

CANADIAN JUDICIAL COUNCIL

INQUIRY UNDER SECTION 63 OF THE *JUDGES ACT*
REGARDING THE HONOURABLE GÉRARD DUGRÉ

DETAILED NOTICE OF ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE HONOURABLE
GÉRARD DUGRÉ

(Subsection 5(2) of the *Canadian Judicial Council Inquiries and Investigations By-laws*)

PLEASE NOTE that an Inquiry Committee (hereafter the “Inquiry Committee”) has been constituted pursuant to s. 63 of the *Judges Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. J-1, following several complaints filed with the Canadian Judicial Council against the Honourable Gérard Dugré, a judge with the Quebec Superior Court.

The Inquiry Committee is tasked with conducting an inquiry to determine whether Justice Gérard Dugré has become incapacitated or disabled from the due execution of the office of judge for one of the reasons set out in s. 65 of the *Judges Act* and whether it should recommend his removal.

I. BACKGROUND

1. The purpose of this notice is to inform Justice Gérard Dugré of the allegations in respect of which evidence will be presented before the Inquiry Committee and to allow him, where applicable, to share his written submissions or comments with the Inquiry Committee.
2. This notice does not set out the answers Justice Gérard Dugré has previously provided regarding certain allegations.
3. This notice does not consider the answers that Justice Gérard Dugré might provide upon receipt thereof.
4. The facts alleged in this notice have not yet been established.
5. The Inquiry Committee will have to determine, based on the evidence heard at the hearing and following an inquiry conducted in accordance with the principle of fairness under section 7 of the *Canadian Judicial Council By-laws*, whether Justice Gérard Dugré has become incapacitated or disabled from the due execution of the office of judge within the meaning of subsection 65(2) of the *Judges Act*.
6. If so, the Inquiry Committee will have to determine whether the matter is serious enough to warrant the removal of Justice Gérard Dugré.

II. FILES SUBMITTED TO THE INQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW

7. On August 30, 2019, a Review Panel composed of the Honourable Mary Moreau, Richard Chartier, Brigitte Robichaud, André Dulude and Alexandra Hoy analyzed a complaint dated August 31, 2018, in the case of K.S. (**CJC 18-0301**).
8. In its report, the Review Panel [TRANSLATION] “[found] that an Inquiry Committee should be constituted to review the conduct of Justice Dugré at issue in the complaint of Mr. [K.S.] in File No. **CJC 18-301**” and formulated a series of questions to be examined by the Inquiry Committee.
9. Also on August 30, 2019, a Review Panel composed of the same members found furthermore [TRANSLATION] “that an Inquiry Committee should be constituted to review the conduct of Justice Dugré at issue in the complaint of Ms. [S.S.] in File No. **CJC 18-318**” and formulated a second series of questions to be examined by the Inquiry Committee.
10. On October 4, 2019, Norman Sabourin, Executive Director and Senior General Counsel of the Canadian Judicial Council, informed Justice Gérard Dugré that a complaint, in File No. A. (**CJC 19-0014**), forwarded to the Canadian Judicial Council on April 2, 2019, had been reviewed by Chief Justice Joyal and that the latter had found that the judge’s conduct was similar to previous conduct that had led a Review Panel to constitute an Inquiry Committee.
11. Believing that this conduct might, at first glance, be serious enough to warrant a removal and, given that this conduct was similar to conduct already before the Inquiry Committee in File No. S.S. (**CJC 18-0318**), Chief Justice Joyal forwarded the complaint in File No. A. (**CJC 19-0014**) to the already established Inquiry Committee so that it could determine how to dispose of it.
12. Between August 31, 2019, and October 3, 2019, four further complaints were received by the Canadian Judicial Council in connection with the conduct of or remarks made by Justice Gérard Dugré at hearings and in connection with long delays in giving judgment.
13. The complaints were made in the following four cases:
 - One complaint from LSA Avocats in Docket Nos. 500-17-087739-150 and 500-17-097786-175 (**CJC 19-0358**);

- A complaint from Marcel Gouin in Docket No. 500-17-076135-139 (**CJC 19-0372**);
- A complaint from François Morin in Docket No. 705-17-004530-125 (**CJC 19-0374**); and
- A complaint from S.C. in Docket No. 540-04-013357-162 (**CJC 19-0392**).

14. These complaints contain similar allegations to those made in the cases of K.S., S.S. and A. submitted to the Inquiry Committee.

