



Law Society Tribunal  
Tribunal du Barreau

# ANNUAL REPORT

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2023



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## CHAIR'S MESSAGE

I'M PLEASED TO PRESENT THE LAW SOCIETY TRIBUNAL'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2023. THIS YEAR HAS SEEN THE TRIBUNAL DEVELOP AND IMPROVE IN A NUMBER OF WAYS; OUR PROCESSES HAVE BEEN FINE-TUNED, OUR JURISPRUDENCE HAS BEEN TESTED, AND WE HAVE FOCUSED RESOURCES THAT WILL CONTINUE TO HELP US PROVIDE FAIR, TIMELY, AND JUST HEARINGS AND DECISIONS FOR MANY YEARS TO COME.

Important among the changes that impacted our statistics this year is the implementation of Rule 21. In May 2022, Convocation passed Rule 21, which creates a process for failure to co-operate cases to be heard and decided upon in a streamlined manner. Failure to co-operate is the most common form of misconduct the Tribunal deals with, and, according to Rule 21, it can now be heard in writing. (Where there are factual or legal issues to address, failure to co-operate cases may still be heard orally.) This has reduced the demand on Tribunal resources and costs for the parties.

The broad trends show an improvement in operations; the Tribunal’s active cases at the end of this year, usually a good indicator of the efficiency and promptness with which the Tribunal is operating, were the lowest of any year since 2017. We also closed more files this year than in any other over the past five years. This improvement reflects recovery from the effects of the pandemic and its aftermath.

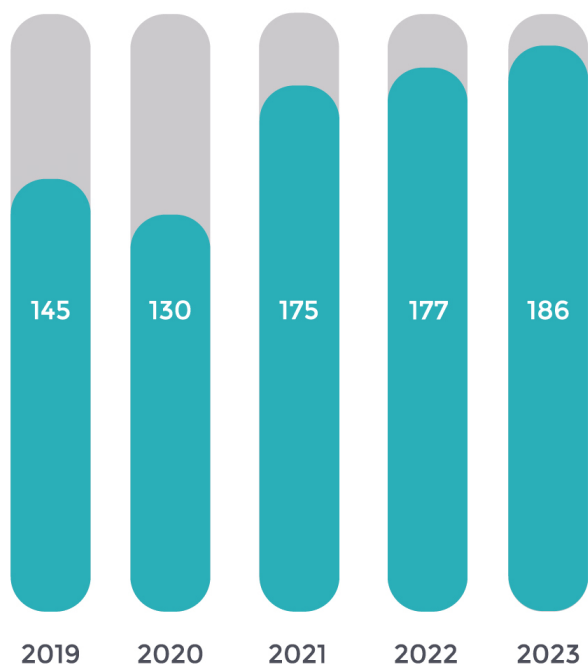
Meanwhile, we have taken several steps this year to further our ability to achieve those other important core values of fairness and quality.

This year, for instance, the Tribunal undertook a rigorous training program for new adjudicators that will help to ensure we continue to deliver high-quality decisions. In addition to the twice-yearly

refresher training courses adjudicators receive on everything from mental health to online hearings (you can read more about this year’s training in the following pages), the Tribunal, with the assistance of the *Society of Ontario Adjudicators and Regulators*, held a comprehensive, five-day course for new adjudicators shortly after the Law Society of Ontario’s bench elections. In 2023, new bench adjudicators were given extensive training through guest lecturers, exercises and hearing simulations, on topics including the history and context of Indigenous justice, effective decision-writing and an overview of the rules that govern lawyers and paralegals. By ensuring high standards in our adjudicators, the Tribunal has continued to render decisions that are carefully reasoned and well-expressed.

In the coming pages, you will read about jurisprudential trends in 2023, about changes to our openness policy (addressing the final core value of transparency), and about the people whose hard work has made this year possible. You will find a message from our Registrar, and statistics that should give you a full picture of the challenges and gains of the year past, as well as our plans for the future.

