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Legislation	Scope of Application (Party protected and/or regulated)	Type(s) of Abuse/Neglect	Reporting Requirement	Designated/Investigative Agency	Investigative Duty and Powers	Remedies/Safeguards/Outcome of Investigations	Highlights/Other Features	Limitations
Manitoba <i>The Protection for Persons in Care Act</i> ¹	An adult resident, in-patient or person receiving respite care in a health facility (hospital, personal care home or an institution or organization designated as a health facility by further regulation under the Act) ²	" 'Abuse' means mistreatment, whether physical, sexual, mental, emotional, financial or a combination of any of them, that is reasonably likely to cause death or that causes or is reasonably likely to cause serious physical or psychological harm to a person, or significant loss to the person's property" ³	Mandatory for every individual or service provider who has a reasonable basis to believe that a patient is, or is <i>likely</i> to be, abused. ⁴ There are two exceptions to this mandatory requirement ⁵ : - information that is privileged because of solicitor-client relationship - patient <i>may</i> (but is not obligated to) report abuse against himself or herself The service provider is "a person who provides services to the patient and is employed, or provides	Ministry of Health, Protection for Persons in Care Office	Minister <i>must</i> inquire into a report of abuse and consider whether a more extensive investigation is warranted. ⁷ "If, after inquiry, the minister finds there are reasonable grounds to believe that a patient is or is likely to be abused, he or she shall appoint an investigator to carry out a more extensive investigation." ⁸ The investigator has various rights and powers. ⁹ Minister may decide not to appoint an investigator if the minister considers that the body or person that governs the person's professional status he or she refers the matter to can deal appropriately with the matter. ¹⁰	On receiving the investigator's report, the Minister <i>may</i> give the operator of the health facility <i>any</i> directions the Minister considers necessary to protect the patient from abuse. ¹¹ The operator of the health facility <i>shall</i> comply with the minister's directions and give the minister a written report describing what action has been taken or will be taken to comply. ¹² If the Minister believes that a person has abused a patient or failed to report abuse, the Minister <i>may</i> refer the matter to the body or person that governs the person's professional status. ¹³ If the matter is referred by the minister, the body or person that receives a report shall investigate the matter to determine whether a professional status review or disciplinary proceedings should be commenced against the person; and shall advise the minister of the determination, the reasons for determination, and if applicable, the results of any professional status review or disciplinary proceedings. ¹⁴ An individual who fails to comply with any of the Act's provisions (for ex., by failing to protect patients from abuse, to report abuse, or to comply with minister's directions) is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction and can be fined up to \$2,000; while a corporation can be fined up to \$30,000. ¹⁵	There is an emphasis on protecting the autonomy of personal care home clients. ¹⁶ The Act requires the minister, as soon as practicable after appointing an investigator, notify the patient or a committee appointed under <i>The Mental Health Act</i> to make decisions on his or her behalf, that a report of abuse has been made and that an investigation is to be conducted. ¹⁷ The Act requires the investigator, to the fullest practical extent, to involve the patient and to determine and accommodate the patient's wishes. ¹⁸ The operator of a health facility has a duty to protect patients from abuse	Unlike Saskatchewan's 2002 Draft Bill for <i>The Protection of Persons in Care Act</i> , it is not mandatory to refer a complaint that could constitute a <i>Criminal Code</i> offence to the police.

			services on behalf of a health facility.” ⁶				and to maintain a reasonable level of safety for them. ¹⁹	
Saskatchewan 2002 Draft Bill for <i>The Protection of Persons in Care Act</i> ²⁰	An adult who receives services from an agency ²¹ (hospital; special care home; personal care home; any institution or organization prescribed by regulations as an agency; or a facility as defined in <i>The Health Districts Act</i> , <i>The Regional Health Services Act</i> , <i>The Mental Health Services Act</i> , which provides health services) ²²	“ ‘Abuse’ means: (i) intentionally causing bodily harm; (ii) intentionally causing emotional harm that includes but is not limited to threatening, intimidating, humiliating, harassing, coercing or restricting appropriate social contact; (iii) intentionally administering or prescribing medication for an inappropriate purpose; (iv) non-consensual sexual contact, activity or behaviour; (v) intentionally misappropriating or improperly or illegally converting money or other valuable possessions; or intentionally failing to provide adequate nutrition, adequate medical attention or any other necessity of life without a valid consent refusing medical attention” ²³	Mandatory for every individual or service provider who has reasonable grounds to believe that a client is or <i>has been</i> abused. ²⁴ Same exceptions as above. ²⁵	Report to the appropriate minister, or a police service or a committee, body or person authorized pursuant to another enactment to investigate the abuse. ²⁶ Appropriate minister for special care homes and personal care homes is the Minister of Social Services. ²⁷ Appropriate minister for hospitals and the other agencies is the Minister of Health. ²⁸	On receipt of a report of abuse to the Department of Health, the department <i>must</i> , as soon as possible, refer the matter to the appropriate minister for investigation. ²⁹ Upon receipt of such referral, the appropriate minister <i>must</i> , as soon as possible, appoint a person to investigate the complaint. ³⁰ Various powers conferred upon investigator. ³¹ The investigator must prepare a report to the appropriate minister on the progress of the investigation until the investigation is complete. ³²	If the subject matter of the complaint could constitute a <i>Criminal Code</i> offence, the appropriate minister or the investigator <i>must</i> as soon as possible refer the complaint to the police. ³³ The investigator must prepare a final report to the appropriate minister and may make recommendations including review or alteration of funding for the agency, disciplinary action against an employee or service provider, dismissal or the complaint or any other appropriate recommendation. ³⁴ After reviewing the report, the appropriate minister may approve in whole or in part the recommendations of the investigator; reject the recommendations; order that the investigator undertake a further investigation; take any other appropriate action. ³⁵ The minister’s decision is final and binding. ³⁶ If the appropriate minister has reasonable grounds to believe that a person has failed to report an abuse against a client, and that person is a registered member of a regulated profession, then the appropriate minister shall advise the appropriate governing body of that profession of the failure to comply. ³⁷ Any person who fails to report abuse against a client is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$2,000 and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term of not more than 6 months. ³⁸		The use of “intentional” in defining abuse creates a focus on the abuser’s culpability and not on the harm he/she did on the person abused, or on how the abuser’s action or approach affects the abused person’s mental or physical well-being. Moreover, imposing a requirement of intention in an institutional setting may create an adversarial and defensive approach among people instead of a supportive/educational focus. ³⁹ Unlike Manitoba’s <i>Protection of Persons in Care Act</i> , this draft bill does not seem to be cognizant or to take into consideration the need for autonomy and for respect for the rights of competent adults. ⁴⁰