15. In light of subsection 63(2) of the *Judges Act* and subsection 5(1) of the *Canadian Judicial Council By-laws*, on November 13, 2019, Norman Sabourin, Executive Director and Senior General Counsel of the Canadian Judicial Council, informed Justice Gérard Dugré that the review of these four additional complaints had been brought to the Inquiry Committee's attention so that it could determine how they should be disposed of, as applicable.

III. K.S. (CJC 18-0301)

(a) Complaints made and relevant facts

16. In a complaint dated August 31, 2018, Mr. K.S. criticized Justice Gérard Dugré for unduly delaying delivering judgment.

17. Article 324 of the Quebec *Civil Code of Procedure* provides as follows:

324. For the benefit of the parties, the judgment on the merits in first instance must be rendered within

- (1) six months after the matter is taken under advisement in contentious proceedings;
- (2) four months after the matter is taken under advisement in small claims matters under Title II of Book VI;
- (3) two months after the matter is taken under advisement in child custody or child support matters and non-contentious cases;
- (4) two months after the matter is taken under advisement if the judgment is to determine whether a judicial application is abusive; and
- (5) one month after the case is ready for judgment if a judgment is to be rendered following the defendant's failure to answer the summons, attend the case management conference or defend on the merits.

The time limit is two months after the matter is taken under advisement in the case of a judgment in the course of a proceeding, but one month after the court is seized when it is to rule on an objection raised during a pre-trial examination and pertaining to the fact that a witness cannot be compelled, to fundamental rights or to an issue raising a substantial and legitimate interest.

The death of a party or its lawyer cannot operate to delay judgment in a matter taken under advisement.

If the advisement period has expired, the chief justice or chief judge, on their own initiative or on a party's application, may extend it or remove the judge from the case.

18. The case in question is a family case in which Justice Gérard Dugré had to grant the parties' divorce, dispose of the issue of the custody of the couple's three children and rule on various financial measures, including the sale of the family home.
19. At the February 16, 2018, hearing, Justice Gérard Dugré allegedly recognized the importance of delivering judgment as quickly as possible and held that he would give judgment within no later than two weeks of the hearing.
20. The judgment was delivered more than nine months after the end of the hearings, and the parties expressed their concerns about the potential prejudice arising from a delay in rendering judgment.
21. Indeed, the parties communicated with Justice Gérard Dugré and Associate Chief Justice Eva Petras to emphasize the situation's urgency.
22. When asked to comment on the matter, the Honourable Chief Justice Jacques R. Fournier of the Quebec Superior Court wrote, in a letter dated January 28, 2019, regarding Justice Gérard Dugré's tardiness in delivering judgment, that this was a [TRANSLATION] "chronic problem" and that despite his having made progress following previous complaints from Chief Justice François Rolland, the problem had still not been resolved.
23. When invited by the Inquiry Committee to explain what he meant by a [TRANSLATION] "chronic" problem and by the fact that the problem had never been solved, the Honourable Chief Justice Jacques R. Fournier noted as follows:
 - He had to send systematic follow-up letters to Justice Gérard Dugré with regard to his failure to comply with article 324 *C.C.P.*, ever since he was appointed Associate Chief Justice and then Chief Justice;

- On a few occasions, Justice Gérard Dugré had not responded to these letters or had undertaken to give judgment within a certain time, but had then failed to do so;
- This was a generalized problem that had not been resolved since the complaints made by the former chief justice, the Honourable François Rolland, in 2010 and 2014;
- According to Chief Justice Jacques R. Fournier, the cases assigned to Justice Gérard Dugré did not explain his tardiness in giving judgment in these cases;
- Moreover, other lawyers had made complaints, in cases not currently before the Canadian Judicial Council, which had required the intervention of Chief Justice Jacques R. Fournier and Associate Chief Justice Eva Petras.

24. Justice Dugré was the subject of two complaints in 2010 and 2014 in connection with his tardiness in giving judgment. These complaints were made by the Superior Court's former chief justice, the Honourable François Rolland.

25. The first complaint led to the appointment of a mentor to help Justice Gérard Dugré manage his deliberations and meet deadlines, among other things.

26. During the review of the second complaint by Chief Justice François Rolland on January 17, 2014, the Honourable Alexandra Hoy, Chairperson of the Review Panel dealing with the matter, expressed the following concerns:

[TRANSLATION]

The fact is that on a number of occasions, you did not respect the time limit imposed by article 465 of the *Code of Civil Procedure*, which stipulates that “[a] judgment on the merits must be rendered within six months after the case is taken under advisement . . .” This has happened frequently over the last four years. There is also no doubt that you ignored the guidelines suggested by the Council with respect to timeliness and diligence.

