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POSTED ON AUGUST 15, 2017

By Kelly Laycock

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Silva v. John Doe, 2016 ONCA 700 (CanLII)

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👨 🛮 by Cory Giordano — Supreme Advocacy LLP



Appeal Court Rules on Privacy of Text Messages

R. v. Marakah, 2016 ONCA 542 (CanLII)

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by Russell Alexander



Règlement d'une action collective et renonciation à la solidar...

B2B Trust c. Samson & Associés, 2016 QCCA 1569 (CanLII)

O CONCURS O COMMENTS

by Frédérie Oct 3, 2016 by Frédéric Pagé



MVA's: Who is "Ordinarily Resident";

Judge Orders Mother to Stop Putting Father's E-mails in the Ju...

Z.S.R. v. R.S., 2016 BCPC 200 (CanLII)

2 CONCURS O COMMENTS



by Russell Alexander

Sep 26, 2016



B.C. Court of Appeal Reduces Notice Period for Short Service E...

Munoz v. Sierra Systems Group Inc., 2016 BCCA 140 (CanLII)

O CONCURS O COMMENTS

BUG by Lisa Carlson, Andrew Nathan -Borden Ladner Gervais LLP. Oct 3, 2016



Starting point sentence for "major" sexual interference in Alb...

R v Hajar, 2016 ABCA 222 (CanLII)

O CONCURS O COMMENTS



by Damian Rogers Oct 3, 2016



Inappropriate statements posted on Facebook by employees can 1...

Servant c. Ritchie, 2016 OCCQ 7282 (CanLII)

O CONCURS O COMMENTS

BUG by Maude Longtin - Borden Ladner Gervais LLP. Oct 3, 2016



La Cour d'appel de l'Ontario juge que les exigences relatives ...

Paquette v. TeraGo Networks Inc., 2016 ONCA 618 (CanLII)

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Ontario Court of Appeal Holds "Active Employment" Requirements...

Paguette v TeraGo Networks Inc., 2015 ONSC 4189 (CanLII)

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Bourque v Janzen, 2012 SKQB 458 (CanLII)

Date: 2012-11-06

Docket: DIV. No. 59 of 2007

Citation: Bourque v Janzen, 2012 SKQB 458 (CanLII), http://canlii.ca/t/fts95, retrieved on 2017-10-10



QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN

Date: 2012 11 06 Citation: 2012 SKQB 458

D∞ket: DIV. No. 59 of 2007

Judicial Centre: Saskatoon, Family Law Division

BETWEEN:

PHILIPPE LOUIS BOURQUE
PETITIONER

- and -

JUDITH GAIL JANZEN RESPONDENT

Counsel:

Philippe L. Bourque petitioner, on his own behalf

Jeremy A. Caissie for the respondent

FIAT DUFOUR J.

November 6, 2012

1) More than \$61,000 in child support was paid into Court between 2008 and 2011 but the custodial parent let it sit there while she lived in near poverty with five children. Only now, after the payor father has asked to have it paid directly to the children has she made a claim to it. Their applications require me to decide how, and to whom, the money ought to be paid out.

Bourque v Janzen, 2012 SKQB 458 (CanLII)

Date: 2012-11-06

Docket: DIV. No. 59 of 2007

Citation: Bourque v Janzen, 2012 SKQB 458 (CanLII), http://canlii.ca/t/fts95, retrieved on 2017-10-10



Legislation cited

Children's Law Act, 1997, The, SS 1997, c C-8.2 - 24; 26; 29; 115; 161 Cited by 581 documents Children's Law Act, The, SS 1990-91, c C-8.1 - 25(1); 25(2) Cited by 292 documents

Decisions cited

Burzminski v. Burzminski, 2010 SKCA 16 (CanLII) Cited by 9 documents

Conexus Credit Union 2006 v B Bergen Holdings Ltd, 2011 SKCA 132 (CanLII) Cited by 4 documents

Diebel v. Diebel, 1997 CanLII 11005 (SK QB) Cited by 27 documents

Earle v. Earle, 1999 CanLII 6914 (BC SC) Cited by 203 documents

Palecki v. Palecki, 1996 CanLII 6983 (SK QB) Cited by 1 document

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Can You Pay Support to a Child Directly after They Reach 18?

Bourque v Janzen, 2012 SKQB 458 (CanLII)

In a recent Blog we pointed out that a support-paying parent is not entitled to unilaterally choose to substitute gifts or tangible items in place of his or her monetary child support obligation. A related question is whether a parent can choose to pay support to an older child directly, for example where the child is over 18 but in the circumstances is still entitled to support.

Once again, the answer is generally "No".

Unless a court specifically orders otherwise – and regardless of whether the child is of the age of majority – a parent is not entitled to innovate in this manner and purport to pay financial support directly to the child; it must be paid to the other parent. For one thing, this avoids predictable disputes over whether and how much the child has actually received and how it was spent; the money is better put into the hands of the other parent where it can be controlled and accounted for.