<p>Saskatchewan</p> <p><i>Victims of Domestic Violence Act</i>⁴¹ (“VDVA”)</p>	<p>“Victim” means a cohabitant who has been subjected to domestic violence by another co-habitant⁴²</p> <p>Co-habitants: Persons who reside or resided together in a family, spousal or intimate relationship; or who are parents.⁴³</p>	<p>“Domestic violence” means (i) any intentional or reckless act or omission that causes bodily harm or damage to property; (ii) any act or threatened act that causes a reasonable fear of bodily harm or damage to property; (iii) forced confinement; or (iv) sexual abuse⁴⁴</p>	<p>Voluntary.</p> <p>An application for an order <i>may</i> be made by the victim; designated persons on behalf of the victim <i>with victim’s consent</i>, or any other person on behalf of the victim with leave of the court or the designated justice of the peace (“JP”).⁴⁵</p> <p>According to section 3 of the <i>VDVA Regulations</i>, designated agents can include police, mobile crisis workers, coordinators of Victims’ Services Units and First Nation community case workers.⁴⁶</p>	<p>Emergency intervention order may be granted by a JP.⁴⁷</p> <p>Victim’s assistance order may be granted by the Court of Queen’s Bench.⁴⁸</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Three principal remedies:</p> <p>The JP or the Court must first establish that domestic violence has occurred to provide remedies 1 and 2 below.</p> <p>(1) An emergency intervention order may be granted by JPs where either the seriousness or urgency of the domestic violence suggests that an order is needed for the immediate protection of the victim, without waiting for the next available sitting of a court.⁴⁹</p> <p>(2) A victim’s assistance order provides more comprehensive relief.⁵⁰</p> <p>(3) Warrants for entry, which authorizes entry to a home where domestic violence is suspected, can be obtained by the police or other designated persons.⁵¹</p>		<p>The definition of domestic violence “does not include the deprivation of food, clothing, medical attention, shelter, transportation, or other necessities of life...and emotional or psychological abuse.”⁵²</p> <p>Protection is limited to victims who are cohabitants. “Both Manitoba and Alberta have repealed the need for co-habitation in the case of family relationships...The...vulnerability of elders to abuse by family members even when they do not reside together suggests that Saskatchewan should also repeal this requirement.”⁵³</p>
<p>Saskatchewan</p> <p><i>The Personal Care Homes Regulations</i>,</p>	<p>“Resident” means an adult, other than a relative of the licensee, who resides in a</p>	<p>“Serious Incident” includes any occurrence at or around the home that affects or may</p>	<p>Mandatory for the licensee to inform the following of any serious incident</p>	<p>The department being presided by the minister</p>	<p>For the purpose of ensuring the well-being of residents of personal care homes or the administration</p>	<p>Licensee also required as soon as reasonably practicable to provide department a written report of the serious incident outlining such things as circumstances leading up to and culminating in the incident; and any actions</p>	<p>Outlines restrictions on use of physical restraints.⁶⁷</p> <p>The <i>Regulations</i></p>	<p>Duty to report serious incident limited to licensee.</p> <p>The minister <i>may</i> but has no duty to make an investigation</p>

<p>1996⁵⁴ and <i>The Personal Care Homes Act</i>⁵⁵</p>	<p>licensed personal care home for the purpose of receiving personal care.⁵⁶</p>	<p>seriously affect the health or safety of residents of the home, including any occurrence, accident or injury that is potentially life threatening; any harm or suspected harm suffered by a resident as a result of unlawful conduct, improper treatment or care, harassment or neglect on the part of any person.⁵⁷</p> <p>The resident has the <i>right and privilege</i> to be free from any actions from the licensee or staff of a punitive nature, including physical punishment, threats of any kind, intimidation, verbal, mental or emotional abuse or confinement⁵⁸. The licensee shall ensure that these rights and privileges are <i>respected</i>.⁵⁹</p>	<p>as soon as possible after the incident: the resident's supporter, member of the resident's family, the resident's personal physician, the department, the regional health authority⁶⁰</p> <p>The resident has the right and privilege to register complaints to the licensee, and, if desired, to the minister.⁶¹</p> <p>The licensee is the person(s) or corporation who applied for the personal care homes licence and received it in their name(s).⁶²</p>	<p>to whom for the time being the administration of the <i>Personal Care Homes Act</i> is assigned.⁶³ Currently, the Saskatchewan Ministry of Health.</p>	<p>of the Act and Regulations, the minister or a person appointed by the minister <i>may</i> make an inspection, investigation or inquiry that the minister or that person considers necessary.⁶⁴</p>	<p>taken by the licensee to solve the problems giving rise to the serious incident; and to prevent recurrences of the serious incident.⁶⁵</p> <p>Every person who contravenes any provision of the regulations is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of, in the case of an individual, not more than \$1,000 and to a further fine of \$200 each day during which the offence continues; \$5,000 and \$1,000 respectively in the case of a corporation.⁶⁶</p>	<p>prevents conflicts of interest. It prohibits acceptance by licensee and its staff from accepting appointments for powers of attorney, proxies, personal and/or property guardian from residents. It prohibits licensee and staff influence on resident's wills, financial affairs and personal assets; and puts restrictions on licensee and staff acceptance of gifts from resident.⁶⁸</p> <p>The department also publishes and provides a <i>Personal Care Homes Licensees' Handbook</i>⁶⁹ which the licensee and staff is expected to have access to and to use to assist them in meeting the licensee's obligations under <i>The Personal Care Homes Act</i> and the <i>Personal Care Homes Regulations</i>.</p>	<p>or inquiry as to serious incidents. No specific duties by minister or department outlined in Act or Regulations.</p>
<p>Saskatchewan <i>The Regional</i></p>	<p>Those who receive health services from</p>	<p>"Critical incident" means an unintended injury or complication</p>	<p>It is mandatory for RHAs and HCOs to report</p>	<p>The department being</p>	<p>The RHA and HCO are both <i>required</i> to investigate the critical</p>	<p>The person appointed to investigate <i>must</i> provide a written report including recommendations to the minister.⁸⁴</p>	<p>The <i>Act</i> addresses "the governance and accountability of the</p>	<p>The <i>Act</i> and <i>Guideline</i> only cover very specific types of incidents which do not address</p>

