian Clow received feedback from Canada's Ambassador to the United States on her calls with U.S. officials. Mr. Clow and others in the office briefed the Prime Minister on the impact of the blockades on Canada-U.S. relations. Mr. Clow also communicated with Juan Gonzalez, Special Advisor to President Joseph R. Biden, on February 9, 14, 15 and 16.
31. Throughout January and February 2022, the Prime Minister took part in media availabilities on convoy-related issues. PMO staff, led by the Communications team, helped prepare the Prime Minister for these press conferences and coordinated with other ministerial offices on the overall government message. The Communications team also engaged with media on the government's behalf and published public statements and social media posts to keep Canadians informed about the work that the Prime Minister was doing during this time.

⁴ See e.g. SSM.CAN.00006639_REL

3.0 PRIME MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES

A. PMO First Learns of the Convoys and Briefs the Prime Minister

32. The PMO first learned about the convoy as it was being organized and reported in the news and on social media. On January 17, 2022, the PMO learned of public reports of slow roll activity at the Emerson point of entry in Manitoba.⁵ On January 20, 2022, the PMO heard reports of a planned protest at the Coutts point of entry in Alberta, which was anticipated to travel from Coutts to Ottawa as a convoy.⁶
33. Starting the week of January 17, 2022, the PMO continued to monitor the convoys' formation and related activities. On January 21, 2022, the PCO provided the PMO with a written summary of the various protests, convoys and events that were either underway or in the process of being organized.⁷ The convoys were raised with the Prime Minister during his regular morning briefing on January 24, 2022, and the Prime Minister was provided updates daily therein. PCO officials briefed PMO staff with updated information on security concerns on January 25, 2022.⁸ Thereafter, PCO and other officials (including security partners) gave daily briefings to PMO staff, including through briefings to key ministers, which PMO staff attended.
34. On Friday January 28, 2022, the PMO prepared a memorandum for the Prime Minister to brief him on convoy-related activities in advance of the first weekend of the convoy in Ottawa.⁹

B. Prime Minister Receives Continuous Briefings from Ministers, Officials and Stakeholders

35. Throughout these events, the Prime Minister continued to receive situational updates at least daily, and communicate with his key ministers about their interactions with provincial and municipal authorities to ensure that all levels of government understood their jurisdiction, that the federal government understood the needs of the police of local jurisdiction who were managing the situation, and to ensure that the federal government was offering all possible assistance and support within existing authorities.
36. Over the course of these events, the Prime Minister had conversations with Minister Mona Fortier and several Members of Parliament, including Yasir Naqvi,¹⁰ Anita Vandenberg,¹¹ Sophie Chatel Greg Fergus, Irek Kusmierczyk and others, to hear their concerns, particularly around the impact of the convoys on the communities they represent, their constituents, and the functioning of Parliament. The Prime Minister likewise had conversations with

⁵ SSM.CAN.00006330_REL

⁶ SSM.CAN.NSC.00002789_REL

⁷ SSM.CAN.NSC.00002789_REL

⁸ SSM.CAN.NSC.00002578_REL

⁹ SSM.CAN.NSC.00002798_REL

¹⁰ SSM.CAN.NSC.00002813_REL

¹¹ SSM.CAN.NSC.00002814_REL

opposition leaders to provide situational updates, hear their views, and share information about the federal response and jurisdictional challenges.

37. On January 30, the Prime Minister was briefed on the convoy by the Clerk of the Privy Council and the National Security and Intelligence Advisor.
38. On January 31, the Prime Minister had a telephone conversation with Ottawa Mayor Watson regarding the ongoing illegal occupation of Ottawa, which had not resolved after its first weekend.¹²
39. That same day, the Prime Minister took part in a media availability to speak to the Canadian public about the ongoing situation in Ottawa.
40. On February 3, the Prime Minister was again briefed by the Clerk of the Privy Council and the National Security and Intelligence Advisor.
41. On February 3, the Prime Minister spoke to Toronto Mayor Tory to offer federal support ahead of expected convoy activity in the City of Toronto.
42. The Prime Minister was again briefed by the Clerk of the Privy Council and the National Security and Intelligence Advisor on February 4.
43. On February 5, 2022, the Prime Minister spoke to Governor General Mary Simon about the ongoing demonstrations, including the calls by some groups to involve the Governor General in a plan to overthrow the government.¹³
44. On February 5, 2022, Ministers Blair and Mendicino received a letter from Ric McIver, the Minister of Municipal Affairs of Alberta, requesting federal assistance to resolve the significant issues Alberta was experiencing with the free movement of vehicles and supplies, particularly at the Coutts border crossing.¹⁴ Minister McIver noted that the RCMP had “exhausted all local and regional options to alleviate the situation” and specifically requested the means to tow commercial vehicles. On February 6, the Prime Minister had a formal call with Minister Blair to discuss Alberta’s request for assistance and the ongoing situation. That day, the Prime Minister also received a briefing from the National Security and Intelligence Advisor.
45. On February 7, the Prime Minister participated in an emergency debate in the House of Commons on the impact of the Ottawa occupation and the convoy blockades nation-wide.
46. Mayor Watson sent a letter requesting federal assistance on February 7, 2022.¹⁵ The following day, on February 8, 2022, the Prime Minister spoke again with the Mayor of Ottawa about the illegal occupation in Ottawa.¹⁶