## FILES CLOSED BY YEAR



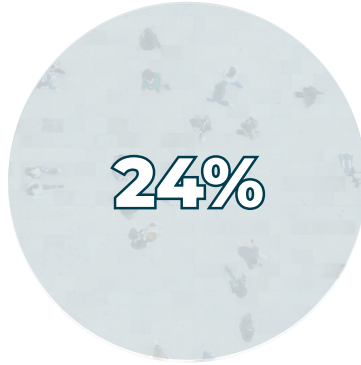
**Malcolm M. Mercer**  
Law Society Tribunal Chair

# SELECTED STATISTICS

## FROM 2023



of 154 files related to conduct



less time hearing time was used this year than last year



was the median suspension

### ADJUDICATOR HOURS



SEXUAL MISCONDUCT 2

FRAUD 8

MISAPPROPRATION 16

INTEGRITY 36

RESPONSIBILITY TO LSO 58

### MISCONDUCT SUBJECT AREA

# ADJUDICATOR EDUCATION

Adjudicator Education Sessions are an opportunity for the Tribunal to provide adjudicators with the latest information on best practices, jurisprudence, procedural updates, and more. In addition to the robust training and orientation that adjudicators undertake when they first become Tribunal Members, the Tribunal holds two Adjudicator Education Sessions every year.

This year’s fall session focussed on penalties. Led by Malcolm Mercer, Sophie Martel and Peter Wardle, the session featured:

- quantitative penalty analyses;
- a review of types of misconduct leading to lengthy suspensions;
- a comparison of cases of permission to surrender vs. revocation; and
- an overview of presumptive revocation cases.

The summer session focussed on the two topics of interlocutory suspension and restriction and openness.

Barbara Murchie and Lubomir Poliacik discussed interlocutory matters, including overviews of:

- jurisdiction;
- admissible evidence;
- authority and discretion; and
- making the least restrictive, while still sufficient, order.

Jay Sengupta and Christopher Bredt discussed openness, paying special attention to the state of the open court in Canada since *Sherman Estate v. Donovan*, 2021 SCC 25, [2021] 2 S.C.R. 75, as well as how open court principles are applied at the Law Society Tribunal.



“IN ADDITION TO THE ROBUST TRAINING AND ORIENTATION THAT ADJUDICATORS UNDERTAKE WHEN THEY FIRST BECOME TRIBUNAL MEMBERS, THE TRIBUNAL HOLDS TWO ADJUDICATOR EDUCATION SESSIONS EVERY YEAR.”

# DEPARTURES FROM OPENNESS

## OPEN COURT

The Law Society Tribunal adheres to the open court principle, which provides for proceedings to take place as much as possible in the public eye, thereby increasing accountability. After all, one of the Tribunal’s four core values is transparency.

However, the benefits of transparency are sometimes outweighed by competing values; in some cases it is necessary to restrict openness in order to protect an important public interest. When sensitive information involves matters such as solicitor-client or client confidentiality and personal dignity involving, for example, mental health or sexual abuse, the Tribunal often decides to take measures to keep details out of the public record.

Still, the bar for restricting openness is and must be high.

According to the *Rules of Practice and Procedure*, which govern how hearings are prepared for and carried out:

“The Tribunal may make a not public order, non-disclosure order or publication ban only if:

(a) openness poses a serious risk to an important public interest,

(b) the order is necessary to prevent this risk because reasonable alternative measures will not be effective; and

(c) the benefits of the order will outweigh its negative effects.”

In 2023 Convocation made several amendments to the Tribunal’s openness policy, aimed at better protecting the privacy rights of individual licensees and licence applicants, while at the same time maintaining public trust and accountability.

## CHANGES TO THE RULES

This year saw a substantial change to the Tribunal’s policy regarding not public orders.

Prior to 2023, Rule 13 of the *Rules of Practice and Procedure* required that, if a party wished for the panel to make an order restricting openness, it would submit a notice explaining what order was sought and why. (See sidebar for different kinds of not public orders.) If the panel decided to grant the motion and make





## KINDS OF ORDERS RESTRICTING OPENNESS

There are the four kinds of orders affecting openness that are available at the Law Society Tribunal.