<p><i>Health Services Act</i>⁷⁰ and <i>Critical Incident Reporting Guideline, 2004</i>⁷¹</p>	<p>Regional Health Authorities (RHA) and Health Care Organizations (HCO), which include operators of approved hospitals and licensed non-for-profit special care homes.⁷²</p>	<p>including, but not limited to, actual or potential loss of life, limb or function, that is caused by an action (or omission/failure) of a staff or broader health care systems or processes rather than by the patient's underlying disease.⁷³</p> <p>It must be an incident related to or arises as a result of health service provided by, or a program operated by an RHA or an HCO.⁷⁴</p> <p>Critical incidents include the following categories of acts or omissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal events such as sexual assault; patient death or serious disability from a physical assault; any sexual or physical assault perpetrated by an employee, member of the medical staff or an individual under contract.⁷⁵ • Care management 	<p>critical incidents.</p> <p>A critical incident must be reported by the RHA to the minister, and by the HCO to the RHA.⁸⁰</p>	<p>presided by the minister to whom for the time being the administration of the <i>Act</i> is assigned.⁸¹ Currently, the Saskatchewan Ministry of Health.</p>	<p>incident and provide a written report about it.⁸²</p> <p>The minister may appoint a person to inquire and report on any matter the minister considers advisable.⁸³</p> <p>The powers of the appointed investigator and limitations on those powers are listed in s.59(2) to (4) of the <i>Act</i>.</p>	<p>The minister <i>may</i> direct to implement any or all recommendations in the report.⁸⁵ The RHA and HCO are required to comply with such directives.⁸⁶</p> <p>The RHA or HCO's funding from the minister may be affected due to its breach of a requirement under the Act and regulations or of a directive by the minister.⁸⁷</p>	<p>[RHAs] and establishes standards for the operation of various programs, including the delivery and monitoring of services in hospitals, home care and long-term facilities." provides guidance to the RHAs and HCOs regarding governance and accountability.⁸⁸</p>	<p>all forms of elder abuse.</p> <p>Both only governs reporting requirement by HCO to RHA and the RHA's reporting requirement to the Ministry of Health. Both don't cover reporting by any other individuals to the HCO, RHA or the minister.</p> <p>For the most part, the definition of "critical incident" restricts reporting and further action to those events with the consequence of patient death or serious disability, and to those acts or omissions by the RHAs and the HCOs, and their processes and employees.</p>
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		<p>events, including patient death or serious disability associated with a medication or fluid error including wrong drug, dose, time, and preparation.⁷⁶</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient protection events, including patient death or serious disability associated with patient disappearance (excluding events involving competent adults).⁷⁷ • Environmental events, including patient death or serious disability associated with the use or lack of restraints or bed rails while being cared for in a facility.⁷⁸ <p>The final item in each category allows for the possibility of adverse health events that fit the definition of "critical incident" description given above, but were not anticipated when the list was created.</p>						
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		Such events are also reportable. ⁷⁹						
Saskatchewan <i>The Housing and Special Care Homes Act</i> ⁸⁹ and <i>The Housing and Special Care Homes Regulations</i> ⁹⁰	Guests of special care homes. ⁹¹ A special care home is defined in the <i>Act</i> as a nursing home or other facility used, whether profit or not, for the purposes of providing supervisory, personal or nursing care for persons who by reason of need, age, infirmity or blindness cannot care for themselves, and (a) are unable to fully care for themselves and who require prolonged care; (b) are not related by blood or marriage to the person conducting or operating the home or facility; and (c) are not members of the management of the home or facility. ⁹²	The <i>Regulations</i> do not directly address abuse or neglect in special care homes. However, it <i>seems</i> that the <i>Regulations</i> require the operator of a special care home provide safe and adequate care. According to the <i>Regulations</i> , the operator of a special care home "shall offer and continue to provide accommodation only to guests for whom he can assure safe and adequate care." ⁹³ Further, "guests shall, at all times, show evidence of adequate care." ⁹⁴ The criteria of such adequate care include such things as: evidence of kind and considerate care; evidence that restraints are used in an emergency only and on the order of a physician; appearance of good personal hygiene;	N/A	The director, who is the employee of the Department of Health who is responsible for the administration of these Regulations. ⁹⁶	N/A	N/A	The <i>Regulations</i> contain provisions regarding: • Staffing requirements, which includes a requirement regarding the appropriate ratio of staff to guests, and regarding the minimum daily time spent by staff with guests. ⁹⁷ • Duties for safe provision of medications. ⁹⁸ • Duties regarding provision of basic food requirements and special diets. ⁹⁹ • Duties to provide guests free access to recreational areas of the home. Guests shall not be required to remain in their rooms unless ordered by their physicians or by a nurse practitioner. ¹⁰⁰ • Accounting procedures. Under	The <i>Act</i> and <i>Regulations</i> do not have any specific provisions regarding the definition, reporting and investigation of abuse or neglect. No actions or remedies against those who breach the provisions of the <i>Act</i> or <i>Regulations</i> are provided.