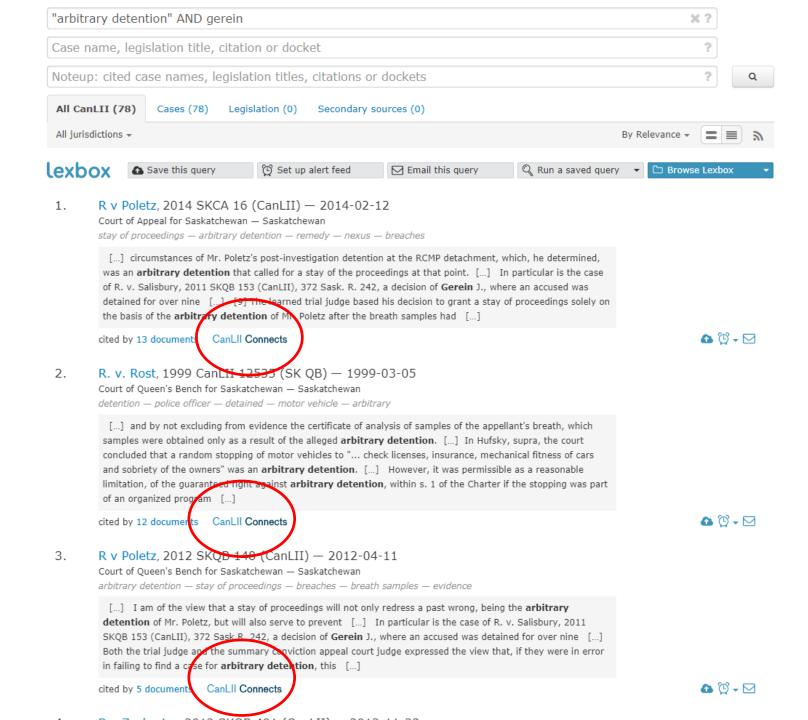
by Russell Alexander



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E-books

Annotated Language Laws of Canada: Constitutional, Federal, Provincial and Territorial Laws, Justice Canada, 2017

eText on Wrongful Dismissal and Employment Law, Lancaster House, 2016

Responding to Domestic Violence in Family Law, Civil Protection & Child Protection Cases, CanLII, 2017

Commentary and case summaries

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The Sedona Canada Principles, The Sedona Conference Working Group 7 (WG7), 2008

The Supreme Court of Canada on S. 24(2) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, CanLII, 2014

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PART I. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS DURING EMPLOYMENT

- Chapter 1. Determining Whether an Employment Relations...
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- > 1.2 Distinguishing other Relationships
- > 1.3 Special Cases of Employment
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Chapter 1. Determining Whether an Employment Relationship Exists

1.1 The Test for an Employer-Employee Relationship

The leading cases on the test for determining whether a worker is an employee or independent contractor are the Federal Court of Appeal's decision in Wiebe Door Services Ltd. v. M.N.R., [1986] 3 F.C. 553 (C.A.) and the Supreme Court of Canada's decision in 671122 Ontario Ltd. v. Sagaz Industries Canada Inc., 2001 SCC 59 (CanLII), [2001] 2 S.C.R. 983. In Sagaz Industries, Justice Major, on behalf of a unanimous Court, observed that "there is no one conclusive test which can be universally applied to determine whether a person is an employee or an independent contractor" and that "what must always occur is a search for the total relationship of the parties." While there is no universal test to determine whether a person is an employee or an independent contractor, Justice Major endorsed the approach to the issue taken by Justice MacGuigan in Wiebe Door, an approach which he summarized as follows (at paras. 46 - 48):

The central question is whether the person who has been engaged to perform the services is performing them as a person in business on his own account. In making this determination, the level of control the employer has over the worker's activities will always be a factor. However, other factors to consider include whether the worker provides his or her own equipment, whether the worker hires his or her own helpers, the degree of financial risk taken by the worker, the degree of responsibility for investment and management held by the worker, and the worker's opportunity for profit in the performance of his or her tasks.

Justice major emphasized that the above factors "constitute a non-exhaustive list, and there is no set formula as to their application." Further, "[t]he relative weight of each will depend on the particular facts and circumstances of the case."

In determining whether an employer-employee relationship exists, the courts will look beyond the contractual descriptions used by the parties and examine their actual conduct and the related evidence: see, for example, Alberta Permit Pro v. Booth, 2007 ABQB 562 (CanLII), at para. 126, aff'd Alberta Permit Pro v. Booth, 2009 ABCA 146 (CanLII), [2009] A.J. No. 406 (QL) (C.A.). See also Section 1.1.1 below.

On the other hand, the intention of the parties, whether expressed in writing or not, is a relevant factor, even if it is not conclusive. Thus, in Royal Winnipeg Ballet v. Canada (Minister of National Revenue), 2006 FCA 87 (CanLII), [2006] F.C.J. No. 339 (C.A.) (QL), the Federal Court of Appeal overturned a Tax Court decision in which the judge held that "[i]ntent only becomes a factor in the event the relevant legal tests yield no definitive result" and that "intention simply serves as a tie-breaker." Citing Wiebe Door, Sagaz Industries and Wolf v. Canada, 2002 FCA 96 (CanLII), Justice Sharlow (on behalf of the majority) held that "the evidence of the parties' understanding of their contract must always be examined and given appropriate weight." While in this case there was no written agreement purporting to characterize the legal relationship between the parties, there was no dispute between them as to what they believed that relationship to be, namely, selfemployment. In these circumstances, Sharlow observed that "it seems ... wrong in principle to set aside, as worthy of no weight, the uncontradicted audence of the parties as to their common understanding of their legal relationship, oven if that audence connet be