### PUBLICATION BAN:

The hearing and documents related to the hearing are still public, but the information subject to the ban cannot be published, broadcast, or transmitted in any way.

### NON-DISCLOSURE ORDER:

Anyone who attended the hearing or viewed the documents must not disclose what happened, or the content of any documents covered by the order.

### NOT PUBLIC ORDER:

Any portion of the hearing or documents covered by the order cannot be viewed by anyone other than the parties and Tribunal staff and members.

### ANONYMIZATION ORDER:

The subject of the anonymization order cannot be named in filed documents, on the Tribunal’s website, or during the hearing.

an order restricting openness, documents or portions of the hearing would then be kept out of the public record. The notice itself would remain public, and would be available to any member of the public or media upon request.

Though this process was theoretically sound, it did carry the risk that documents that should be made not public immediately would remain public until the Tribunal was able to schedule a hearing at which the notice of motion could be discussed and ruled upon. In the intervening time between the notice being filed and the order being made, the documents, which could pose “a serious risk to an important public interest” would still be publicly accessible.

On April 12, 2023, Convocation approved several changes to the *Rules of Practice and Procedure*, including to Rule 13. Now, when a notice requesting a departure from openness is submitted by either party, the Tribunal automatically makes the documents not public, proceeding as if the motion has passed until it can be heard. Thus, the sensitive information of potentially vulnerable parties is safeguarded immediately.

Of course, the Tribunal must strive to strike the right balance between protecting



privacy and maintaining transparency. To offset this shift towards privacy, another change was made to Rule 13; where prior to 2023, a notice that requested a departure from openness would be available to the public only upon request, these notices are now both published to the Tribunal’s website and emailed promptly to a mailing list of interested members of the media. This means that, although documents are treated as not public as soon as the notice is filed, news of the notice and its consequences is now publicized. In this way, the Tribunal has worked to ensure a principled balance between two essential tenets of a fair and open court that are often at odds.

## RATIONALE

These changes to the *Rules of Practice and Procedure* align the Tribunal with the courts. Most courts seal documents upon request, pending decision by the judge or adjudicator. Additionally, the *Superior Court of Justice* and the *Ontario Physicians and Surgeons Discipline Tribunal* already require that notice be sent out whenever a request to depart from openness is made. This practice was even occasionally in use at the Tribunal before being formalized and enshrined in Rule 13 by Convocation’s decision in April 2023.

## WHAT CASE MATERIAL IS PUBLIC AT THE TRIBUNAL, AND HOW TO ACCESS IT

### PUBLISHED TO THE TRIBUNAL’S WEBSITE

- Notices:  
Initiating notices, like the notice of application, notice of appeal, or notice of referral for hearing, are posted until a final order has been made in the case. At that point they are removed from the website but are still accessible upon request. As of 2023, notices of motion requesting a departure from openness are also posted to the Tribunal’s website.
- Orders:  
Orders on penalty, orders on the merits of a case, costs orders, or orders that change the status of a licensee or make any other significant determination.
- Reasons:  
All reasons, both written and oral.
- Hearings:  
The complete hearings schedule for all public hearings.

### AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

- Notices:  
Procedural notices, such as motions for adjournment.

- Initiating notices in cases that are closed.
- Endorsements:  
Though Pre-Hearing Conferences are not public, the endorsement written by the adjudicator who mediated them, which summarizes the content of the Pre-Hearing Conference is public. Endorsements are also available from Proceedings Management Conferences, Case Conferences, motions and hearings.
- Orders:  
Procedural orders, such as not public orders.
- Documents filed by either party:  
This includes hearing briefs, affidavits, bills of costs, books of authority, agreed statements of fact, etc.
- Zoom links to attend hearings.

### NOT PUBLIC

- Correspondence between parties, adjudicators and the Tribunal.
- Documents or hearings subject to either a not public order or an as-yet-unheard request for a not public order.
- Unsigned drafts of endorsements, orders, or reasons.

