

Index

ABSTRACT OR ACADEMIC QUESTIONS

- Definition, § 4:13
- Evidentiary foundation, § 4:13
- Exceptions, § 4:13
- Sufficient facts for adjudication, § 4:13
- Test cases, § 4:13

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

- Prematurity, § 4:6

ADVISORY OPINIONS

- See RIPENESS, DOCTRINE OF

ALTERNATIVE GROUNDS IN RIPENESS DECISIONS

- Definition, § 4:14
- Exhaustion doctrine, § 4:16
- Unnecessary questions, § 4:15

ANTICIPATED MOOTNESS

- Generally, § 5:17

APPEAL, JUSTICIABILITY RAISED AT

- Mootness, § 2:8
- Notice of appeal, justiciable issue in, § 2:8

AUSTRALIA

- Political questions doctrine, § 6:4

BOROWSKI (NO. 2) DECISION

- See MOOTNESS, DOCTRINE OF

CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

- Section 1, § 6:9
- Section 2, § 4:13

CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

—Cont'd

- Section 2(b), § 2:17, § 3:22, § 4:12, § 4:13, § 6:9, § 6:12, § 6:16, § 7:4
- Section 7, § 4:11, § 6:5, § 6:8, § 6:15, § 8:5
- Section 11, § 4:3, § 6:16
- Section 11(d), § 4:5, § 4:13
- Section 12, § 4:9
- Section 15, § 4:13, § 4:15, § 5:6 to § 5:7
- Section 23, § 5:7, § 5:14
- Section 24, § 4:12, § 5:14
- Section 32, § 4:15, § 6:7, § 6:16, § 7:7

CANADIAN CONSTITUTION

- Intergovernmental agreements, § 6:14
- “Judicature” sections, § 4:3, § 6:12
- Preamble, § 1:7, § 1:10, § 4:3, § 6:12, § 7:7
- Section 35 and 35(1), § 3:9
- Section 52, § 1:7
- Section 96, § 1:7
- Section 101, § 1:7, § 4:3
- Separation of powers, § 1:7, § 1:11, § 4:3, § 5:5, § 5:15

CHECKS AND BALANCES

- Generally, § 1:7, § 6:3, § 7:5

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

- Generally, § 1:4, § 6:11

CROWN PREROGATIVE POWERS

- See PREROGATIVE POWERS

DECLARATIONS

Generally, § 4:3

DECLARATORY ACTIONS

Standards of justiciability, § 2:1,
§ 2:10

EXHAUSTION DOCTRINE

American approach, § 4:16
Civil actions against the Crown,
§ 4:16
Fragmentation, § 4:16
Human rights cases, § 4:16
Principles guiding exercise of
discretion, § 4:16

FRAGMENTATION

Generally, § 4:16

GOVERNMENT ACTION

**FAILING TO RAISE LEGAL
ISSUES**

Generally, § 6:8
Remedial discretion, § 6:10
Section 1 of Charter, § 6:9
“legal component” approach,
§ 6:15
Oakes test, § 6:9
Wisdom vs. validity of
government actions, § 6:8

**HIERARCHY OF
GOVERNMENTAL
FUNCTIONS**

Generally, § 1:7

HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS

Abstract or academic questions
definition, § 4:13
evidentiary foundation, § 4:13
exceptions, § 4:13
sufficient facts for
adjudication, § 4:13
test cases, § 4:13
Definition, § 4:9
Rationale for not deciding ques-
tions, § 4:9

HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS

—Cont’d

Speculative or contingent questions
generally, § 4:9 to § 4:10
“reasonable likelihood” test,
§ 4:12
“susceptibility to proof” test,
§ 4:11
Use of hypothetical examples, § 4:9
to § 4:10

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL
AGREEMENTS**

Generally, § 6:14

**INTERLOCUTORY
INJUNCTIONS**

Standards of justiciability, § 2:11

**INTERNATIONAL
AGREEMENTS**

See POLITICAL QUESTIONS
DOCTRINE

INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

See POLITICAL QUESTIONS
DOCTRINE

JUDICIARY

As independent institution, § 1:7
Hierarchy of governmental func-
tions, § 1:7
Judicial economy, mootness and,
§ 5:5, § 5:11 to § 5:14
Proper role, § 5:15
Relationship to other branches of
government, § 1:7
Reticence on social and economic
rights, § 8:5
Source of judicial independence,
§ 1:7