¹² SSM.CAN.NSC.00002812_REL

¹³ SSM.CAN.NSC.00002819_REL

¹⁴ SSM.CAN.00006571_REL

¹⁵ SSM.CAN.00006610_REL

¹⁶ SSM.CAN.NSC.00002837_REL

47. On February 9, 2022, the Prime Minister spoke with the Premier of Ontario regarding the ongoing blockade at the Ambassador Bridge and the situation in Ottawa, and the need for a resolution. Following that call, the Prime Minister spoke to Minister Blair.
48. On February 9, the Clerk of the Privy Council provided another formal briefing to the Prime Minister on the occupation and blockades and the whole-of-government response. The next day, the Prime Minister convened the IRG to address the ongoing occupation and blockades. The IRG is convened in the event of a national crisis or during incidents elsewhere that have major implications for Canadians. Meetings of the IRG prior to invocation, which were chaired by the Prime Minister, were held on February 10, 12 and 13 and the Prime Minister received a separate briefing in advance of each meeting.
49. At the IRG meeting on February 10, 2022,¹⁷ the Prime Minister instituted a two-track system of advancing the government response to the ongoing convoy occupation and blockades. Under ‘track one’, the Prime Minister urged ministers and officials to explore the full extent of existing authorities at every level of government in Canada to make use of all available tools to end the illegal occupations and blockades. Under ‘track two’, the Prime Minister indicated that there was a need to consider the implications of invoking the *Emergencies Act*, should it prove necessary.
50. On February 10, the Prime Minister, with the National Security and Intelligence Advisor and ministers, briefed the opposition leaders about the ongoing occupation and blockades and heard their views.
51. On February 10, 2022, the Prime Minister spoke with the Mayor of Windsor about the blockade at the Ambassador Bridge.¹⁸
52. On February 11, 2022, the Prime Minister had a call with the President of the United States Joseph R. Biden.¹⁹ They spoke about the blockades, the impact the blockades were having on vital trade corridors, and the critical importance of resolving access to the Ambassador Bridge and other ports of entry as quickly as possible. The Prime Minister raised concerns that calls from the United States had flooded emergency 911 call centres in Ottawa and that the convoy and blockades were being funded, in part, by donations from the United States and fueled by American media.²⁰ President Biden acknowledged that the situation was a shared problem, and the two briefly discussed possible assistance that the United States could provide and that their teams would work together. The Prime Minister underscored that

¹⁷ SSM.NSC.CAN.00000209_REL

¹⁸ SSM.CAN.NSC.00002867_REL

¹⁹ PB.CAN.00000045_REL

²⁰ Prime Minister Justin Trudeau speaks with the President of the United States of America Joe Biden | Prime Minister of Canada (pm.gc.ca)

<https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/readouts/2022/02/11/prime-minister-justin-trudeau-speaks-president-united-states-america-joe-0>.

Canada continued to be a reliable trading partner with the United States. There were no other direct communications between the Prime Minister and any other U.S. officials on this topic.

53. That same day, the Prime Minister spoke to Unifor Local 444's Dave Cassidy about how the blockades were disrupting supply chains, endangering jobs, and threatening the economy.²¹
54. On February 11, the Prime Minister received a letter from the Premier of Manitoba requesting federal assistance.²² Premier Stefanson urged immediate federal action, noting that disruptions were now taking place across the country. Premier Stefanson noted in particular that the Emerson point of entry was a critical corridor, and that blockades that disrupt it even temporarily create potential dangers and hardships on Manitobans.
55. On February 12, 2022, the Prime Minister had a call with Charles Michel, President of the European Council. President Michel expressed concern about the situation in Ottawa and the two discussed similar, copy-cat blockades occurring in France and Belgium.
56. The second IRG meeting was held on Saturday February 12, 2022.²³ At this meeting, officials provided an update on the increasingly alarming situation across the country and the government response. The Prime Minister continued to take a step-wise approach to responding to the convoy occupation and blockades. He once again pushed officials to exhaust existing authorities under 'track one'. Under 'track two', the Prime Minister asked attendees to determine what needed to be done to resolve the situation, before asking whether any additional authorities were necessary to accomplish the task. A range of possible options under existing authorities were tabled for discussion, alongside proposed new authorities that may be necessary, whether under the *Emergencies Act* or new legislation.
57. The third meeting of the IRG was held on Sunday February 13, 2022.²⁴ At this meeting, a decision was made to consult Cabinet and the provinces and territories regarding the invocation of the *Emergencies Act*. A host of possible measures that could be implemented under the *Act* were put forward and explored. The Prime Minister called a Cabinet meeting later that evening where the possibility of invoking the *Act* was discussed. The IRG and Cabinet supported the invocation of the *Act* and a decision was taken to consult Premiers prior to making a decision on invocation.
58. On February 14, 2022, the Prime Minister held a First Ministers' Meeting with the premiers of all of the provinces and territories to consult them on the possible invocation of the *Emergencies Act*.²⁵ The Prime Minister made it clear that no decision had yet been made, and that he wanted to hear from each premier individually so that he could take their views into account.

