



Citation: *BP v Canada Employment Insurance Commission*, 2023 SST 100

## **Social Security Tribunal of Canada Appeal Division**

# **Leave to Appeal Decision**

**Applicant:** B. P.

**Respondent:** Canada Employment Insurance Commission

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**Decision under appeal:** General Division decision dated November 22, 2022  
(GE-22-1913)

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**Tribunal member:** Pierre Lafontaine

**Decision date:** January 31, 2023

**File number:** AD-22-957

## Decision

[1] Leave to appeal is refused. This means the appeal will not proceed.

## Overview

[2] The Applicant (Claimant) was suspended from his job because he did not comply with the employer's COVID-19 vaccination policy (Policy). He was not granted an exemption. The Claimant then applied for Employment Insurance (EI) regular benefits.

[3] After reconsideration, the Respondent (Commission) determined that the Claimant was suspended from his job because of misconduct, so it was not able to pay him benefits. The Claimant appealed to the General Division.

[4] The General Division found that the Claimant was suspended from his job following his refusal to follow the employer's Policy. He was not granted a medical exemption. It found that the Claimant knew or ought to have known that the employer was likely to suspend him in these circumstances. The General Division concluded that the Claimant was suspended from his job because of misconduct.

[5] The Claimant seeks leave to appeal of the General Division's decision to the Appeal Division. He submits that he had personal health concerns regarding the COVID-19 vaccine. The Claimant submits that the employer's Policy did not comply with labour and health and safety laws. The Claimant submits that any policy that attempts to force employees to fully vaccinate against COVID-19 is illegal due to employer's changing the terms of the contract, discrimination based on perceived disability, and a violation of employee's human rights. He submits that he had a legal natural right to bodily autonomy, informed consent, and privacy rights. He submits that the employer could have allowed him to work from home.

[6] I must decide whether the Claimant has raised some reviewable error of the General Division upon which the appeal might succeed.

[7] I refuse leave to appeal because the Claimant's appeal has no reasonable chance of success.

## **Issue**

[8] Does the Claimant raise some reviewable error of the General Division upon which the appeal might succeed?

## **Analysis**

[9] Section 58(1) of the *Department of Employment and Social Development Act* specifies the only grounds of appeal of a General Division decision. These reviewable errors are that:

1. The General Division hearing process was not fair in some way.
2. The General Division did not decide an issue that it should have decided. Or, it decided something it did not have the power to decide.
3. The General Division based its decision on an important error of fact.
4. The General Division made an error of law when making its decision.

[10] An application for leave to appeal is a preliminary step to a hearing on the merits. It is an initial hurdle for the Claimant 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 to appeal stage, the Claimant does not have to prove his case but must establish that the appeal has a reasonable chance of success based on a reviewable error. In other words, that there is arguably some reviewable error upon which the appeal might succeed.

[11] Therefore, before I can grant leave to appeal, I need to be satisfied that the reasons for appeal fall within any of the above-mentioned grounds of appeal and that at least one of the reasons has a reasonable chance of success.

**Does the Claimant raise some reviewable error of the General Division upon which the appeal might succeed?**

[12] The Claimant submits that he had personal health concerns regarding the COVID-19 vaccine. The Claimant submits that the employer's Policy did not comply with labour and health and safety laws. The Claimant submits that any policy that attempts to force employees to fully vaccinate against COVID-19 is illegal due to employer's changing the terms of the contract, discrimination based on perceived disability, and a violation of employee's human rights. He submits that he had a legal natural right to bodily autonomy, informed consent, and privacy rights. The Claimant submits that the employer could have allowed him to work from home.

[13] It is clear from the preponderant evidence that the Claimant did not voluntarily leave his employment. The employer suspended him from his job. Therefore, section 29(c) of the *Employment Insurance Act* (EI Act) does not apply to his case.

[14] The General Division had to decide whether the Claimant was suspended from his job because of misconduct.

[15] The notion of misconduct does not imply that it is necessary that the breach of conduct be the result of wrongful intent; it is sufficient that the misconduct be conscious, deliberate, or intentional. In other words, in order to constitute misconduct, the act complained of must have been wilful or at least of such a careless or negligent nature that one could say the employee wilfully disregarded the effects their actions would have on their performance.

[16] The General Division's role is not to judge the severity of the employer's penalty or to determine whether the employer was guilty of misconduct by suspending the Claimant in such a way that his suspension was unjustified, but rather of deciding whether the Claimant was guilty of misconduct and whether this misconduct led to his suspension.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Canada (Attorney general) v Marion*, 2002 FCA 185; *Fleming v Canada (Attorney General)*, 2006 FCA 16.

[17] Based on the evidence, the General Division determined that the Claimant was suspended from his job because he refused to follow the Policy. He had been informed of the employer's Policy and was given time to comply. He was not granted a medical exemption. The Claimant refused intentionally; this refusal was wilful. This was the direct cause of his suspension. The General Division found that the Claimant knew or ought to have known that his refusal to comply with the Policy could lead to his suspension.

