

[TRANSLATION]

Citation: *Canada Employment Insurance Commission v. G. J.*, 2015 SSTAD 102

Appeal No. AD-13-1185

BETWEEN:

Canada Employment Insurance Commission

Applicant

and

G. J.

Respondent

SOCIAL SECURITY TRIBUNAL DECISION
Appeal Division – Application for Leave to Appeal

SOCIAL SECURITY TRIBUNAL MEMBER: Pierre Lafontaine

DATE OF DECISION: January 28, 2015

DECISION

[1] The Tribunal grants leave to appeal to the Appeal Division of the Social Security Tribunal.

INTRODUCTION

[2] On March 26, 2013, a Board of Referees found that:

- The Respondent did not voluntarily leave her employment without just cause under sections 29 and 30 of the *Employment Insurance Act* (the Act).

[3] On April 12, 2013, the Applicant filed an application for leave to appeal with the Appeal Division.

ISSUE

[4] The Tribunal must decide whether the appeal has a reasonable chance of success.

THE LAW

[5] According to subsections 56(1) and 58(3) of the *Department of Employment and Social Development Act*, “an appeal to the Appeal Division may only be brought if leave to appeal is granted” and “the Appeal Division must either grant or refuse leave to appeal.”

[6] Subsection 58(2) of the *Department of Employment and Social Development Act* provides that “leave to appeal is refused if the Appeal Division is satisfied that the appeal has no reasonable chance of success.”

ANALYSIS

[7] In accordance with subsection 58(1) of the *Department of Employment and Social Development Act*, the only grounds of appeal are that:

(a) the Board of Referees failed to observe a principle of natural justice or otherwise acted beyond or refused to exercise its jurisdiction;

- (b) the Board of Referees erred in law in making its decision or order, whether or not the error appears on the face of the record; or
- (c) the Board of Referees based its decision or order on an erroneous finding of fact that it made in a perverse or capricious manner or without regard for the material before it.

[8] A leave to appeal proceeding is a preliminary step to a hearing on the merits. It is a first hurdle for the Applicant to meet, but it is lower than the one that must be met on the hearing of the appeal on the merits. At the leave stage, the Applicant does not have to prove the case.

[9] The Tribunal will grant leave to appeal if the Applicant shows that one of the above-mentioned grounds of appeal has a reasonable chance of success.

[10] This means that the Tribunal must be in a position to determine, in accordance with subsection 58(1) of the *Department of Employment and Social Development Act*, whether there is a question of law, fact or jurisdiction whose response might justify setting aside the decision under review.

[11] Given the foregoing, does the Applicant's appeal have a reasonable chance of success?

[12] In its application for leave to appeal, the Applicant argued that the Board of Referees erred in fact and law when it found that the Respondent did not voluntarily leave her employment under sections 29 and 30 of the Act.

[13] The Applicant argued that the Respondent could have continued to work if she had exercised her rights. It argued that the Respondent therefore voluntarily left her employment and that leaving was not her only reasonable alternative under sections 29 and 30 of the Act. Given the evidence in the file, the Applicant argued that the Board's decision is unreasonable.

[14] After reviewing the appeal docket, the Board of Referees' decision and the arguments made in support of the application for leave to appeal, the Tribunal concludes that the appeal has a reasonable chance of success. The Applicant raised a number of questions of fact and law concerning the Board of Referees' interpretation and application of sections 29 and 30 of the Act whose response might justify setting aside the decision under review.

CONCLUSION

[15] Leave to appeal is granted.

Pierre Lafontaine

Member, Appeal Division