JUSTICIABILITY

American approach, § 1:10
“Appropriateness,” § 1:2
Definition, § 1:2 to § 1:6
Enforceability, distinguished from,
§ 1:4

JUSTICIABILITY—Cont'd

- Overview, § 1:11
- Private vs. public law settings, § 1:5
- Procedural issues, see
PROCEDURAL ISSUES
- Separation of powers, see
SEPARATION OF POWERS
- Standing, distinguished from, § 1:3
- U.K. approach, § 1:9

**LEGISLATIVE PROCESS”
DOCTRINE**

- Formulation and introduction of
bills, § 7:2
- Policy development vs. legislative
process, § 7:4

MOOTNESS, DOCTRINE OF

- Generally, § 5:3
- American approach, § 5:2
- Borowski (No. 2) decision
 - anticipated mootness, § 5:17
 - application of Borowski criteria
 - causes of mootness
 - factual changes, § 5:8
 - failure of courts to apply
principles, § 5:20
 - legal changes, § 5:7
 - when moot cases will be heard
 - adversarial nature of dispute,
§ 5:10
 - judicial economy
 - generally, § 5:11
 - likelihood of
 - recurrence and evasiveness
of issue, § 5:13
 - practical effect on parties’
rights, § 5:12
 - public interest and social cost
of uncertainty, § 5:14
 - whether issue of mootness to
be considered, § 5:6
 - Borowski (No. 2) framework and
criteria for deciding mootness,
§ 5:5
 - costs where matter not decided
because of mootness, § 5:18

**MOOTNESS, DOCTRINE OF
—Cont'd**

- Borowski (No. 2) framework and
criteria for deciding mootness,
§ 5:5—Cont'd
 - interests of justice, § 5:19
 - mootness prior to decision, § 5:4
 - proper role for judiciary, § 5:15
- Definition, § 5:1

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES

- Generally, § 7:7

“PLAIN AND OBVIOUS” TEST

- Generally, § 2:4

**POLITICAL QUESTIONS
DOCTRINE**

- American approach, § 6:3
 - modern doctrine as established in
Baker v. Carr, § 6:3
 - origin, § 6:3
 - rival approaches to doctrine,
§ 6:3
- Australian approach, § 6:4
- British approach, § 6:5
 - Crown prerogative powers,
deference to, § 6:5
- Canadian approach, § 6:6 to § 6:14
 - generally, § 6:6
 - Constitutional conventions,
§ 6:11
 - definition, § 6:1
 - intergovernmental agreements,
§ 6:14
 - international disputes foreign
state, actions of, § 8:10
 - international agreements, § 8:8
 - international law, § 8:7 to
§ 8:12
 - matters failing to raise legal
issues
 - existence of political questions
doctrine in Canada, § 6:6
 - governmental action, § 6:8 to
§ 6:10
 - remedial discretion, § 6:10