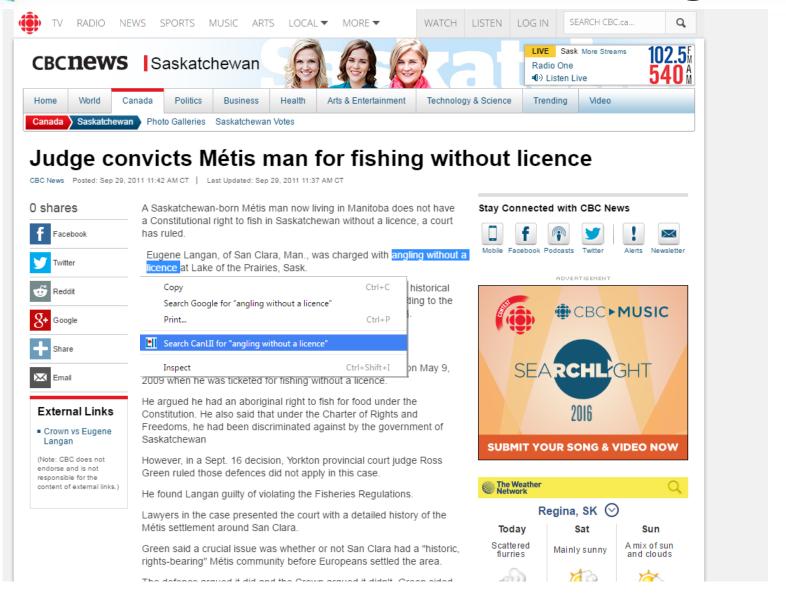


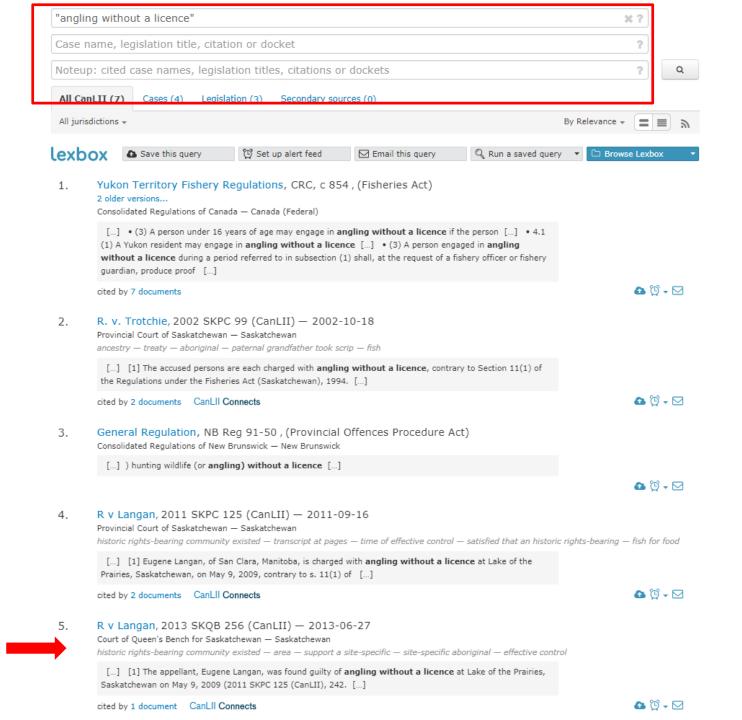
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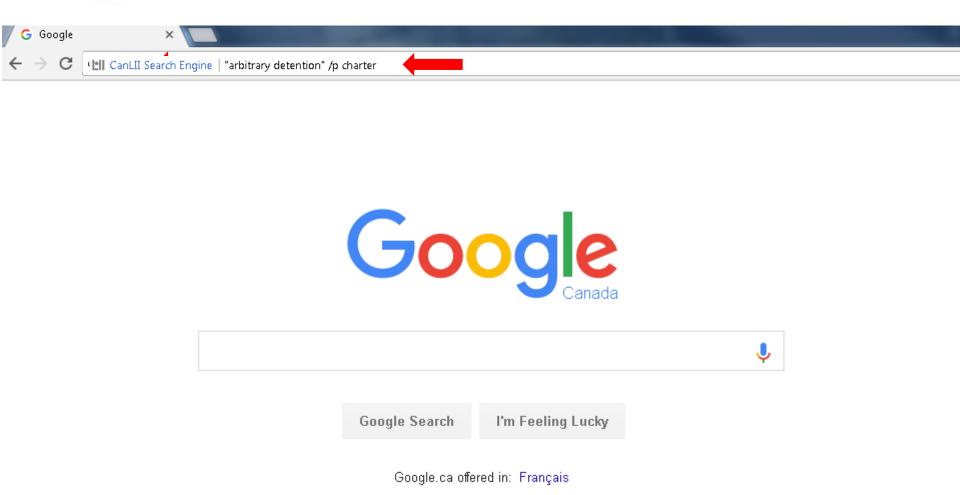
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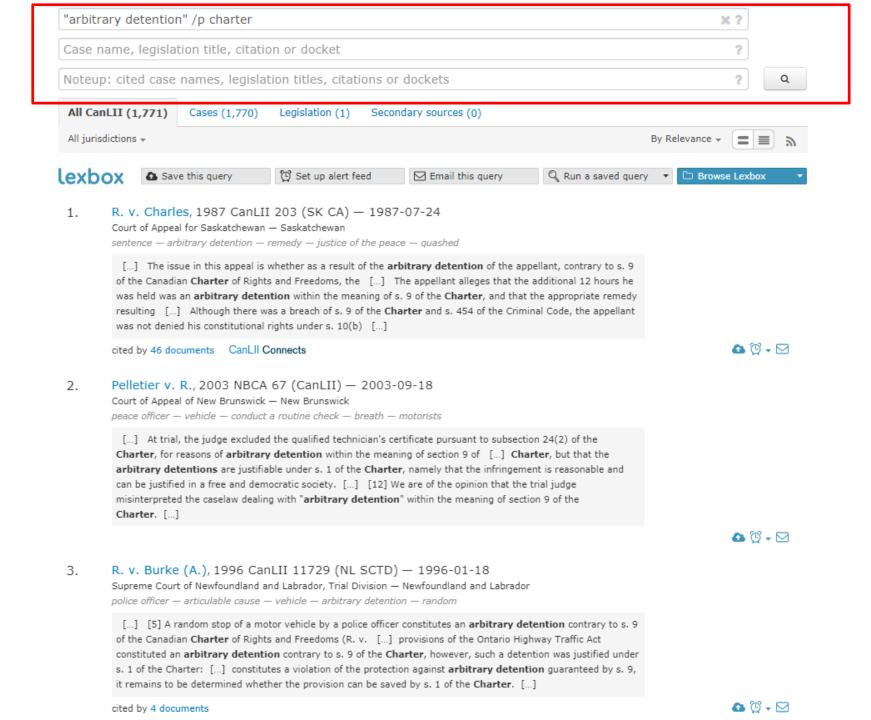