		evidence of good nutritional practices; evidence of proper positioning of guest for the prevention of contractures and pressure sores. ⁹⁵					<p>the <i>Regulations</i>, cash turned over by a guest to the operator for safekeeping shall be deposited into a banking institution and the account designated as the guests' trust account, a receipt given to the guest or his representative, and proper records maintained of the trust account.¹⁰¹</p> <p>If other valuables are turned over by guests then the operator shall maintain a clear and accurate record of them.¹⁰² Lastly, no operator, member of management, or person employed by the home shall accept from a guest, without permission from the director, an appointment for a power of attorney.¹⁰³</p>	
Canada <i>Criminal Code</i> ¹⁰⁴	Protects everyone who is a victim of a crime, but only persons aged 13 years old and above can be charged under the Code.	Some acts of abuse may also constitute criminal offences under the <i>Criminal Code</i> including, but not limited to the following: • Physical assault,	N/A	The police and the courts.	"The police <i>can</i> investigate reports of abuse." ¹¹³	<p>"The police <i>can</i> charge the abuser with a crime <i>if</i> they get enough evidence. The Crown Prosecutor, who is a government lawyer, decides whether to proceed with the charge, based on the evidence."¹¹⁴</p> <p>"If the accused person pleads guilty or is found guilty at a trial, the court sentences the person.</p>		<p>Only limited to specific acts of abuse that constitute a criminal offence.</p> <p>There are no reporting requirements.</p> <p>Sufficient evidence is required to proceed with a charge.</p>

	<p>including the threat of force, and forced confinement.¹⁰⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "It is sexual assault for anyone, including a spouse, to have sexual contact with an older person without her or his knowledge or consent." ¹⁰⁶ • "It is theft to take a person's possessions or money from her or his account, and to intercept cheques or other documents without her or his knowledge or consent." ¹⁰⁷ • Theft by person holding power of attorney may be considered financial abuse. According to s.331 "Everyone commits theft who, being trusted...with a power of attorney for the sale, mortgage, pledge or other disposition of real or personal property, fraudulently sells, mortgages, pledges or otherwise disposes of the property or any 				<p>The kind of sentence depends on how serious the charge is. Sentences for a criminal offence include...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • absolute or conditional discharge (the person is found guilty but there is no sentence, and no criminal record results) • suspended sentence (the person must follow certain conditions for a specified period of time) • fines or imprisonment"¹¹⁵ 		
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		means doing anything with reckless disregard for another person's life or safety. It also includes not doing something where there is a duty to do it. ¹¹²						
Saskatchewan <i>The Adult Guardianship and Co-decision-making Act</i> ¹¹⁶	By setting out the procedures of a court appointment of a personal or property guardian or co-decision-maker, the <i>Act</i> helps protect individuals whose capacity is impaired to the extent that they are either unable to make or require assistance in making reasonable decisions with respect to certain personal matters listed in section 15 of the <i>Act</i> . ¹¹⁷ A personal guardian or co-decision-maker makes decisions related to day-to-day lifestyle of the adult, including medical care, living arrangement	Abuse is not directly addressed in the <i>Act</i> ; however, the <i>Act</i> could be used if an abused or neglected adult is not capable of protecting himself or herself or his or her financial affairs and property. ¹²⁰ The position of a personal or property guardian or co-decision-maker can be a potential tool for abuse of the adult appointed with such guardian or co-decision-maker.	N/A	Courts	N/A	Pursuant to an application made by the adult; a decision-maker; a person with sufficient interest in the welfare of the adult; or the public guardian and trustee, the court may discharge the decision-maker from office or make any other order it considers appropriate where the court is satisfied that certain circumstances exist, including that the decision-maker acts in an improper manner or in a manner that has endangered or that may endanger the well-being or the estate of the adult. ¹²¹ The <i>Act</i> also contains the following safeguards to help protect the adult from abuse by a guardian or co-decision-maker: The Court, in inquiring into the extent to which the adult is in need of a guardian or co-decision-maker, is required to consider factors such as the suitability of the proposed co-decision-maker or guardian, taking into account factors, such as conviction of a criminal offence, financial situation, relationship with the adult, and the ability to carry out his/her responsibilities. ¹²² The <i>Act</i> sets out that a person who provides personal care or health care services to the adult for remuneration; or a person who is in a position of conflict of interest with the adult's interest cannot be appointed as a guardian or co-decision-maker, unless that person is the	The <i>Act</i> sets out a number of principles governing the <i>Act</i> , including: • that the best interests of the adult be given paramount consideration; ¹³⁴ • that the adult is presumed to have capacity unless the contrary is demonstrated; ¹³⁵ • that the adult receive the most effective but least restrictive and intrusive form of support, assistance or protection, when they are unable to care for themselves or their estates. ¹³⁶ The above principles are reflected in the <i>Act's</i> provisions that require the Court, prior to making an	Does not address abuse directly. No reporting or investigatory requirement regarding abuse. Covers only abuse/neglect perpetrated by guardian or co-decision-maker.

	<p>and clothing.¹¹⁸</p> <p>“Capacity” means the ability “(i) to understand information relevant to making a decision; and (ii) to appreciate the reasonably foreseeable consequences of making or not making a decision”¹¹⁹</p>					<p>most appropriate to appoint.¹²³</p> <p>The property guardian may do anything regarding the adult’s estate except make a will.¹²⁴</p> <p>The court ordered appointment shall specify what matters are to be the subjects of authority of the personal co-decision-maker or personal guardian.¹²⁵</p> <p>The decision-makers are also subject to any limitations or conditions that the court may order.¹²⁶</p> <p>The property guardian or co-decision-maker is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make an inventory of the adult’s estate.¹²⁷ The public guardian and trustee may carry out an investigation to verify the inventory.¹²⁸ • To provide annual accounting¹²⁹ The public guardian and trustee may carry out an investigation to ensure accuracy of accounting.¹³⁰ If no report is provided, the public guardian and trustee may review the Court’s order originally appointing the guardian or co-decision-maker.¹³¹ • To file a bond undertaking to properly act as property co-decision-maker or guardian.¹³² Unless directed by the Court, the bond is required to be an amount equal to or greater than the sworn value of the adult’s estate.¹³³ 	<p>order appointing a guardian or co-decision-maker, to assess the adult’s capacity and the likelihood of change respecting capacity.¹³⁷ The Court is also required to inquire into the extent to which the adult is in need of a guardian or co-decision-maker.¹³⁸</p> <p>These principles are also reflected in the decision-makers’ duties to protect the adult’s civil and human rights, to encourage the adult to be as involved as possible in making decisions, and to limit personal decision-maker’s interference in the life of the adult to the greatest extent possible.¹³⁹</p>	
Saskatchewan	Any adult who has the capacity to	Power of attorney is a tool that the attorney	N/A		N/A	The court <i>may</i> direct the attorney’s authority to be terminated if the court is satisfied on the	An attorney has a duty to exercise his or	Does not address abuse directly.