# TRIBUNAL JURISPRUDENCE

## EXPANDING PRESUMPTIVE REVOCATION?

In 2023, the Tribunal saw several instances of the Law Society arguing that ‘presumptive revocation’ should be adopted for misconduct that previously would not carry a presumptive penalty. The setting of new Tribunal precedent is often notable, but especially so when it relates to presumptive penalties, which all but ensure that certain outcomes follow from specified misconduct.

### ON REVOCATION

Revocation (previously known as disbarment) is the removal of a lawyer’s or paralegal’s licence. It is the strongest penalty the Tribunal can order. In 2023, revocation was ordered for misconduct such as misappropriation, knowing assistance in fraud, serious failure to serve, misleading clients and on findings of ungovernability. Although former licensees can apply to have their licences reinstated, reinstatement is extremely rare, and is usually only successfully attempted some years after the licensee’s licence has been revoked. Revocation has traditionally occurred in relatively few Tribunal cases per year, though the percentage has increased in recent years; 11% of conduct cases ended in revocation in 2021, which rose to 23% in 2022 and 34% in 2023.

Based on past Tribunal cases, certain forms of misconduct ordinarily result in a penalty of revocation; this is what’s known as *presumptive revocation*. This penalty is only ordered for misconduct that falls into what has been referred to as a “different register” of seriousness (*Law*

*Society of Upper Canada v. Abbott*, 2017 ONCA 525). If a licensee is found to have engaged in knowing assistance in fraud, misappropriation, money laundering, or similar dishonest conduct, the panel is bound to revoke their licence, barring exceptional circumstances. Instances of exceptional circumstances are so rare that only one panel in 2023 sought to depart from a presumptive penalty of revocation, allowing the licensee instead to surrender his licence (*Law Society of Ontario v. Barnwell*, 2023 ONLSTH 139). (This case is currently under appeal.)

Tribunal hearing and appeal panels have been reluctant to expand the use of presumptive revocation, given that it, to a certain extent, removes the panel’s ability to tailor their penalty to the specifics of the case. This year was no exception; none of

“REVOCATION... IS THE REMOVAL OF A LAWYER’S OR PARALEGAL’S LICENCE. IT IS THE STRONGEST PENALTY THE TRIBUNAL CAN ORDER.”

the hearing panels in 2023 accepted bids by the Law Society to expand presumptive revocation.

## DAVIS, PHUKELA AND D'SOUZA

Of the instances of presumptive revocation this past year, three can give a sense of the scope of misconduct for which presumptive revocation has been ordered in the past.

In the case of the *Law Society of Ontario v. Davis*, 2023 ONLSTH 13, the panel found that Mr. Davis had knowingly participated in a money laundering scheme, as well as “lying to investigators during a regulatory interview, providing false and misleading financial records to investigators, and deliberately providing false information to the Law Society in his [Annual Report Filing] to avoid regulatory scrutiny.” As in the majority of cases involving serious financial dishonesty, the Law Society argued that the penalty should be presumptive revocation.

Though Mr. Davis used *Law Society of Upper Canada v. Di Francesco*, 2003 CanLII 33487 as an example of a lawyer

who had committed similar misconduct with a much lighter penalty, the panel did not see this case as relevant, since Mr. Di Francesco had neither known about his involvement in the money laundering scheme nor profited by it. In the absence of any mitigating circumstances, the panel revoked Mr. Davis’s licence and ordered \$57,168.75 in costs.

The case of Vaibhav Phukela (*Law Society of Ontario v. Phukela*, 2022 ONLSTH 110) involved a paralegal posing as an immigration lawyer, whose clients were referred to him by an Indian company that helped Indians immigrating to Canada. Mr. Phukela took on clients, then failed to do the work he had been contracted for, receiving money from numerous clients that he neither deposited in trust accounts nor returned to his clients when confronted with his failure to complete the work. Mr. Phukela also failed to return the money when ordered to do so by an Ontario Superior Court Justice.

The hearing panel, when deciding on a penalty (*Law Society of Ontario v. Phukela*, 2023 ONLSTH 111), found that presumptive revocation applied, adding that the financial misconduct, in addition to being serious enough to warrant the presumptive penalty, was also not out of character for Mr. Phukela, who had been suspended administratively twice and found to have committed professional misconduct once previously. Mr. Phukela did not participate in the penalty hearing, and made no submissions on his own behalf.