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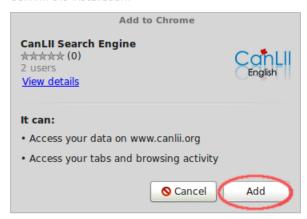
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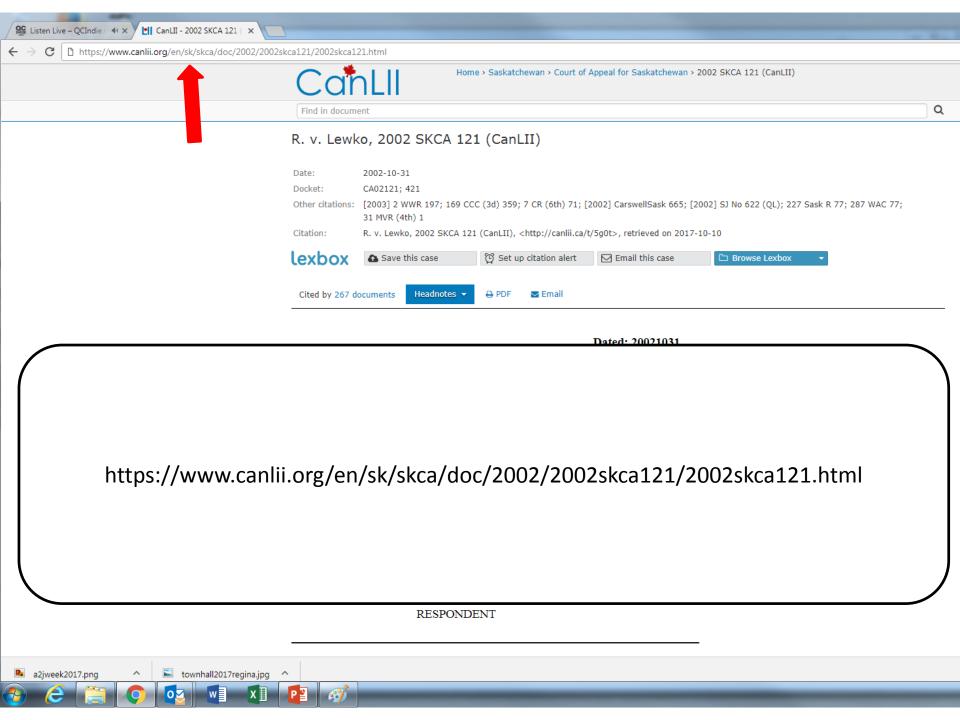
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something that is capable of being a reasonable excuse. As noted, were it a persuasive burden, the standard of balance of probabilities would apply, but it is not a persuasive burden. At the second stage where the judge is deciding the two questions of law, (namely, whether the evidential burden was discharged, and whether the "something" put forward is capable of being a reasonable excuse) the standard does not apply. As Glanville Williams in his text, supra, points out (at p. 49) "Burdens are in respect of facts; questions of law are decided by the judge, without any question of burden." At the third stage – should the matter reach that stage, – the issue becomes one of fact. But, as noted earlier, at this stage the prosecutor is in "rebuttal" and carries the persuasive burden of negativing that the facts do not operate in favour of the defendant. (As pointed out by Lord Parker C.J. and as provided by the second branch of s. 794(2)). In the final stage of the process (the evaluative fact stage) because the evaluative facts are – in Glanville Williams's words – "not really questions of fact," but "really decisions on law," there is no question of burden as "burdens are in respect of facts." To the extent that there is a burden, it is on the prosecutor for the reasons that I outlined when dealing with stage three.

AC 77;

[36] It is obvious from the above that there is simply no room for the application of the standard of proof on the balance of probability in relation to the defence of reasonable excuse. This is reflected in and in a manner of speaking, is confirmed by the trial judge's reasons, for nowhere in those reasons is there any mention of the standard on the balance of probability.



[37] I am not overlooking the decision in R. v. MacDougall (1976), 15 N.B.R. (2d) 279 and the line of cases flowing from that decision. There, Bugold J.A., without conducting his own analysis of the issue simply stated at p. 287 that:

It is well settled that the burden of proving an excuse is on the accused: R. v. Hogue (1970), 3 N.B.R. (2d) 24 (C.A.). That burden of proof on an accused is by a preponderance of probabilities: Regina v. Taraschuk (1973), 12 C.C.C. (2d) 161 (Ont. C.A.).

http://www.canlii.org/en/sk/skca/doc/2002/2002skca121/2002skca121.html#par37

MacDougall. In none of these cases was there a substantial analysis of the issue.