<p><i>Powers of Attorney Act, 2002</i>¹⁴⁰</p>	<p>understand the nature and effect of an enduring power of attorney may grant an enduring power of attorney (POA).¹⁴¹</p> <p>A POA "may be used to delegate another authority to make decisions and take actions with regard to personal, property and financial affairs."¹⁴²</p> <p>The POA does not apply with respect to health care decisions governed by <i>The Health Care Directives and Substitute Health Care Decision Makers Act</i>.¹⁴³</p>	<p>can potentially abuse when dealing with grantor's personal, property and financial matters.</p>				<p>application of any interested person that an attorney has abused his or her authority under an enduring power of attorney.¹⁴⁴</p> <p>The <i>Act</i> contains the following other safeguards to help protect a grantor from possible abuse by the attorney:</p> <p>No person can act as an attorney who:</p> <p>(1) has been convicted within the last 10 years of a criminal offence relating to assault, sexual assault or other acts of violence, intimidation, criminal harassment, uttering threats, theft, fraud or breach of trust¹⁴⁵ except for certain circumstances¹⁴⁶</p> <p>(2) is an undischarged bankrupt;¹⁴⁷ or</p> <p>(3) provides personal care services or health services to the grantor.¹⁴⁸</p> <p>There are specific witness requirements for an enduring power of attorney to be valid.¹⁴⁹</p> <p>A property attorney may not make or change a will in the name of the grantor.¹⁵⁰</p> <p>If the attorney charges a fee for his/her services then he/she is required to provide an annual accounting to the grantor or if the grantor lacks capacity, to a person the grantor designates, or if none is designated then to the most immediate family member and to the public guardian and trustee.¹⁵¹</p> <p>The attorney is required to provide an accounting upon request from the grantor.¹⁵² A person named by the grantor in the enduring power of attorney, and if no person is named, an adult family member of the grantor or another attorney <i>may</i> request an accounting.¹⁵³ The public guardian and</p>	<p>her authority honestly, in good faith, in the best interest of the grantor and with the care that could reasonably be expected of a person of the attorney's experience and expertise.¹⁵⁵</p> <p>The attorney is required whenever possible to take into consideration the wishes of the grantor in carrying out his or her duties under an enduring power of attorney.¹⁵⁶</p>	<p>No reporting and investigatory requirements regarding abuse.</p> <p>Covers only abuse/neglect perpetrated by the attorney, and as such, the type of abuse it protects against are those involving the attorney's dealings with grantor's personal, property and financial matters.</p>
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						trustee or the court <i>may</i> direct the attorney to provide an accounting as well. ¹⁵⁴		
Saskatchewan <i>The Public Guardian and Trustee Act</i> ¹⁵⁷	"Vulnerable adult", "an individual, 16 years of age or more, who has an illness, impairment, disability or aging process limitation that places the individual <i>at risk</i> of financial abuse." ¹⁵⁸	"Financial abuse" means "the misappropriation of funds, resources or property by fraud, deception or coercion." ¹⁵⁹	Mandatory for financial institutions to immediately report to the public guardian and trustee that it has suspended withdrawal or payment of funds from a person's account based on reasonable grounds that the person is a vulnerable adult being subjected to financial abuse, or is unable to make reasonable judgements affecting his or her estate. ¹⁶⁰	Public Guardian and Trustee	The public guardian and trustee <i>may</i> investigate an allegation that a person the public guardian and trustee has reasonable grounds to believe is a vulnerable adult is being subjected to financial abuse or is unable to make reasonable judgements respecting matters relating to his or her estate and that the estate is likely to suffer serious damage. ¹⁶¹ Specifics of such investigatory powers are outlined in sections 40.7 to 40.9.	A financial institution <i>may</i> "suspend the withdrawal or payment of funds from a person's account for up to five business days where the financial institution has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is a vulnerable adult and: (a) is being subjected to financial abuse by another person, including a person appointed as his or her property decision-maker pursuant to <i>The Adult Guardianship and Co-decision-making Act</i> , or (b) is unable to make reasonable judgments respecting matters relating to his or her estate and that the estate is likely to suffer serious damage or loss." ¹⁶² The Public Guardian and Trustee <i>may</i> also require a financial institution to suspend the withdrawal or payment of funds from a person's account for up to 30 days where the public guardian and trustee has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is a vulnerable adult; and the public guardian and trustee receives an allegation that the person is being subjected to financial abuse by another person; or is unable to make reasonable judgments respecting matters relating to his or her estate and that the estate is likely to suffer serious damage or loss. ¹⁶³	The public guardian and trustee also has the duty to act as the property guardian or co-decision-maker of a dependent adult where the public guardian and trustee has been appointed pursuant to s.29(4) of the <i>Act</i> or <i>The Adult Guardianship and Co-decision-making Act</i> . ¹⁶⁴	The <i>Act</i> only addresses financial abuse and potential abuse to the dependent adult's property. A financial institution only has the power but not the duty to suspend the account of a vulnerable person possibly being subjected to financial abuse. Mandatory reporting requirement only applies to financial institutions. The reporting requirement only applies in cases where the financial institution has suspended an account of a vulnerable person possibly being subjected to financial abuse. Investigation is not mandatory.
Saskatchewan <i>The Health Care Directives and Substitute Health Care Decision Makers Act</i> ¹⁶⁵	The <i>Act</i> allows a person to make a directive, which can either give instructions that deal with the maker's health care decisions or appoint a proxy to	The position of a proxy or of a substitute health care decision-maker ¹⁷⁰ (such as a nearest relative or a treatment provider) can be a potential tool for abuse of the person	N/A		N/A	The <i>Act</i> contains the following safeguards to help protect a person making a directive from possible abuse by the proxy or substitute health care decision makers: An interested person may apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for an order to suspend or terminate appointment of proxy or authority of a nearest relative, and rescind any health care	The <i>Act</i> requires that a proxy and a nearest relative (as a substitute health care decision-maker) act either (a) according to the wishes expressed by the person making the directive prior to	No reporting and investigatory requirements. Covers only abuse/neglect that could be made by a proxy or a substitute decision maker with regards to a health care directive.