The case of John Baptist Joseph D’Souza (*Law Society of Ontario v. D’Souza*, 2023 ONLSTH 48) is notable in that it resulted in a presumptive revocation, even though Mr. D’Souza did not commit misappropriation

## PENALTIES ORDERED



or any financial misconduct. Instead, this presumptive revocation was ordered in response to Mr. D'Souza's commission of fraud on the administration of justice.

After claiming to have agreed to buy the house of a client's mother, Mr. D'Souza began a civil action against the client and a number of other people related to the sale of the house. After committing what's known as "sharp practice" in the period leading up to the trial, Mr. D'Souza presented the defendants with an order that found him to have won the case. The order also stated

**"THESE THREE CASES... HAD THE RESPECTIVE PANELS DECIDING NOT WHETHER TO REVOKE BUT WHETHER THERE WERE EXCEPTIONAL MITIGATING FACTORS THAT WOULD KEEP THEM FROM REVOKING."**

that the defendants owed him and his nephew \$108,000. Mr. D'Souza was later discovered to have forged this order, as well as the judge's signature on the document.

These three cases, though substantially different from each other, all relied on precedent that had the respective panels deciding not whether to revoke but whether there were exceptional mitigating factors that would *keep* them from revoking.

## ROONEY AND PETROLO

2023 saw the Law Society make two attempts to expand the kinds of cases that would result in presumptive revocation. If accepted, these kinds of misconduct would be added to the list of actions for which exceptional circumstances would be required to avoid revocation.

In the case of *Law Society of Ontario v. Rooney*, 2023 ONLSTH 14, the Law Society argued that revocation should be the presumptive penalty in cases where the licensee had been convicted of possessing child pornography. Mr. Rooney had been criminally charged, and had pled guilty to child pornography-related offenses.

Though the panel did decide to revoke Mr. Rooney's licence, it suggested that an individualized approach—not a presumptive approach—worked well in cases such as this one. The panel also cited the *Law Society of Ontario v. Schulz*, 2021 ONLSTH 178 reasons in its decision not to adopt a presumptive revocation framework in this case. The hearing panel in *Schulz* (and then later the appeal panel, which upheld the hearing panel's decision) argued that presumptive revocation should not be adopted in cases where the licensee had been convicted of offenses related to child pornography, partly because penalties awarded by the Tribunal in past similar cases had been less severe than revocation (ranging from a six-month suspension to permission to surrender a licence), and partly because, in the past, "presumptive revocation had been reserved for misconduct in a lawyer's professional capacity and not in his personal capacity." As had occurred in 2021 in *Schulz*, presumptive revocation was not applied by the *Rooney* panel. (*Schulz* has been sent back for a rehearing by the

Divisional Court for unrelated reasons.)

In *Law Society of Ontario v. Petrolo*, 2023 ONLSTH 76, the panel similarly determined that presumptive revocation need not be expanded to apply to misconduct of the kind found in Ms. Petrolo’s case, but nevertheless revoked her licence.

Ms. Petrolo was a paralegal who had been criminally charged and convicted for participation in a ticket fixing scheme. Though the panel stated that “the criminal conviction of a licensee for certain types of offences or their participation in illegal conduct can attract the presumptive penalty of revocation in certain circumstances,” it also noted that “it does not follow that every criminal conviction attracts a presumptive penalty of revocation.” The panel in *Petrolo* therefore declined to adopt a presumptive revocation framework, preferring to use the *Aguirre* factors to make its final determination that Ms. Petrolo’s licence should be revoked. Like *Rooney*, *Petrolo* shows that revocation can be ordered whether or not presumptive revocation applies.

#### OTHER GRAPPLINGS WITH PRESUMPTIVE REVOCATION

Though *Rooney* and *Petrolo* are the only cases in 2023 in which the Law Society attempted to expand the misconduct that results in presumptive revocation, the issue was broached in two other cases as well.