[41] Harkening back to the quotation from Doherty J.A.'s judgment in *Morrissey*, the trial judge in this case is presumed to know the law and that presumption must apply with particular force to the legal principle as elementary as the principle of application of the standard of proof beyond a reasonable doubt in relation to all facts constituting the elements of an offence. There is nothing in the trial judge's reasons to suggest that he did not apply this standard to the two critical findings of fact made by him (and referred to above) that led to the inexorable inference of intent to produce a failure to provide an adequate sample of breath (*mens rea*). In point

COLINGEL -



Application

(2) Paragraph (1)(a) does not lead to a determination of inadmissibility by reason only of the fact that the permanent resident or foreign national entered Canada with the assistance of a person who is involved in organized criminal activity.

2001, c. 27, s. 37; 2013, c. 16, s. 15; 2015, c. 3, s. 109(E).

Health grounds

- 38 (1) A foreign national is inadmissible on health grounds if their health condition
 - (a) is likely to be a danger to public health;
 - (b) is likely to be a danger to public safety; or
 - (c) might reasonably be expected to cause excessive demand on health or social services.

Exception

- (2) Paragraph (1)(c) does not apply in the case of a foreign national who
 - (a) has been determined to be a member of the family class and to be the spouse, common-law partner or child of a sponsor within the meaning of the regulations;
 - (b) has applied for a permanent resident visa as a Convention refugee or a person in similar circumstances;
 - (c) is a protected person; or
 - (d) is, where prescribed by the regulations, the spouse, common-law partner, child or other family member of a foreign national referred to in any of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Financial reasons

http://www.canlii.org/en/ca/laws/stat/sc-2001-c-27/latest/sc-2001-c-27.html#sec40

(D) paragraph (1)(D) goes hot apply unless the Minister is sagshed that the facts of the case igsgiv the magnissiphity

Inadmissible

(3) A foreign national who is inadmissible under this section may not apply for permanent resident status during the period referred to in paragraph (2)(a). 2001, c. 27, s. 40; 2012, c. 17, s. 17; 2013, c. 16, s. 16; 2014, c. 22, s. 42.

Cessation of refugee protection — foreign national

Short title

1 This Act may be sited as the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act





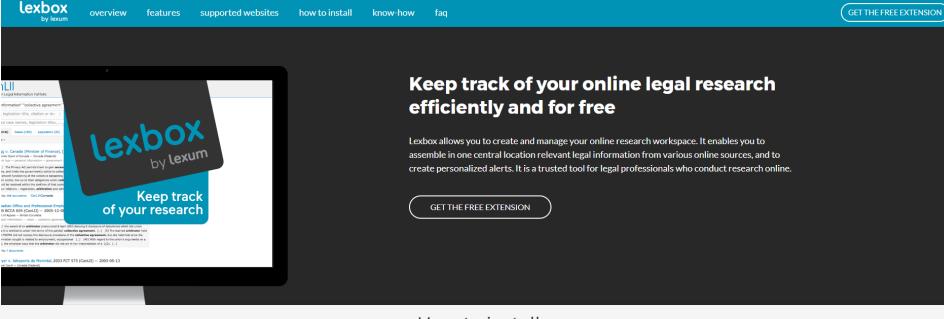


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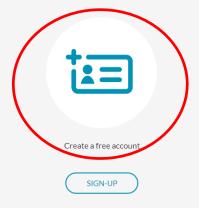
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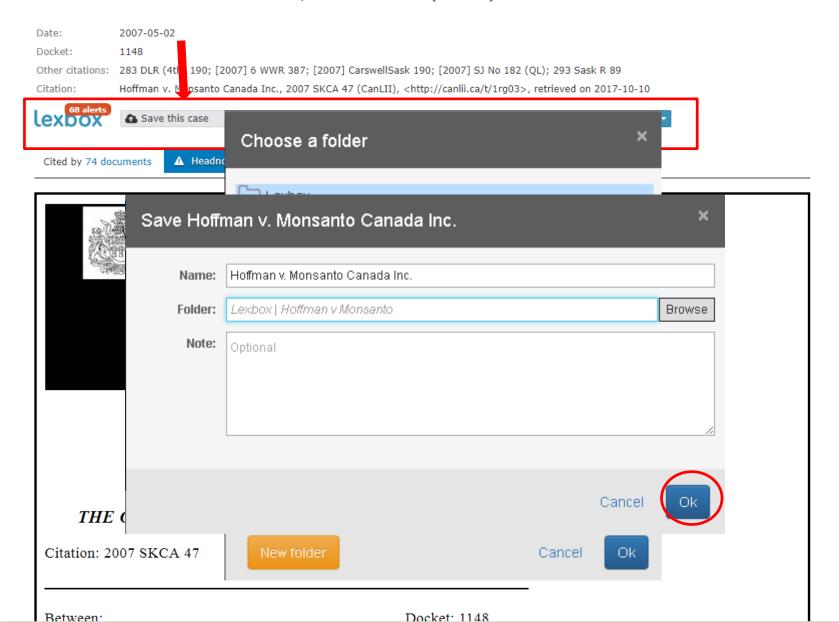
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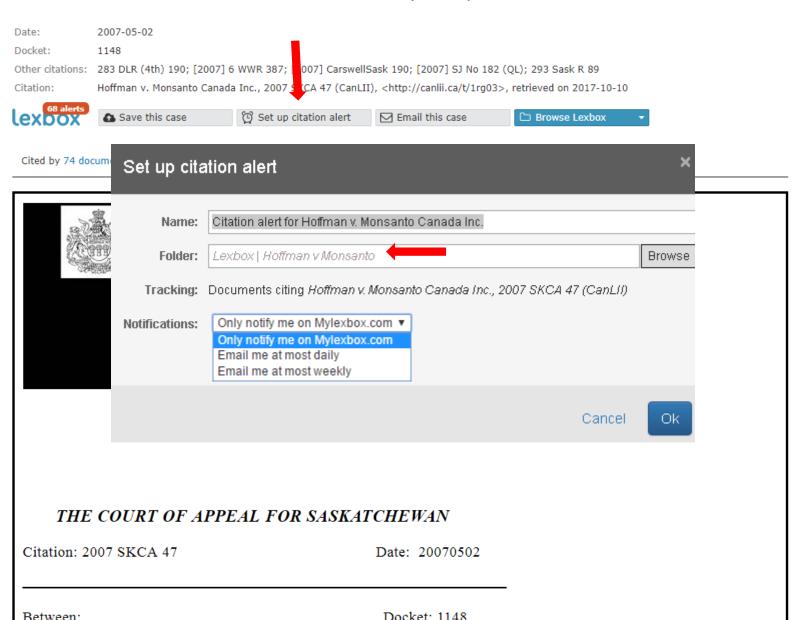