	<p>make those decisions, or both.¹⁶⁶</p> <p>“Health care decision” means consent, refusal of consent or withdrawal of consent of treatment.¹⁶⁷</p> <p>The directive takes effect when a person making a directive does not have the capacity to make a health care decision respecting proposed treatment.¹⁶⁸</p> <p>“Capacity” is defined as the ability to “understand information relevant to a health care decision respecting proposed treatment, to appreciate the reasonably foreseeable consequences of making or not making a health</p>	<p>making the directive.</p>				<p>decision made by the proxy or nearest relative.¹⁷¹ If the Court is satisfied that a proxy or nearest relative is not acting in good faith and in accordance with the <i>Act</i>, the Court may order such suspension, termination or rescission.¹⁷² It may also substitute the court’s health care decision for any health care decision made by the proxy.¹⁷³ In the case of a nearest relative, it may also appoint another person as the nearest relative.¹⁷⁴</p> <p>Any person, (a) who, without the consent of a person making a directive, wilfully conceals, cancels, obliterates, damages, alters, falsifies or forges a directive, an amendment or revocation, or (b) who coerces, requires or places undue influence on another person to make a directive is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine, to imprisonment, or both.¹⁷⁵</p> <p>If a person is convicted of the offences set out in the previous paragraph, then that person is not entitled to any of the following: “(a) beneficial devise, bequest or other disposition or appointment of or affecting real or personal property pursuant to the will of the person making the directive; (b) the proceeds of an insurance policy on the life of the person making the directive;” (c) a share of the estate of the person making the directive.¹⁷⁶</p> <p>There are specific signing and witness requirements for a directive to be valid.¹⁷⁷</p> <p>Nothing in the <i>Act</i> authorizes “a decision, in a directive, by a proxy appointed in a directive, by a personal guardian or by a nearest relative, that is prohibited by the <i>Criminal Code</i>, or the use of a directive to consent to</p>	<p>incapacity to make a health care decision, if the proxy has knowledge of the person’s wishes, or (b) according to what he/she believes to be in the <i>best interests</i> of the person making the directive, if the proxy has no knowledge of the person’s wishes.¹⁷⁹</p> <p>If there is no nearest relative, proxy or personal guardian (appointed pursuant to <i>The Adult Guardianship and Co-decision-making Act</i>), then a treatment provider may provide treatment to the extent <i>reasonably necessary and in the best interest of the person</i> if the treatment provider believes the proposed treatment is needed, <i>and</i> another treatment provider agrees in writing with the proposed treatment.¹⁸⁰</p>	
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	care decision respecting a proposed treatment and to communicate a health care decision on a proposed treatment." ¹⁶⁹					active euthanasia or assisted suicide." ¹⁷⁸		
Saskatchewan <i>The Saskatchewan Human Rights Code</i> ¹⁸¹	The <i>Code</i> prohibits discrimination because of age. As of November 2007 ¹⁸² , the <i>Code</i> defines "age" to mean "any age of eighteen years or more." ¹⁸³ It no longer restricts age to "any age eighteen years or more <i>but less than sixty-five years</i> ". ¹⁸⁴ Thus, the <i>Code</i> no longer restricts protection from age discrimination to those persons between 18 and 64.	Abuse in the form of discriminatory practices prohibited in Part 2 of the <i>Code</i> ¹⁸⁵ . Discrimination is prohibited with respect to contracts; education; employment; housing; professional and trade associations; public services (such as restaurants, stores, hotels and government services); publications; purchase of property; occupations; and trade unions. ¹⁸⁶	Voluntary; there is no mandatory reporting requirement. A complaint may be filed by any person or the Commission if that person or the Commission has reasonable grounds for believing that any person has contravened a provision of the <i>Code</i> . ¹⁸⁷	Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission ¹⁸⁸	When a complaint is filed, the Chief Commissioner <i>may</i> dismiss a complaint without merit or defer the complaint. ¹⁸⁹ If the complaint is allowed to proceed, the Chief Commissioner <i>shall</i> do one or more of the following: (1) attempt to resolve by mediation, (2) attempt to negotiate a settlement, (3) investigate the complaint, (4) continue the investigation if the mediation or the negotiation for a settlement is unsuccessful. ¹⁹⁰ The assigned investigator's powers are outlined in s.28.1 of the <i>Code</i> .	If the Commission is unable to achieve a settlement, it may request the Chairperson of the human rights tribunal panel to appoint a member of the panel to conduct a hearing into the complaint. ¹⁹¹ The tribunal's responsibilities include inquiring into complaints. ¹⁹² "Where the human rights tribunal finds that the complaint to which the inquiry relates is substantiated on a balance of probabilities, the human rights tribunal may...order any person who has contravened any provision of [the <i>Code</i>]...to do any act or thing that in the opinion of the human rights tribunal constitutes full compliance with that provision and to rectify any injury caused to any person and to make compensation for that injury." ¹⁹³ Persons who contravenes or fails to comply with an order made under the <i>Code</i> is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to penalties. ¹⁹⁴	No one may retaliate against another person because he or she brought a complaint to the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission or because he or she co-operated in the investigation of a complaint. ¹⁹⁵ The <i>Code</i> also authorizes the Commission to order or approve programs designed to reduce disadvantages to groups of individuals when those disadvantages are based upon a ground of discrimination prohibited by the <i>Code</i> . ¹⁹⁶ These programs are called "equity programs". ¹⁹⁷	<i>Code</i> only regulates abuse that constitutes discrimination as defined in the <i>Code</i> but this does not include all acts of abuse.
<i>Canadian</i>	The <i>Charter</i> will							

