# Emergency Powers and Legal Principle

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#### The COVID-19 Pandemic

- War on COVID-19 =/= War on Terror
- Restrictions on civil liberties, property rights, economic freedom
- Restrictions applying (for now, for the most part) across the board though burdens not evenly distributed
- Official responses involve imperium but also dominium & suasion
- Normal channels of accountability not functioning optimally

- Most familiar from use by courts in human rights cases
- Could be used in Charter challenges
- Also a useful analytical tool for thinking about emergencies
- A tool, not a formula; aids analysis, does not compel conclusions

#### Legitimacy

- Is the state pursuing a legitimate objective (or a "pressing and substantial" objective)?
- Defining the objective is important and hard
  - Eliminating COVID-19?
  - Minimizing harm from COVID-19?
  - "Flattening the curve" or "keeping Canadians safe"?

#### **Rational Connection**

- Is there a rational connection between the objective pursued and the measures being used to pursue it?
- E.g.
  - Essential services: note US cases on church services
  - Economic measures: quantitative easing; Bill C-13's Crown Corporation

#### **Necessity**

- Is the state action **necessary** to achieve the objective
  - Are measures minimally impairing of any rights infringed?
  - Are there alternative, less dramatic means of achieving the objective?
  - Sometimes built into framework legislation for emergencies
- Margin of appreciation large in emergency context, but...
  - Sunset clauses, pre-conditions and oversight provisions in legislation
  - Harder questions will be posed as pandemic drags on

#### Fair Balance

- Public interest in fighting COVID-19 versus interference with individual interests
- Various interests at stake
  - Bodily integrity: mandatory testing
  - Privacy interests: track and trace
  - Personal liberty: quarantine
  - Economic freedom: closure of and restrictions on commerce
  - Property interests: business and travel restrictions

- Certainly **possibility** of *Charter* challenges:
  - Sections 2, 6, 7, 8 and 15 spring immediately to mind
  - Do not forgot restrictions must be "prescribed by law"
- But judicial involvement likely to be limited
  - Imperium: permissible to delegate plenary power to ministers
  - Dominium: contracting and resource allocation not susceptible to JR
  - Suasion: provision of information and guidance is non-binding
- Proportionality can be useful in public & political debate

## Further thoughts

- The COVID-19 Pandemic and Proportionality: A Framework
- Regulating the COVID-19 Pandemic: Forms of State Power and Accountability Challenges
- Governmental Responses to COVID-19 and the Limits of Law (NB Update link when available on Tuesday)
- Emergency Economic Powers in Canada: Bill C-13's Crown Corporation

#### See also

- United Kingdom Constitutional Law Association Blog
- Verfassungsblog
- Centre for Constitutional Studies Blog