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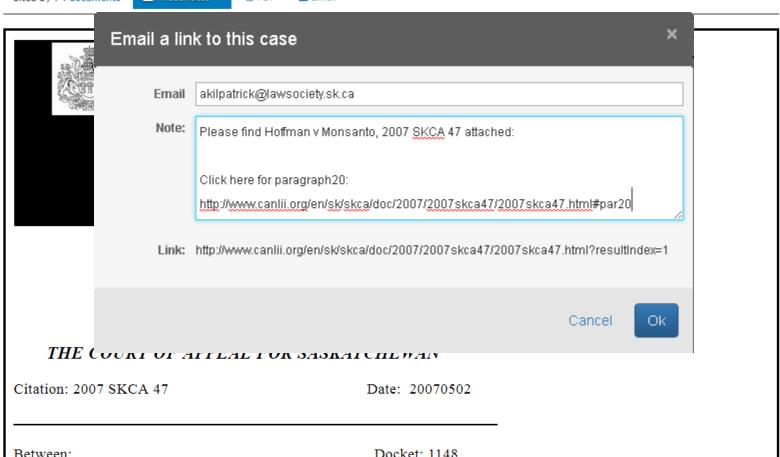
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THE LAWYERS WEEKLY October 5, 2007

tal plate

COMMENTARY: the SCC should

By Jeremy de Beer and Heather McLeod-Kilmurray

By granting leave i Hoffman v. Monsanto cas Supreme Court could ope door to much-needed debate who is responsible for the economic and environmenta of biotechnological innovation

Five years ago, Justice I began his judgment in th called Harvard Mouse ca pointing out that the biotechr revolution "presents potenti serious dangers as well as pa future benefits." (Harvard C v. Canada (Commission Patents), [2002] S.C.J. No. That case considered wh genetic engineers could ca the benefits of biotechn through patents. A 5-4 majo the Supreme Court rejecte argument that higher life including plants, are pater inventions.

A few years and a few judges later, the court had

the other way. In Monsanto Canada Inc. v. Schmeiser, [2004] S.C.J. No. 29 five judges ruled that while life isn't patentable, its building blocks are. Saskatchewan farmer Percy Schmeiser was guilty of patent

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the ability of the law to deal with

Saskatchewan Court of Appeal upheld her ruling after a cursory

review ([2007] S.J. No. 182). The

plaintiffs have sought leave to

appeal to the Supreme Court.

these

circumstances,

the

Article: SCC Should Step Up to Plate Name: Folder: Lexbox | Hoffman v Monsanto Browse Note: Relevant Article Link: http://oapf.saskorganic.com/pdf/tlw_oct_5_p7.pdf

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addressing these issues.

Though regulators approved the production and planting of genetically modified canola, our regulatory processes are not designed, and do not purport, to allocate the economic and environmental risks

int issues. n the Hoffman case the court to provide d guidance to lower regulators, on how to ironmental principles in the context of

echnology and biodiversity. Supreme Court should seize opportunity to demonstrate its mitment to the ideals it has orsed.

Teremy de Beer and Heather Leod-Kilmurray are law proors at the University of rwa's faculty of law. Jeremy de r specializes in legal issues ounding technology and intelual property and Heather Leod-Kilmurray specializes in ironmental law and class ons.

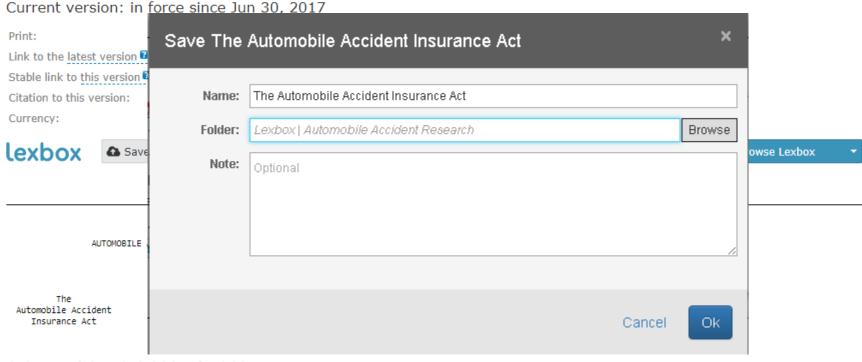
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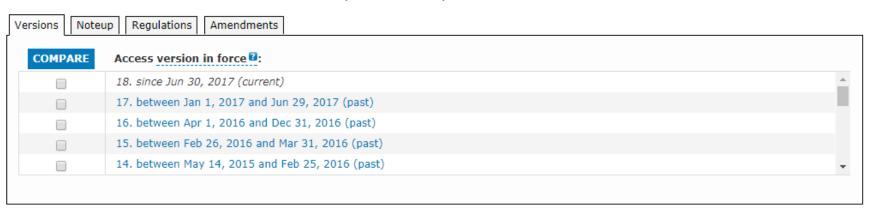
The Automobile Accident Insurance Act, RSS 1978, c A-35