In *Viera (Law Society of Ontario v. Vieira*, 2023 ONLSTH 103), the Law Society again discussed presumptive revocation as a penalty for sexual misconduct. However, because it was a hearing of an interlocutory motion, the Law Society did not argue that Mr. Viera’s licence should be revoked at that time, but instead

“THOUGH THE CATEGORY OF PRESUMPTIVE REVOCATION DID NOT EXPAND IN 2023, THE JURISPRUDENCE SURROUNDING IT CERTAINLY EVOLVED...”

argued that Mr. Viera’s licence should be suspended on an interlocutory basis because the misconduct of which he was accused carried a presumptive penalty of revocation. Though the panel did not accept the claim that Mr. Viera’s misconduct, if proved, would necessarily result in presumptive revocation, it did suspend his licence on an interlocutory basis.

The case of *Marusic (Law Society of Ontario v. Marusic*, 2023 ONLSTH 63) deserves mention as well, since the panel made a point of agreeing with the Law Society’s submission that, even though Ms. Marusic’s misconduct was serious and involved breaches of integrity, it didn’t fall into the category of a “different register.” The panel also expressed reluctance to expand the forms of misconduct that attract this most severe presumptive penalty.

Though the category of presumptive revocation did not expand in 2023, the jurisprudence surrounding it certainly evolved--and will likely continue to evolve in the coming years. And panels will no doubt continue to order revocation where appropriate taking into account all of the circumstances of the misconduct and the licensee without presumptive revocation.

# REGISTRAR'S MESSAGE



As we reflect on the accomplishments and milestones of 2023, I'm thrilled to share some exciting updates and progress that have shaped the Tribunal's year.

One notable change that marked this year was the implementation of our new Case Management System (CMS). This milestone gave us an opportunity to enhance efficiency and resource utilization by streamlining our processes. Since its rollout in January 2023, the system has changed how we handle cases from intake to closure.

Through phase one of the implementation, our team gained access to a unified platform that consolidated various applications, case files, documents, calendars, correspondence capabilities, and reports. The incorporation of automation features such as auto-generated letters and endorsement templates has not only improved efficiency but also reduced the risk of human clerical errors.

In September 2023, we hit another milestone as we provided training to LSO's litigation services. As they are a party to every proceeding, this initiative enabled them to e-file new applications within the same system, marking a significant step towards allowing all parties to file materials using the same platform.

While the journey to implementing CMS was indeed filled with challenges, I am proud of how our team embraced these changes with resilience and adaptability. We encountered hurdles along the way, which required enhancements and continuous improvements. However, with a collaborative spirit and a focus on innovation, we navigated these hurdles

and steadily progressed towards our goals.

One of the valuable lessons learned during this process was the importance of taking a step back to assess the entire system/process whenever issues arise. We discovered how crucial it is to avoid being reactive, and instead to focus on understanding the interconnectedness of different components of a content management system. Additionally, robust communication with the developers was essential to ensuring alignment with our business needs.

Looking ahead, our next phase involves incorporating and training our adjudicators in order to further leverage the capabilities of the system. Our goal is to provide them with access to assigned cases, materials, video connection details, and tools necessary for efficient and effective decision making.

On another note, I'm delighted to share that the Tribunal has underscored its independence from the Law Society with the move away from our old domain, @lso.ca, and the introduction of our new email domain, @LSTribunal.ca. This update reinforces our commitment to fairness and excellence in all aspects of our operations.

As I reflect on the year, I want to express my gratitude to each member of our team for their dedication and contribution throughout the past twelve months. Together, we were able to achieve these milestones and position the Tribunal for continued success in the years to come.