27. Nonetheless, the Review Panel decided to close the file for the following reasons, noting, however, the importance of taking the necessary action to avoid such conduct being repeated:

[TRANSLATION]

The Committee notes that you have regained some control over your judgments and accepts that you are currently up to date. For this reason, the Committee believes that there is no need for remedial or other measures with respect to your conduct. The file will therefore be closed.

Having said that, and in accordance with section 9.7 of the Review Procedures, the members of the Committee would like to express their concern about your past conduct. We invite you to take any steps necessary to properly fulfill your ethical obligations in terms of diligence in future.

(b) Notice of allegations

28. In light of the above-mentioned facts, which have yet to be established, the following allegations are made against Justice Gérard Dugré:

1A Did Justice Gérard Dugré fail in the due execution of his office by delivering judgment in K.S. (J.B. c. K.S. #500-12327801-159) more than nine months after taking the case under advisement given that the Code of Civil Procedure stipulates a six-month time limit, except for an exemption from the Chief Justice?

1B Did Justice Gérard Dugré fail in the due execution of his office by not replying to the letter from a party in K.S. (J.B. c. K.S. #500-12-327801-159) reminding him of the urgency of delivering judgment in light of his undertaking to do so quickly?

1C Does Justice Gérard Dugré's conduct reveal a chronic problem to deliver judgment, and, if so, has Justice Dugré become incapacitated or disabled from the execution of the office of judge?

IV. MORIN (CJC 19-0374)

(a) Complaints made and relevant facts

29. In a complaint dated September 26, 2019, François Morin criticizes Judge Gérard Dugré for taking more than seven months to deliver judgment on the defendants' motion to dismiss in an action for damages.

30. Judgement was delivered on January 24, 2014, even though the hearing was held on June 11, 2013, and the matter had been taken under advisement on the same date.

31. The judgement at issue is part of the delays noted at the time of the second complaint made by Chief Justice Rolland in 2014. The Inquiry Committee believes that there is no need to open an investigation or make a separate

allegation in connection with this particular case given that it will be considered in the context of Allegation 1C.

V. S.S. (CJC 18-0318)

(a) Complaints made and relevant facts

32. In a complaint dated September 11, 2018, Ms. S.S. criticizes Justice Gérard Dugré for making inappropriate comments during a conciliation session held on September 7, 2018, during which the judge had to dispose of a request for the parties' child to change school.

33. The criticisms made by Ms. S.S. in connection with Justice Gérard Dugré's conduct during the conciliation session include the following:

- Justice Dugré allegedly stated from the outset that it was ridiculous to discuss the choice of school so late given that school had already started;
- He allegedly made several inappropriate remarks and comments, suggesting, for example, that the former spouses get back together, give their son up for adoption or place him with a foster family;
- Generally speaking, he did not give the parties' lawyers a chance to speak as a result of his many interventions.

34. The judge also allegedly issued several unwarranted admonitions, made hurtful, inappropriate remarks, was impatient and used a reproachful tone that upset the complainant.

35. The judge's conduct had the effect of forcing the parties into a settlement agreement following the conciliation session.

(b) Notice of allegations

36. In light of the aforementioned facts, which have yet to be proven, the following allegations are made against Justice Gérard Dugré:

2A Did Justice Gérard Dugré fail in the due execution of his office at the hearing he presided over on September 7, 2018, in S.S. (S.S. c. M.L. #700-04-029513-188) by his conduct or by his comments made at the hearing?

2B Was Justice Gérard Dugré guilty of judicial misconduct at the hearing he presided over on September 7, 2018, in S.S. (S.S. c. M.L. #700-04-029513-188) by his conduct or by his comments made at the hearing?

VI. A. (CJC 19-0914)

(a) Complaints made and relevant facts

37. In the context of a complaint received by the coordinating judge for the District of Laval forwarded to the Canadian Judicial Council by Associate Chief Justice Eva Petras of the Superior Court, the parties' lawyers verbally complained about Justice Gérard Dugré's conduct and his remarks at a family conciliation session held on April 3, 2019, in connection with an application for an order to safeguard and for interim measures in a family matter.

