Federal Court



Cour fédérale

Date: 20140527

Docket: IMM-1673-13

Citation: 2014 FC 506

Ottawa, Ontario, May 27, 2014

PRESENT: The Honourable Mr. Justice Harrington

BETWEEN:

EUGENIUSZ KOZLOWSKI DAWID GRZESKIEWICZ MALGORZATA KOZLOWSKA

Applicants

and

THE MINISTER OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Respondent

JUDGMENT AND REASONS

[1] Mr. and Mrs. Kozlowski and their nephew Dawid, over whom they have custody, are Polish citizens of Roma origin. They have sought asylum here as they say they fear persecution by skinheads should they be returned to Poland. A member of the Refugee Protection Division [RPD] of the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada dismissed their application. He held they were not to be believed and might not even be who they claim to be. However, he

purportedly left credibility aside and determined that, in any event, adequate state protection was available to them in Poland. This is the judicial review of that decision.

- [2] The Member made a number of errors in his findings of fact, errors on the face of the record. Counsel for the Minister submits that these errors were not determinative and, in any event, the analysis of state protection stands up to judicial scrutiny.
- [3] I disagree. Many of the findings which pertain to credibility arise from confusion in the mind of the Member. He got some things right during the hearing, but said quite the reverse in his decision. He also raised a point in his decision which he had not put to Mr. Kozlowski during the hearing. This smacks of procedural unfairness.
- [4] With respect to state protection, his suspect findings on credibility permeated his analysis. While there may well be adequate state protection in Poland, one would not know it from the Member's analysis as he applied the wrong test.
- [5] Consequently, this application for judicial review shall be granted and the matter shall be referred back to another Member of the RPD for redetermination.

I. Standard of Review

[6] The standard of review on findings of fact is reasonableness. Although assessment of state protection is a mixed finding of fact and law, it is also subject to review on the reasonableness standard. Section 18.1 of the *Federal Courts Act* should be kept in mind.

Subsection 4 provides that this Court may grant relief if satisfied, among other things, that the Tribunal: "...failed to observe a principle of natural justice, procedural fairness" or "...based its decision or order on an erroneous finding of fact...without regard for the material before it."

II. The Facts

- [7] Some care had to be exercised in ascertaining the facts. On marriage, Mr. Kozlowski took the surname of his wife. Consequently, the surname of his two brothers, who figure in this application, Adam and Robert, is different. The transcript of the hearing shows that the Member had got it right, but in his reasons for decision got it wrong. This error had to greatly influence the Member's thinking with respect to credibility.
- [8] Mr. Kozlowski's brothers, Adam and Robert, were twins. Robert is alive. Adam is dead. Adam, not Robert, was the father of Dawid.
- [9] Robert's medical information was produced. The transcript shows that it was produced to show what had happened to a similarly placed individual. The medical reports indicate personal injury, which may have been caused by skinheads. However, the Member thought these reports were produced to show that Robert was dead.
- [10] Dawid's medical report indicates that his father is Piotr. This was one of the factors which led the Member to conclude that he was not satisfied as to the identity of the claimants. However, the applicants were not questioned with respect to the medical report. There may well be an innocent explanation. Perhaps Piotr is a patronym. It is a principle of procedural fairness

that one cannot undermine the credibility of a witness by not questioning him on a document which is in the record. This is consistent with the principle set out more than a century ago by the House of Lords in *Browne v Dunn* (1893) 6 R 67.

- [11] One of the events which caused the family to leave Poland was an attempted rape on Mrs. Kozlowska. The Member referred to her testimony. However, she did not testify at all!
- [12] I cannot segregate the Member's findings of lack of credibility from the errors in his own mind, and so have to hold that the decision on this issue is unreasonable.

III. State Protection

- [13] The Member should have considered Robert's medical reports as possibly supporting the proposition that the applicants would face persecution if returned to Poland because of what happened to a similarly situated individual.
- [14] The Member said that Mrs. Kozlowska should have reported the attempted rape to the police. She did not. However, he did not take into account gender sensitivities.
- [15] While there may well be adequate state protection available to the Kozlowskis should they return to Poland, one would not know it from the Member's analysis. He focused on steps taken by the Polish government to improve the daily life of its Roma citizens. This is most commendable, but it is not the issue before the Court. The issue is state protection and there was no adequate analysis in that record.

JUDGMENT

FOR REASONS GIVEN;

THIS COURT'S JUDGMENT is that:

- 1. The application for judicial review is granted.
- 2. The decision of the Refugee Protection Division [RPD] of the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, dated January 30, 2013, in file numbers TB1-20929, TB1-20930 and TB1-20939, is quashed.
- 3. The matter is referred back to another Member of the RPD for redetermination.
- 4. There is no serious question of general importance to certify.

"Sean Harrington"
Judge

FEDERAL COURT

SOLICITORS OF RECORD

DOCKET: IMM-1673-13

STYLE OF CAUSE: EUGENIUSZ KOZLOWSKI ET AL v MCI

PLACE OF HEARING: TORONTO, ONTARIO

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JUDGMENT AND REASONS HARRINGTON J.

DATED: MAY 27, 2014

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