**Celia Lieu**  
Law Society Tribunal Registrar

# PEOPLE

## WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE TRIBUNAL IN 2023

### Tribunal Committee

CHAIR

JULIA SHIN DOI (JANUARY - JUNE)  
REBECCA DURCAN (JUNE - DECEMBER)

VICE-CHAIR

RYAN ALFORD (JANUARY - JUNE)  
MARIAN LIPPA (JANUARY - JUNE)  
CATHERINE BANNING (JUNE - DECEMBER)

Malcolm M. Mercer (ex-officio), Jack Braithwaite (ex-officio), Barbara J. Murchie (ex-officio), Catherine Banning, Jared Brown, Paula Callaghan, Neha Chugh, Jean-Jacques Desgranges, John Fagan, Philip Horgan, Jasminka Kalajdzic, Murray Klippenstein, Michael LeSage, Cecil Lyon, Isfahan Merali, Geoff Pollock, Chi-Kun Shi

### Tribunal Office

Malcolm M. Mercer (Chair), Lisa Mallia (Tribunal Counsel), Cynthia Pay (Tribunal Counsel), Aderonke Taiwo (Administrator, Executive Assistant), Celia Lieu (Registrar), Ivy Johnson (Communications Coordinator), Romeo Benedicto (File Management Coordinator), Laila Butt (File Management Coordinator), Sochima Egbeocha (File Management Coordinator), Rosine Iriho (File Management Coordinator), Natalie Meikle (File Management Coordinator), Eileen Bright (Scheduling Coordinator), Erik Eide (Publication Coordinator)

### Tribunal Members

CHAIR

MALCOLM M. MERCER

VICE-CHAIR, HEARING DIVISION    VICE-CHAIR, APPEAL DIVISION

JACK BRAITHWAITE (JANUARY - MAY)	BARBARA J. MURCHIE (JANUARY - MAY)
REBECCA DURCAN (JUNE - DECEMBER)	PETER WARDLE (JUNE - DECEMBER)

Robert Adourian, Ryan Alford, Raj Anand, Laura Arndt, Larry Banack, Catherine Banning, Ingrid Berkeley, S. Margot Blight, Christopher D. Bredt, Jared Brown, Robert Burd, John Callaghan, Paula Callaghan, Gerald Chan, Murray Walter Chitra, Joseph Chiumminto, Neha Chugh, Suzanne Clément, Thomas G. Conway, Cathy Corsetti, Jean-Jacques Desgranges, Demetra Dimokopoulos, Teresa Donnelly, Randi Druzin, W. Paul Dray, Annamaria Enejajor, Seymour Epstein, Etienne Esquega, Jennifer Gold, Sam Goldstein, Heather Hansen, Jacqueline M. Harper, Philip Horgan, Jacqueline Horvat, Karen Hulan, Kasminka Kalajdzic, Shayne Kert, Mitchell K. Kitagawa, Shalini Konanur, Eva Krangle, Shelina Lalji, Barbara A. Laskin, Cheryl Lean, Margaret Leighton, Michael B. Lesage, Howard Levitt, Atrisha Lewis, Kathleen Lickers, Marian Lippa, Michelle M. Lomazzo, Cecil Lyon, Joelle Malette, Sabita Maraj, Sophie Martel, C. Scott Marshall, Anna Mascieri-Boudria, William McDowell, Isfahan Merali, Deborah J. Moriah, Sonia Ouellet, Geneviève Painchaud, Jorge Pineda, Lubomir Poliacik, Geoff Pollock, Maurice A. Portelance, Brian L. Prill, Michael Radan, Michelle Richards, Natalia Rodriguez, Quinn Ross, Linda Rothstein, Stephen Rotstein, Frederika M. Rotter, Jay Sengupta, Chi-Kun Shi, Julia Shin Doi, Cheryl Siran, Megan E. Shortreed, John F. Spekkens, Andrew Spurgeon, Harvey T. Strosberg, Marilyn J. Thain, Margaret Waddell, Tanya Walker, Doug Wellman, Eric Whist, Alexander Wilkes, Claire Wilkinson

### Chair's Practice Roundtable

Malcolm M. Mercer, Lisa Mallia, Cynthia Pay, Celia Lieu, Ivy Johnson, Blair Bowen, Norm Emblem, Louise A. Hurteau, Nadia Liva, Kristina MacDonald, Nadia Musclow, Janani Shanmuganathan, Glenn Stuart, William Trudell, Matthew Wilton, Stephen Wishart





Law Society Tribunal  
Tribunal du Barreau

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**THANK YOU!**

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