POLITICAL QUESTIONS

DOCTRINE—Cont'd

Canadian approach, § 6:6 to § 6:14

—Cont'd

matters failing to raise legal issues—Cont'd

governmental action, § 6:8 to § 6:10—Cont'd

Section 1 of the Charter, § 6:9

“legislative process” doctrine, § 7:1 to § 7:6

“purely political” matters, § 6:6

Parliamentary privileges, § 7:7

prerogative powers, § 6:7

Social and economic rights, disputes involving, § 8:5

Definition, § 6:1

PRELIMINARY MOTIONS

Accepting facts as pleaded, § 2:1

Judiciable issues, § 2:4

“Plain and obvious” test, § 2:4

PREMATURITY

Administrative law, § 4:6

Charter cases, § 4:5

American approach, § 4:5

generally, § 4:4

concreteness, § 4:8

“private” law, § 4:7

when premature case should be heard, § 4:4

PREROGATIVE POWERS

Generally, § 6:7, § 8:3, § 8:11

“PRIVATE” LAW

Justiciability, § 1:5

Prematurity, § 4:7

PROCEDURAL ISSUES

Generally, § 2:1 to § 2:23

Appeal, justiciability raised at, § 2:8

Preliminary motions, § 2:4

PROCEDURAL ISSUES—Cont'd

Quebec Code of Civil Procedure, Article 85, § 2:3

Standards of justiciability

declaratory actions, § 2:10

interlocutory injunctions, § 2:11

references, § 2:12

Standing, § 2:16

criteria for granting standing, § 2:16

definition, § 2:16

Trial, justiciability raised at, § 2:6

PUBLIC INTEREST STANDING

See STANDING

“PURELY POLITICAL” MATTERS

American approach, § 6:6

Test, § 6:6

QUEBEC CODE OF CIVIL

PROCEDURE, ARTICLE 85

Generally, § 2:3

Relationship to constitutional law principles, § 2:3

“Sufficient interest” standard, § 2:3

“REASONABLE LIKELIHOOD” TEST

See HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS

REFERENCES

Standards of justiciability, § 2:12

RIPENESS, DOCTRINE OF

Generally, § 4:1 to § 4:17

Alternative grounds, § 4:14 to § 4:16

“exhaustion” doctrine, § 4:16

American approach, § 4:16

civil actions against the

Crown, § 4:16

fragmentation, § 4:16

human rights cases, § 4:16

principles guiding exercise of discretion, § 4:16

RIPENESS, DOCTRINE OF
—Cont'd

- Alternative grounds, § 4:14 to § 4:16—Cont'd
 - unnecessary questions, § 4:16
- American approach, § 4:2
 - advisory opinions, § 4:2
 - categories, § 4:2
- Canadian approach, § 4:3 to § 4:17
 - as a common law requirement, § 4:4
- Definition, § 4:1
- Hypothetical questions, § 4:9 to § 4:13
 - see also HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS
- Prematurity
 - administrative law, § 4:6
 - Charter cases, § 4:5
 - American approach, § 4:5
 - concreteness, § 4:8
 - generally, § 4:4
 - “private” law, § 4:7
 - when premature case should be heard, § 4:4
- Proper scope for judicial review, test for determining, § 4:17
- Statutory law, § 4:3
 - declarations, § 4:3
 - interlocutory injunctions, § 4:3
 - references, § 4:3
 - standing, § 4:3

SEPARATION OF POWERS

- American vs. Canadian concept, § 1:7
- Canadian Constitution, § 1:7
- Hierarchy of governmental functions, § 1:7
- Judicial review, § 1:7
- Judiciary as independent institution, § 1:7
- Judiciary’s relationship to other branches of government, § 1:7
- Justiciability, relationship to, § 1:7

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

- Arguments, § 8:5
- Definition, § 8:5

SPECULATIVE OR CONTINGENT QUESTIONS

- Generally, § 4:10
- “Reasonable likelihood” test, § 4:12
- “Susceptibility to proof” test, § 4:11

STANDING

- Criteria for granting standing, § 3:17
- Definition, § 3:1
- Justiciability, distinguished from, § 2:16, § 3:1
- Ripeness, and, § 4:3

“SUSCEPTIBILITY TO PROOF” TEST

- See HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS

TRIAL, JUSTICIABILITY RAISED AT

- Generally, § 2:6

UNITED KINGDOM

- Justiciability, § 1:9
- Political questions doctrine, § 6:5
- Westminster system, § 1:7

UNITED STATES

- Advisory opinions, § 4:2
- Article III of U.S. Constitution, § 1:3, § 1:10, § 2:12, § 3:7, § 3:17, § 4:2, § 5:2, § 6:3, § 9:3
- Exhaustion doctrine, § 4:16
- Hypothetical questions, § 4:9, § 4:13
- Justiciability, § 1:10
- Mootness, § 5:2
- Political questions doctrine, § 6:3
- Prematurity, § 4:5

BOUNDARIES OF JUDICIAL REVIEW: LAW OF JUSTICIABILITY IN CANADA

UNITED STATES—Cont'd

Ripeness, doctrine of, § 4:2

Separation of powers, § 1:7

UNNECESSARY QUESTIONS

Constitutional questions not put
before court, § 4:15

UNNECESSARY QUESTIONS

—Cont'd

Deciding case on federalism or
Charter grounds, § 4:15

deciding case on non-
constitutional grounds,
§ 4:15