38. In that case, upon Chief Justice Joyal's listening to the hearing, the Chief Justice criticized Justice Gérard Dugré for the following:

- His lack of courtesy and thoughtless, inappropriate comments that were supposed to be funny towards the parties and counsel;
- His suggestion, among other things, that the father take on debt through his credit cards;
- Justice Gérard Dugré's moralizing tone and his comparison of the work done by the lawyers on this case with that of other lawyers in similar cases, which verged on bullying;
- The fact that he ridiculed the father's position on a number of occasions even though Justice Gérard Dugré did not seem aware of the parties' actual situation;
- The lawyers' inability to make their submissions given the many interventions by Justice Gérard Dugré, including some long monologues;
- Justice Gérard Dugré's conduct, which generally speaking, resulted in a disorderly hearing; and

- The fact that many of the judge's interventions involved anecdotes or factors that were not at issue or on which no evidence had been heard.

(b) Notice of allegations

39. In light of the above-mentioned facts, which have yet to be established, the following allegations are made against Justice Gérard Dugré:

3A Did Justice Gérard Dugré fail in the due execution of his office at the hearing he presided over on April 3, 2018, in A. (A.A. c. E.M. #540-12-021200-175) by his conduct or by his comments made at the hearing?

3B Was Justice Gérard Dugré guilty of judicial misconduct at the hearing he presided over on April 3, 2018, in A. (A.A. c. E.M. #540-12-021200-175) by his conduct or by his comments made at the hearing?

VII. LSA AVOCATS (CCM 19-0358)

(a) Complaints made and relevant facts

40. On September 17, 2019, counsel for the plaintiff and defendants by counterclaim in *Roch et al. c. Doron et al.* (#500-17087739-150) filed a complaint against Justice Gérard Dugré.

41. In their complaint, they criticized Justice Gérard Dugré on the following grounds at a hearing on objections and applications for advance undertakings held on March 18 and 19, 2019:

- For having interrupted in such a frequent and inappropriate manner that they were prevented from presenting their evidence;
- For having demonstrated, by these interruptions, prejudiced views on a number of subjects;

-In light of the judge's numerous interruptions, the hearing was slowed down and hurriedly ended as a result of a lack of time, to such an extent that the judge limited the issues he was to determine, thus causing prejudice to the parties;

- The judge's failure to read the file and key facts before making his determination;
- More specifically, the judge is accused of failing to have read the file prior to the hearing, having failed to grasp and having failed to take the time to grasp the defendants' submissions and having shown no interest in listening to arguments;
- Having made inappropriate comments and observations about a judgment issued by the Honourable Michel Déziel of the Superior Court;
- His clear bias in favour of the plaintiffs throughout the hearing of the case.

42. Justice Gérard Dugré is alleged to have made disparaging comments about the counsel for the defendants to the effect that they had made serious allegations that put their professional accreditation at risk, that they were belligerent and that they unnecessarily complicated the matter in order to increase their billable fees.

43. Justice Gérard Dugré allegedly openly questioned the defendants' motives for changing counsel and for no longer retaining Lavery's services.

44. The plaintiffs further complained of Justice Gérard Dugré's bias during the hearing on the basis of his numerous laudatory comments, which bordered on a demonstration of [TRANSLATION] "cronyism", made about the counsel from Norton Rose and LCM Avocats, to the point where he even provided them with legal advice.

45. The defendants provide as an example the fact that Justice Gérard Dugré reportedly gave the impression that the plaintiffs' position made sense because they were being represented by Norton Rose and suggested that they should file a verbal motion for dismissal for *lis pendens* and immediately file an application for bifurcation, offering his opinion on the chances of such an application's success.

46. In general, Justice Gérard Dugré made laudatory comments, on numerous occasions, in praise of large law firms to the detriment of smaller firms.

(b) Notice of allegations

47. In light of the aforementioned facts, which have yet to be proven, the following allegations are made against Justice Gérard Dugré:

4A Did Justice Gérard Dugré fail in the due execution of his office at the hearing he a presided over on March 18 and 19, 2019, in Doron (Roch et als. c. Doron et als. #500-17-087739-150) by his conduct or his comments made during the hearing?

4B Was Justice Gérard Dugré guilty of judicial misconduct at the hearing he a presided over on March 18 and 19, 2019, in Doron (Roch et als. c. Doron et als. #500-17-087739-150) by his conduct or his comments made during the hearing?