[18] The General Division concluded from the preponderant evidence that the Claimant's behavior constituted misconduct.

[19] It is well-established that a deliberate violation of the employer's policy is considered misconduct within the meaning of the EI Act.<sup>2</sup>

[20] It is not really in dispute that an employer has a legal obligation to take all reasonable precautions to protect the health and safety of its employees in their workplace. In the present case, the employer followed the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care and Ontario Chief Medical Officer of Health's recommendations in order to implement its own Policy to protect the health of all employees, artists, volunteers, contract employees, and patrons during the pandemic. The Policy was in effect when the Claimant was suspended.

[21] The question of whether the employer failed to accommodate the Claimant by not allowing him to work from home, or whether the employer's Policy violated the Claimant's rights under labour and health and safety laws, or whether the Policy violated his human and constitutional rights, is a matter for another forum. This Tribunal is not the appropriate forum through which the Claimant can obtain the remedy that he is seeking.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> *Canada (Attorney General) v Bellavance*, 2005 FCA 87; *Canada (Attorney General) v Gagnon*, 2002 FCA 460.

<sup>3</sup> In *Paradis v Canada (Attorney General)*, 2016 FC 1282, the Claimant argued that the employer's policy violated his rights under the *Alberta Human Rights Act*. The Court found it was a matter for another forum; See also *Mishibinijima v. Canada (Attorney General)*, 2007 FCA 36, stating that the employer's duty to accommodate is irrelevant in deciding misconduct cases.

[22] The Federal Court has rendered a recent decision in *Cecchetto* regarding misconduct and a claimant's refusal to follow the employer's COVID-19 vaccination policy. The claimant put forward that it was not proven that the vaccine was safe and efficient. He felt discriminated against because of his personal medical choice. The claimant submitted that he has the right to control his own bodily integrity and that his rights were violated under Canadian and international law.<sup>4</sup>

[23] The Federal Court confirmed the Appeal Division's decision that, by law, this Tribunal is not permitted to address these questions. The Court agreed that by making a personal and deliberate choice not to follow the employer's vaccination policy, the claimant had lost his job because of misconduct under the EI Act. The Court stated that there exist other ways in which the claimant's claims can properly advance under the legal system.

[24] In the previous *Paradis* case, the Claimant was refused EI benefits because of misconduct. He argued that the employer's policy violated his rights under the *Alberta Human Rights Act*. The Federal Court found it was a matter for another forum.

[25] The Federal Court stated that there are available remedies for a claimant to sanction the behaviour of an employer other than transferring the costs of that behaviour to the Employment Insurance Program.

[26] In the *Mishibinijima* case, the Federal Court of Appeal stated that the employer's duty to accommodate is irrelevant in deciding EI misconduct cases.

[27] As stated previously, the question submitted to the General Division was not whether the employer was guilty of misconduct by suspending the Claimant such that this would constitute an unjust suspension, but whether the Claimant was guilty of misconduct under the EI Act and whether this misconduct resulted in the Claimant being suspended.

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<sup>4</sup> *Cecchetto v Canada (Attorney general)*, 2023 FC 102.

[28] The preponderant evidence before the General Division shows that the Claimant **made a personal and deliberate choice** not to follow the employer's Policy in response to the exceptional circumstances created by the pandemic and this resulted in him being suspended from work.

[29] I see no reviewable error made by the General Division when it decided the issue of misconduct solely within the parameters set out by the Federal Court of Appeal, which has defined misconduct under the EI Act.<sup>5</sup>

[30] I am fully aware that the Claimant may seek relief before another forum, if a violation is established.<sup>6</sup> This does not change the fact that under the EI Act, the Commission has proven on a balance of probabilities that the Claimant was suspended because of misconduct.

[31] In his application for leave to appeal, the Claimant has not identified any reviewable errors such as jurisdiction or any failure by the General Division to observe a principle of natural justice. He has not identified errors in law nor identified any erroneous findings of fact, which the General Division may have made in a perverse or capricious manner or without regard for the material before it, in coming to its decision.

[32] After reviewing the docket of appeal, the decision of the General Division and considering the arguments of the Claimant in support of his request for leave to appeal, I find that the appeal has no reasonable chance of success.

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<sup>5</sup> *Paradis v Canada (Attorney General)*; 2016 FC 1282; *Canada (Attorney General) v McNamara*, 2007 FCA 107; CUB 73739A, CUB 58491; CUB 49373.

<sup>6</sup> I note that in a recent decision, the Superior Court of Quebec has ruled that provisions that imposed the vaccination, although they infringed the liberty and security of the person, did not violate section 7 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights*. Even if section 7 of the Charter were to be found to have been violated, this violation would be justified as being a reasonable limit under section 1 of the Charter - *Syndicat des métallos, section locale 2008 c Procureur général du Canada*, 2022 QCCS 2455 (Only in French at the time of publishing).

## **Conclusion**

[33] Leave to appeal is refused. This means the appeal will not proceed.

Pierre Lafontaine  
Member, Appeal Division