

Federal Court



Cour fédérale

**Date: 20240305**

**Docket: IMM-880-22**

**Citation: 2024 FC 358**

**Ottawa, Ontario, March 5, 2024**

**PRESENT: The Honourable Madam Justice Heneghan**

**BETWEEN:**

**ELIYAHU AYOUN**

**Applicant**

**and**

**THE MINISTER OF CITIZENSHIP AND  
IMMIGRATION**

**Respondent**

**REASONS AND JUDGMENT**

[1] Mr. Eliyahu Ayoun (the “Applicant”) seeks judicial review of the decision of an officer (the “Officer”) refusing his application for permanent residence from within Canada on Humanitarian and Compassionate (“H and C”) grounds, pursuant to subsection 25(1) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, S.C. 2001, c. 27 (the “Act”). His H and C application

included his wife, Mrs. Viktoriya Ayoun, and their sons, Mr. Aviv Ayoun and Mr. Daniel Ayoun, then a minor.

[2] The Applicant and his family are citizens of Israel. They entered Canada in July 2018, when the Applicant held a work permit. In April 2021, they submitted their H and C application.

[3] In refusing that application, the Officer purported to address the degree of their establishment in Canada, the best interests of the then minor child, and country conditions in Israel.

[4] The Applicant now argues that the Officer made unreasonable conclusions.

[5] The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration (the “Respondent”) submits that the decision is reasonable and judicial intervention is unwarranted.

[6] Following the decision in *Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration) v. Vavilov*, [2019] 4 S.C.R. 653 (S.C.C.), the decision of the Officer is reviewable on the standard of reasonableness.

[7] In considering reasonableness, the Court is to ask if the decision under review “bears the hallmarks of reasonableness — justification, transparency and intelligibility — and whether it is justified in relation to the relevant factual and legal constraints that bear on the decision”; see *Vavilov*, *supra* at paragraph 99.

[8] I agree with the submissions of the Applicant that the Officer unreasonably dealt with the country condition evidence by apparently requiring the family to show that they were at greater risk of becoming victims of violence than the general Israeli population.

[9] It is not necessary for me to address the other arguments advanced by the Applicant.

[10] In the result, the application for judicial review will be allowed, the decision will be set aside, and the matter will be remitted to another officer for redetermination. There is no question for certification.

**JUDGMENT IN IMM-880-22**

**THIS COURT'S JUDGMENT is that** the application for judicial review is allowed, the decision of the Officer is set aside, and the matter is remitted to another officer for redetermination. There is no question for certification.

“E. Heneghan”

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Judge

**FEDERAL COURT**  
**SOLICITORS OF RECORD**

**DOCKET:** IMM-880-22

**STYLE OF CAUSE:** ELIYAHU AYOUN v. THE MINISTER OF  
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

**PLACE OF HEARING:** TORONTO, ONTARIO

**DATE OF HEARING:** FEBRUARY 28, 2024

**REASONS AND JUDGMENT:** HENEGHAN J.

**DATED:** MARCH 5, 2024

**APPEARANCES:**

Sandra Dzever FOR THE APPLICANT

Bradley Gotkin FOR THE RESPONDENT

**SOLICITORS OF RECORD:**

Law Office of Ronen Kurzfeld FOR THE APPLICANT  
Toronto, Ontario

Attorney General of Canada FOR THE RESPONDENT  
Toronto, Ontario