VIII. GOUIN (CCM 19-0372)

(a) Complaints made and relevant facts

48. In a complaint filed in September 2019 against Justice Gérard Dugré, Marcel Gouin – the plaintiff’s representative – criticized him for having lectured and intimidated the plaintiff at a hearing held on November 28, 29 and 30, 2017, and complained of his lack of impartiality.

49. In addition, the following complaints have been made against Justice Gérard Dugré in relation to comments he had made and, more generally, his conduct at the hearing:

- Justice Gérard Dugré allegedly opined on various social issues and showed bias and a lack of impartiality; in particular, he reportedly made comments that gave the parties the impression that his mind was already made up about the outcome of the proceeding, at times assisting the defendant’s counsel, in particular by arguing the case himself;
- He purportedly made inappropriate comments about the parties;
- He interrupted proceedings on multiple occasions to opine about topics that had no relevance (transgender persons, the class action lawsuit against Just for Laughs, the Montreal Canadiens,

the negotiation of the James Bay Agreement, etc.), thereby creating a chaotic atmosphere and preventing the plaintiff from arguing her case and presenting her evidence;

- Justice Gérard Dugré constantly interrupted the plaintiff and her counsel, preventing them from presenting their evidence and responding to his questions; in particular, he also constantly interrupted the testimony of the plaintiff's representative, inviting her counsel to intervene in a manner so as to testify in his client's place.

50. On June 21, 2018, Justice Gérard Dugré dismissed the plaintiff's Statement of Claim for damages.

(b) Notice of allegations

51. In light of the aforementioned facts, which have yet to be proven, the following allegations are made against Justice Gérard Dugré:

5A Did Justice Gérard Dugré fail in the due execution of his office at the hearing he presided over on November 28, 29 and 30, 2017, in Gouin (Karisma Audio Post Vidéo et film inc. c. Morency #500-17-076135-139) by his conduct or by his comments made during the hearing?

5B Was Justice Gérard Dugré guilty of judicial misconduct at the hearing he presided over on November 28, 29 and 30, 2017, in Gouin (Karisma Audio Post Vidéo et film inc. c. Morency #500-17-076135-139) by his conduct or by his comments made during the hearing?

IX. S.C. (CCM 19-0392)

(a) Complaints made and relevant facts

52. In a complaint dated 3, 2019, Mr. S.C. makes allegations against Justice Gérard Dugré, in particular for his bias and inappropriate and demeaning comments at a hearing held on April 11 and 12, 2018, during which the judge was seized with a Statement of Claim for custody, support, division of property, provision for costs, support adjustments, particular expenses and damages and for which Mr. S.C. was representing himself as defendant.

53. A judgment was delivered in the matter on April 13, 2018, awarding custody of the children to the mother, suspending the father's access rights and ordering the partial withdrawal of the father's parental rights.

54. Among the allegations raised by the complainant regarding the judge's conduct during the hearing, are the following:

- Justice Gérard Dugré reportedly criticized him for representing himself;
- Justice Gérard Dugré allegedly threatened to report the complainant to Revenu Québec for what he called [TRANSLATION] "undeclared" sales, when there was no evidence adduced to that effect during the proceeding;
- He threatened to have him confined to a cell with starving rats;
- He insinuated that the complainant was dishonest, that he was a thief, and that he had falsified invoices;
- Justice Gérard Dugré repeatedly asked the complainant's former spouse to testify about their time together [TRANSLATION] "living in terror" that she allegedly endured;
- The judge threatened to punish the complainant by twisting his arm as he had done with his own children when they had failed to listen to him or by deciding the case in favour of his former spouse;
- Having deprived the complainant of the opportunity to argue his position as a result of the judge's multiples interruptions and sarcastic remarks.

55. In addition, the judge allegedly issued unwarranted admonitions and made vexatious and inappropriate comments.

(b) Notice of allegations

56. In light of the above-mentioned facts, which have yet to be established, the following allegations are made against Justice Gérard Dugré:

6A Did Justice Gérard Dugré fail in the due execution of his office at the hearing he presided over on April 11 and 12, 2018, in S.C. (D.F. c. S.C. #540-04-013357-162) by his conduct or by his comments made during the hearing?

6B Was Justice Gérard Dugré guilty of judicial misconduct at the hearing he presided over on April 11 and 12, 2018, in S.C. (D.F. c. S.C. #540-04-013357-162) by his conduct or by his comments made during the hearing?