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²² SSM.NSC.CAN.00001176_REL

²³ SSM.NSC.CAN.00000214_REL

²⁴ SSM.CAN.00000095_REL

²⁵ SSM.CAN.NSC.00002885_REL

59. Following the First Ministers' Meeting, the Prime Minister reflected on the inputs he had received, and consulted with opposition leaders. The Prime Minister also met that day with caucus. He spent most of the day in the West Block of Parliament, along with several key ministers.
60. The Prime Minister received advice from the Clerk of the Privy Council providing a summary of assessments and information that the government had received, confirming the consultation process met the requirements, and recommending the invocation of the *Emergencies Act* at that time. Based on all of the information received, the Prime Minister decided to proceed and put the decision to the Governor-in-Council. He then prepared to provide an update to Canadians on the government's decision.
61. The Governor in Council directed that a proclamation pursuant to subsection 17(1) the *Emergencies Act* be issued on February 14, 2022. The Prime Minister made a public statement that day to inform Canadians of the decision and the reasons for it. The Governor in Council made the *Emergency Measures Regulations* and the *Emergency Economic Measures Order* on February 15, 2022.
62. On February 15, 2022, the Prime Minister wrote to all premiers, as a follow-up to the First Ministers' Meeting and the invocation. The Prime Minister thanked the premiers for their input and outlined the reasons why the Government of Canada decided to declare a public order emergency under the *Emergencies Act*.²⁶
63. The Prime Minister attended a Cabinet meeting on February 15, 2022. They discussed the invocation of the *Emergencies Act* and the measures adopted, and the National Security and Intelligence Advisor provided a situational update.²⁷
64. Following invocation of the *Emergencies Act*, from February 16 to 23, the Prime Minister convened daily IRG meetings to monitor the ongoing emergency, continuously assess available information about the implementation and enforcement of the *Emergencies Act* measures, receive updates on police operations, consider feedback from ministers and security partners (including feedback that they had received from provincial and municipal partners and others), and assess on an on-going basis the efficacy and necessity of the

²⁶ Letter to the Premier of Alberta, SSM.CAN.00007099_REL. Letter to the Premier of Manitoba, SSM.CAN.00007117_REL. Letter to the Premier of Saskatchewan, SSM.CAN.00007103_REL. Letter to the Premier of British Columbia, SSM.CAN.00007100_REL. Letter to the Premier of Ontario, SSM.CAN.00007115_REL. Letter to the Premier of Quebec, SSM.CAN.00007116_REL. Letter to the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador, SSM.CAN.00007110_REL. Letter to the Premier of PEI, SSM.CAN.00007114_REL. Letter to the Premier of Nova Scotia, SSM.CAN.00007104_REL. Letter to the Premier of New Brunswick, SSM.CAN.00007111_REL / SSM.CAN.00007112_REL. Letter to the Premier of Yukon, SSM.CAN.00007102_REL. Letter to the Premier of the Northwest Territories, SSM.CAN.00007113_REL. Letter to the Premier of Nunavut, SSM.CAN.00007101_REL.

²⁷ SSM.NSC.CAN.00000297_REL

measures adopted. The Prime Minister made it clear that the invocation of the *Emergencies Act* was intended to be time-limited, and the measures would only be in force for as long as they were necessary. The Prime Minister was separately briefed in advance of every IRG meeting by the Clerk of the Privy Council, the National Security and Intelligence Advisor and others.

65. On February 17, the Prime Minister addressed the House of Commons on the motion to confirm the declaration of a public order emergency proclaimed on February 14, 2022.
66. On February 18, the Prime Minister had a call with Prime Minister Pedro Sanchez of Spain, during which the ongoing situation was raised.
67. As police operations unfolded and progress was made to both clear the occupation and secure the border, the Prime Minister encouraged ministers and security partners to proactively develop plans to prepare for the inevitable revocation of the emergency measures and resumption of regular law enforcement using only existing, non-emergency authorities.
68. On February 21, the House of Commons voted on a motion that the declaration of a public order emergency be confirmed pursuant to section 58 of the *Emergencies Act*. The motion passed. The Prime Minister and other key ministers also held a media availability to update Canadians on the situation.
69. At the IRG meetings held on February 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, the Prime Minister specifically asked whether the *Emergencies Act* powers remained necessary. In addition to other inputs, the Prime Minister received advice from the Clerk of the Privy Council that set out relevant inputs.
70. On February 23, 2022, it was agreed that, unless there were new activities or intelligence received, the emergency measures could be revoked. The declaration of a public order emergency under the *Emergencies Act* was formally revoked later that day.
71. The convoy occupation and blockades continue to be raised occasionally by world leaders in their calls and meetings with the Prime Minister, and between staff.