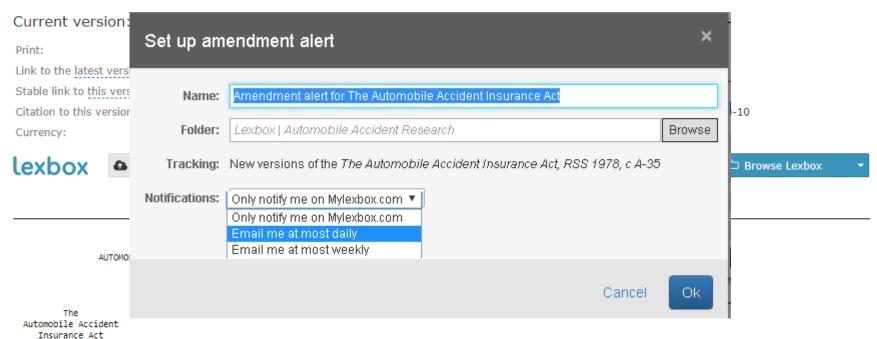




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The Automobile Accident Insurance Act, RSS 1978, c A-35





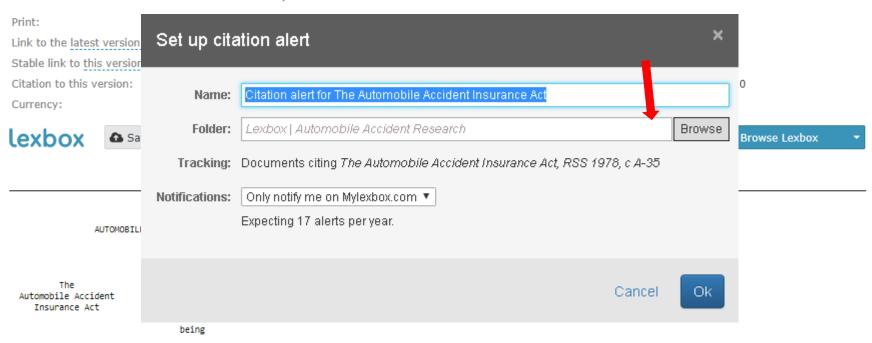
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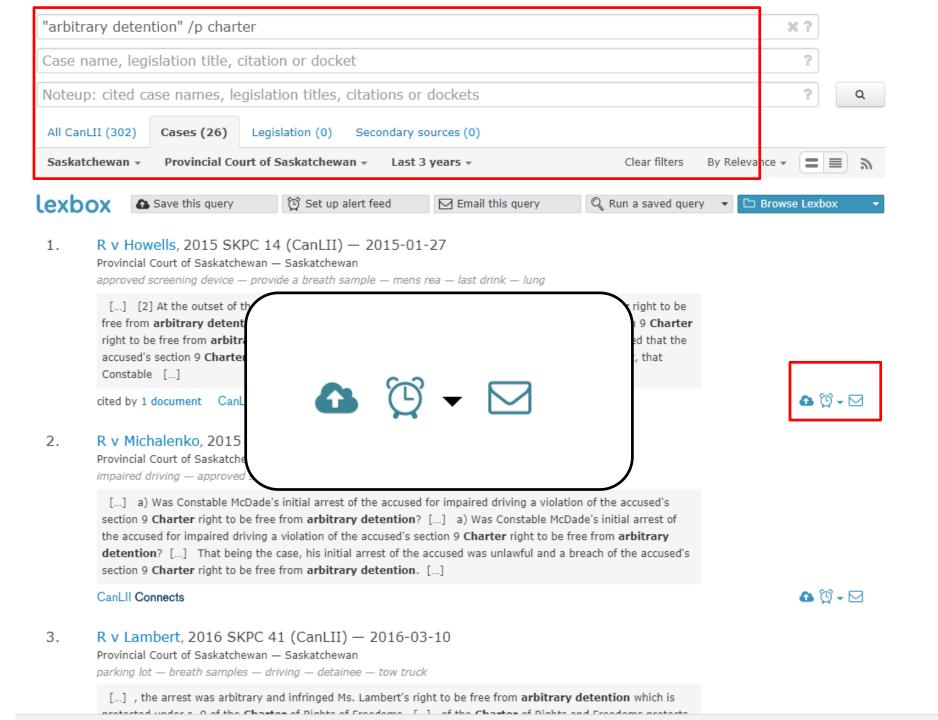
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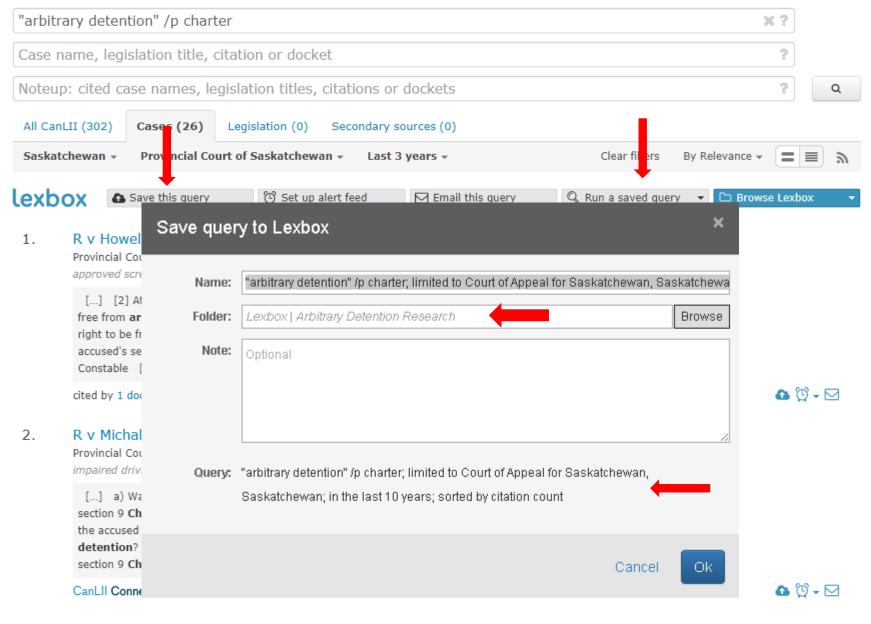