X. NOTICE OF ALLEGATIONS

57. The Inquiry Committee will thus hold a hearing on the following allegations against Justice Gérard Dugré:

1A Did Justice Gérard Dugré fail in the due execution of his office by delivering judgment in K.S. (J.B. c. K.S. #500-12327801-159) more than nine months after taking the case under advisement given that the Code of Civil Procedure stipulates a six-month time limit, except for an exemption from the Chief Justice?

1B Did Justice Gérard Dugré fail in the due execution of his office by not replying to the letter from a party in K.S. (J.B. c. K.S. #500-12-327801-159) reminding him of the urgency of delivering judgment in light of his undertaking to do so quickly?

1C Does Justice Gérard Dugré's conduct reveal a chronic problem to deliver judgment, and, if so, has Justice Dugré become incapacitated or disabled from the execution of the office of judge?

2A Did Justice Gérard Dugré fail in the due execution of his office at the hearing he presided over on September 7, 2018, in S.S. (S.S. c. M.L. #700-04-029513-188) by his conduct or by his comments made at the hearing?

2B Was Justice Gérard Dugré guilty of judicial misconduct at the hearing he presided over on September 7, 2018, in S.S. (S.S. c. M.L. #700-04-029513-188) by his conduct or by his comments made at the hearing?

3A Did Justice Gérard Dugré fail in the due execution of his office at the hearing he presided over on April 3, 2018, in A. (A.A. c. E.M. #540-12-021200-175) by his conduct or by his comments made at the hearing?

3B Was Justice Gérard Dugré guilty of judicial misconduct at the hearing he presided over on April 3, 2018, in A. (A.A. c. E.M. #540-12-021200-175) by his conduct or by his comments made at the hearing?

4A Did Justice Gérard Dugré fail in the due execution of his office at the hearing he presided over on March 18 and 19, 2019, in Doron (Roch et als. c. Doron et als. #500-17-087739-150) by his conduct or by his comments made at the hearing?

4B Was Justice Gérard Dugré guilty of judicial misconduct at the hearing he presided over on March 18 and 19, 2019, in Doron (Roch et als. c. Doron et als. #500-17-087739-150) by his conduct or by his comments made at the hearing?

5A Did Justice Gérard Dugré fail in the due execution of his office at the hearing he presided over on November 28, 29 and 30, 2017, in Gouin (Karisma Audio Post Vidéo et film inc. c. Morency #500-17-076135-139) by his conduct or by his comments made at the hearing?

5B Was Justice Gérard Dugré guilty of judicial misconduct at the hearing he presided over on November 28, 29 and 30, 2017, in Gouin (Karisma Audio Post Vidéo et film inc. c. Morency #500-17-076135-139) by his conduct or by his comments made at the hearing?

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6B Was Justice Gérard Dugré guilty of judicial misconduct at the hearing he presided over on April 11 and 12, 2018, in S.C. (D.F. c. S.C. #540-04-013357-162) by his conduct or by his comments made at the hearing?

58. In short, at this hearing, the Inquiry Committee will need to determine, in particular, whether Justice Gérard Dugré was guilty of misconduct or failed in the due execution of his office in the hearings held in the following cases:

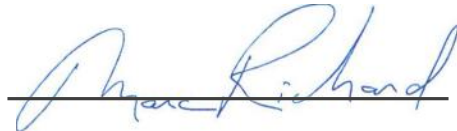
- A. (CCM 19-0014);
- S.S. (CCM 18-0318);

- LSA Avocats (**CCM 19-0358**);
- Gouin (**CCM 19-0372**);
- **S.C. (CCM 19-0392).**

59. The Inquiry Committee will also need to determine whether Justice Gérard Dugré failed in the due execution of his office in light of his delay in delivering judgment in K.S. (**CCM 18-0301**), and, if so, determine whether such conduct is the result of a chronic problem.

60. The Inquiry Committee will need to determine whether it agrees with a number of the allegations in the present notice and, if so, whether these are likely, either singularly or cumulatively, to establish that Justice Gérard Dugré has become incapacitated or disabled from the due execution of the office of judge pursuant to subsection 65(2) of the *Judges Act* and whether his removal from office should be recommended.

March 4, 2020



The Honourable Marc Richard
Chief Justice of New
Brunswick



The Honourable Louise A.M.
Charbonneau, Chief Justice of the
Supreme Court of the Northwest
Territories



Me Audrey Boctor
IMK s.e.n.c.r.l.