<p><i>Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>¹⁹⁸</p>	<p>not be discussed in detail but it is important to mention that the <i>Charter</i> prohibits discrimination on the basis of age and guarantees a person's legal rights and the security of the person.</p> <p>The equality provision in s.15(1) guarantees equality before and under the law and equal protection and benefit of the law without discrimination, including discrimination based on age.</p> <p>Each individual's legal rights are guaranteed in sections 7 to 14 of the <i>Charter</i>. Perhaps, more significant is s.7 which guarantees that "[e]veryone has the right to life, liberty and security of the</p>							
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	person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.”							
Civil Remedies ¹⁹⁹	Civil remedies will not be addressed in full but please note that civil remedies such as civil suit, restraining order and injunction are possible and available remedies for elder abuse.							

Note: Except for titles of and reference to documents, italicization has been added to emphasize certain words. Please pay particular attention to the italicization of “may” and “shall” as the use of “may denotes a power but not a duty, while the use of “shall” denotes a duty.

¹ C.C.S.M., c. P144.

² *Ibid*, s.1.

³ *Ibid*, s.1.

⁴ *Ibid*, s.3(1).

⁵ *Ibid*, s.3(2) and s.4.

⁶ *Ibid*, s.1

⁷ *Ibid*, s.5(1)

⁸ *Ibid*, s.5(2)

⁹ *Ibid*, ss.6(1)-(4)

¹⁰ *Ibid*, s.9(3)

¹¹ *Ibid*, s.8(1)

¹² *Ibid*, s.8(3)

¹³ *Ibid.*, s.9(1)

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, s.9(2)

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, s.12(1).

¹⁶ British Columbia Law Institute Canadian Centre for Elder Law Studies, “Elder Abuse Legislative Review: Saskatchewan” (2005), at 4. [Copy provided by Saskatoon Council on Aging].

¹⁷ *Supra* note 1, s.5(3).

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, s.7(2)

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, s.2.

²⁰ copy provided by the Saskatoon Council on Aging.

²¹ *Ibid.*, s.2(1)(d), definition of client.

²² *Ibid.*, s.2(1)(b), definition of agency.

²³ *Ibid.*, s.2(1)(a).

²⁴ *Ibid.*, s.3(1).

²⁵ *Ibid.*, s.3(3) and s.4.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, s.3(1).

²⁷ *Ibid.*, s.2(1)(c)(ii).

²⁸ *Ibid.*, s.2(1)(c)(i).

²⁹ *Ibid.*, s.7(1).

³⁰ *Ibid.*, s.7(2).

³¹ *Ibid.*, s.8.

³² *Ibid.*, s.9(1).

³³ *Ibid.*, s.9(2).

³⁴ *Ibid.*, s.9(3).

³⁵ *Ibid.*, s.9(4).

³⁶ *Ibid.*, s.9(5).

³⁷ *Ibid.*, s.3(4).

³⁸ *Ibid.* s.3(5).

³⁹ Charmaine Spencer, “Abuse and Neglect of Older Adults in Institutional Settings: A Discussion Paper Building from English Language Resources,” online: National Clearinghouse on Family Violence, <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ncfv-cnivf/familyviolence/archives/html/1oldsetenglish.htm#ExecutiveSummary>.

⁴⁰ British Columbia Law Institute Canadian Centre for Elder Law Studies, “Elder Abuse Legislative Review: Manitoba” (2005), at 5. [copy provided by Saskatoon Council on Aging].

⁴¹ S.S. 1994, c. V-6.02.

⁴² *Ibid.*, s.2(i).

⁴³ *Ibid.*, s.2(a).

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, s.2(d).

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, s.8(1).

⁴⁶ Wanda A. Wieggers & Fiona Douglas, *Civil Domestic Violence Legislation in Saskatchewan: An Assessment of the First Decade* (Regina: Canadian Plains Research Center, 2007) at 35.

⁴⁷ *Supra* note 41, s.3(1).

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, s.7(1).

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, s.3(3) for provisions in an emergency intervention order.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, s.7(1) for provisions in a victim’s assistance order.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, s.11.

⁵² *Supra* note 46, at 31.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, at 22.

⁵⁴ c. P-6.01.

⁵⁵ S.S. 1989-90, c. P-6.01.

⁵⁶ *Supra* note 54 s.2(1)(u).

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, s.13(1)(a) &(d).

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, s.34(1)(j).

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, s.34(2).

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, s.13(2)(a).

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, s.34(1)(c).

⁶² Saskatchewan Regional Health Services, *Personal Care Homes Licensees' Handbook* (2005), s.2., on-line:

<http://www.health.gov.sk.ca/adx/asp/adxGetMedia.aspx?DocID=549,94,88,Documents&MediaID=1515&Filename=personal-care-home-licenceses-handbook.pdf>.

⁶³ *Supra* note 55, s.2(d), definition of minister and s.2(a.2) for definition of department.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, s.11(1)

⁶⁵ *Supra* note 54, s.13(2)(b).

⁶⁶ *Supra* note 55, s.20.

⁶⁷ *Supra* note 54, s.22.1.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, s.8.

⁶⁹ *Supra* note 62.

⁷⁰ S.S. 2002, c. R-8.2.

⁷¹ Published by the Ministry of Health as indicated in s.58(a)(ii) of *The Regional Health Services Act* [copy of the Guideline provided via e-mail by Ms. Ramona Furkert, Senior Consultant, Community Care Branch, SK Ministry of Health]

⁷² *Supra* note 70, s.2(1)(a) for definition of affiliate and s.2(1)(h), for definition of health care organization.

⁷³ *Supra* note 71, definition of “adverse health event” in Part VII.

⁷⁴ *Supra* note 70, s.58(1)(a).

⁷⁵ *Supra* note 71, Part VI(c)-(f).

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, Part IV(a).

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, Part III(b).

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, Part V(e).

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, Introduction.