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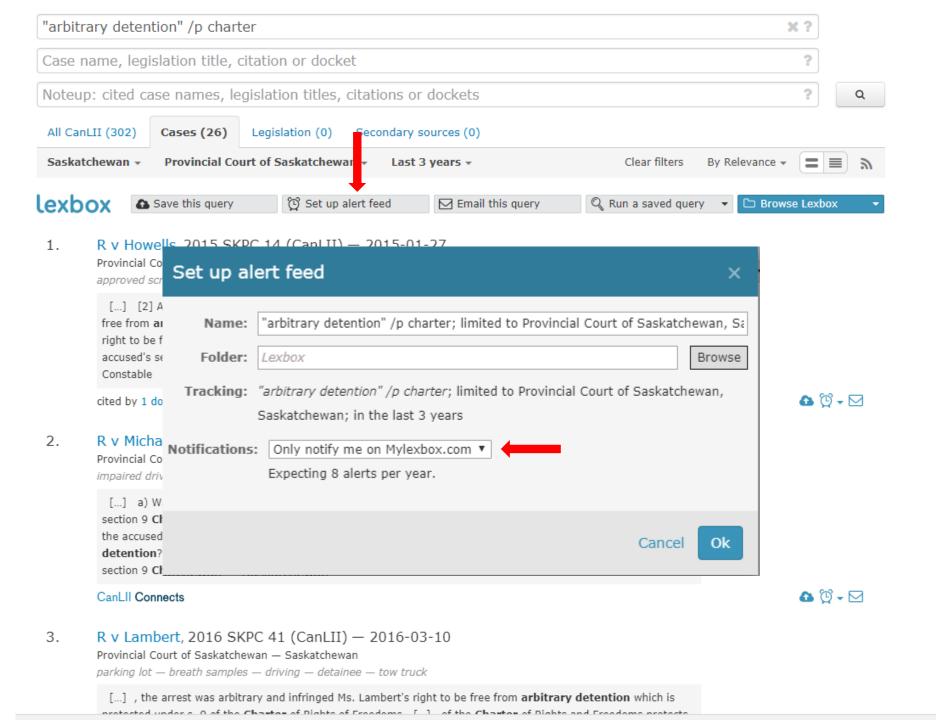




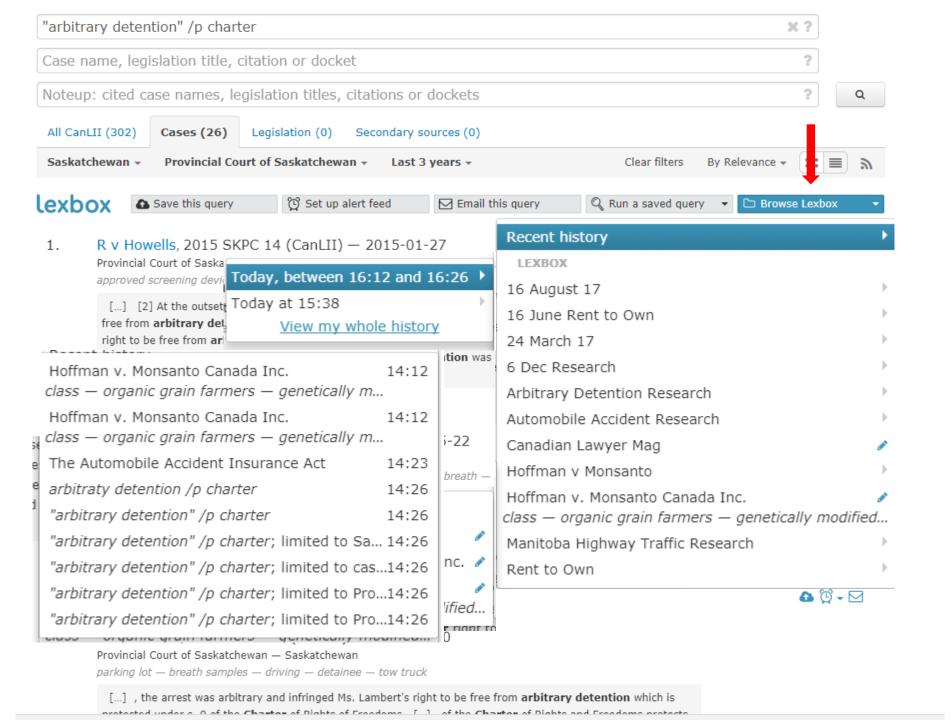
R v Lambert, 2016 SKPC 41 (CanLII) — 2016-03-10
 Provincial Court of Saskatchewan — Saskatchewan

parking lot — breath samples — driving — detainee — tow truck

[...] , the arrest was arbitrary and infringed Ms. Lambert's right to be free from **arbitrary detention** which is



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