⁸⁰ *Supra* note 70, s.58(2)(a) and s.58(3)(a).

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, s.2(1)(a) and (c).

⁸² *Ibid.*, s.58(2)(b) and s.58(3)(b).

⁸³ *Ibid.*, s.59(1).

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, s.59(5).

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, s.59(6).

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, s.7(3).

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, s.8(3).

⁸⁸ Per e-mail from Ms. Ramona Furkert, Senior Consultant, Community Care Branch, Ministry of Health to Hiyasmin Matias dated February 14, 2008.

⁸⁹ R.S.S. 1978, c. H-13.

⁹⁰ S. Reg. 34/66.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, s.8.

⁹² *Supra* note 89, s.2(1)(d).

⁹³ *Supra* note 90, s.6(a).

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, s.6(b).

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, s.1(6) and s.1(5).

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, s.4.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, s.8.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, s.11.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, s.10(b).

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, s.3(c)(i).

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, s.3(c)(ii).

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, s.3(d).

¹⁰⁴ R.S., 1985, c. C-46.

¹⁰⁵ Public Legal Education of Saskatchewan, “Abuse of Older Adults: Information about Preventing and Dealing with Elder Abuse.” Saskatoon: Public Legal Education Association of Saskatchewan, Inc. (2006), at 2.

¹⁰⁶ *Supra* note 39.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ This addition to the chart was made with the guidance and input of Professor Doug Surtees of the University of Saskatchewan College of Law. Section 331 from the *Criminal Code of Canada*, R.S., c. C-34, s.291.

¹⁰⁹ *Supra* note 39.

¹¹⁰ *Supra* note 105, at 2.

¹¹¹ *Supra* note 39.

¹¹² *Supra* note 105, at 2.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, at 9.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, at 10.

¹¹⁶ S.S. 2000, c. A-5.3.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 14(1)(b) and s.40(1)(b) – procedure for personal or property guardian, s.14(1)(a) and s.40(1)(a) - procedure for personal or property co-decision-maker.

¹¹⁸ *Supra* note 16, at 3.

¹¹⁹ *Supra* note 115, s.2(c).

¹²⁰ *Supra* note 16.

¹²¹ *Supra* Note 115, ss.66 and 67.

¹²² *Ibid.*, s.13(e) and s.39(e).

¹²³ *Ibid.*, ss.21 and 46.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*, s.43.

¹²⁵ *Ibid.*, s.15.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*, s.47.

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, s.53(1)(a).

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, s.53(2).

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, s.52(1).

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, s.52(2).

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, s.52(3).

¹³² *Ibid.*, s.55(1).

¹³³ *Ibid.*, s.55(2).

¹³⁴ *Ibid.*, s.3(a).

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, s.3(b).

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, s.3(d).

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*, ss.12 and 38.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.*, ss. 13 and 39.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*, ss. 25 and 50.

¹⁴⁰ S.S. 2002, c. P-20.3., as am. by S.S. 2004, c.21.

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*, s.4.

¹⁴² *Supra* note 16, at 4.

¹⁴³ *Supra* note 139, s.2.1.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, s.19(2).

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, s.6(1)(a)(iii).

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, s.6(2).

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, s.6(1)(a)(ii).

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, s.6(1)(b).

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, s.12(1).

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.* s.16(2).

¹⁵¹ *Ibid.*, s.17.

¹⁵² *Ibid.*, s.18(1).

¹⁵³ *Ibid.*, s.18(2).

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, s.18(3)-(6).

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, s.15(1).

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, s.15(2).

¹⁵⁷ S.S. 1983 c.P-36.3.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, s.40.5(1)(c).

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, s.40.5(1)(a).

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, s.40.5(3).

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*, s.40.7(1).

¹⁶² *Ibid.*, s.40.5(2).

¹⁶³ *Ibid.*, s.40.6(1).

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, s.29.

¹⁶⁵ S.S. 1997, c. H-0.001.

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, s.2(1)(c).

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, s.2(1)(d).

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, s.4(1).

¹⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, s.2(1)(b).

¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, s.16.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, s.20(1) and (2)(a).

¹⁷² *Ibid.*, s.20(2)(a).

¹⁷³ *Ibid.*, s.20(2)(b).

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, s.20(2)(c).

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, s.24(1)&(2).

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, s.24(3).

¹⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, s.6.

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, s.2(2).

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, s.12 for definition of proxy and s.16(3) for definition of nearest relative.

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, s.16(4).

¹⁸¹ S.S. 1979, c. S-24.1.

¹⁸² Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission, “2006-2007 Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission Annual Report”, at 3, on-line: Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission <http://www.justice.gov.sk.ca/Default.aspx?DN=9b05558c-5652-4d82-b770-05fdefd0f98f>.

¹⁸³ *Supra* note 164, s.2(1)(a).

¹⁸⁴ *Supra* note 181, at 3.

¹⁸⁵ *Supra* note 164, Part II, ss.9-19.

¹⁸⁶ Government of Saskatchewan, Ministry of Justice and Attorney General, “List of Summaries, Consolidations and Regulations: The Saskatchewan Human Rights Code”, on-line: <http://www.justice.gov.sk.ca/Default.aspx?DN=9b05558c-5652-4d82-b770-05fdefd0f98f>.

¹⁸⁷ *Supra* note 164, ss.27(1) and (3).

¹⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, s.26.

¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, s.27.1(2).

¹⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, s.28(1).

¹⁹¹ *Supra* note 185.

¹⁹² *Supra* note 164, s.29.3(a).

¹⁹³ *Ibid.*, s.31.3.

¹⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, s.35(1).

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, s.45.

¹⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, s.47(1).

¹⁹⁷ *Supra*, note 185.

¹⁹⁸ Enacted as Schedule B to the *Canada Act 1982 (U.K.) 1982*, c.11, which came into force on April 17, 1982. This section of the chart has been added with guidance and input from Professor Doug Surtees of the University of Saskatchewan, College of Law.

¹⁹⁹ This section of the chart has been added with guidance and input from Professor Doug Surtees of the University of Saskatchewan, College of Law.

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