



# Family Violence & Family Law Brief

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Family Violence and Family Law:  
Ethical Obligations of Family Law  
Practitioners

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This Brief was prepared by Daphnée B. Ménard, Katja Smedslund, Dominique Bernier and Geneviève Lessard for the RAIV (Recherches appliquées, interdisciplinaires sur les violences intimes, familiales et structurelles) in partnership with Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) on behalf of the Alliance of Canadian Research Centres on Gender-Based Violence.

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# Family Violence and Family Law: Ethical Obligations of Family Law Practitioners

A number of Canadian jurisdictions recently amended their family law statutes to include a definition of domestic or family violence (we will primarily use the term “family violence” hereafter “FV”). Canada’s *Divorce Act* and British Columbia’s *Family Law Act* are two examples. The *Divorce Act* was amended to introduce measures to assist the courts in addressing FV. Henceforth, courts are required to consider any family violence and its impacts when deciding the best interests of the child (s. 16(3)(j)).

While these new provisions are crucial to helping FV victims, the *Divorce Act* does not clearly stipulate that lawyers must be trained in FV or that they must systematically screen for FV when taking on a new case. This raises the following questions: Are legal practitioners capable of identifying situations in which these provisions could be applied? Do they have the qualifications and training needed to handle FV cases?

FV is an important factor in family law cases. When FV is present, legal expertise in the matter is fundamental to identifying all of the family law issues that need to be addressed, the support services a client might need and the means of promoting the safety of the client and her children throughout the judicial process.

Note that separation is one of the two risk factors associated with intrafamilial homicide that have been the most clearly established in the scientific literature, the other being a history of FV (Coroner, 2020). In the context of separation, women are more likely to be the victim of domestic homicide or serious injury. According to the report on FV-related deaths released by the Quebec coroner’s office, eight of the ten incidents reviewed involved a separation or divorce. More specifically, four of the incidents involved a dispute regarding child custody or visitation rights (Coroner, 2020). During a separation or divorce, the partners are likely to deal with family law advocates, notaries, mediators and judges in order to resolve any potential conflict, particularly with regard to parenting time. Consequently, legal practitioners are key players and their ability to recognize potential FV situations and the associated risk factors is of major importance for improving the safety net for FV victims and preventing FV-related deaths. Moreover, one of the recommendations in the Domestic Violence Death Review Committee’s report consists in raising awareness among family law practitioners and providing them with training in FV. The committee also recommended educating and training law students in FV, placing emphasis on the roles family law practitioners can play in detecting and preventing FV (Coroner, 2020).

This brief discusses the rules of conduct for legal practitioners involved in FV cases. The first part sets out the ethical obligations of lawyers, notaries, family mediators and judges in Quebec. The second part examines current practices of family law judges and lawyers as well as issues surrounding errors of law and ethical misconduct. The last part looks at the best practices for handling FV cases.

## Part I – Ethical Obligations of Lawyers, Notaries, Family Mediators and Judges in Quebec: Competence, Training and Screening for FV

Part I provides an overview of the ethical obligations of the primary professionals involved in the justice system with respect to competence, training and screening for FV.

## a. Lawyers

The *Code of Professional Conduct of Lawyers* stipulates that lawyers must act at all times in the best interests of their client(s) (s. 23). In addition, they owe the client duties of competence (s. 20) and must provide quality services (s. 22). Lawyers must engage in their professional activities with competence and, to that end, must develop their knowledge and skills and keep them up to date (s. 21). For that purpose, lawyers have a duty of continuing professional development: they are required to complete at least 30 hours of approved training during each 2-year reference period, including 3 hours from a list of activities that address ethics, professional conduct or professional practice.

More specifically, before accepting or pursuing a mandate, a lawyer must bear in mind any limits to their skills in light of the area of law involved or the nature of the professional activities required, the time available for carrying out the mandate and the possibility of collaborating with another person. If the lawyer believes such limits will jeopardize the quality of their services or the proper protection of the client's interests, they must so notify the client and advise the client about the conditions for the performance of the mandate so the client can make an informed decision. A lawyer who, with the consent of the client, undertakes or pursues a mandate notwithstanding the limits identified must take reasonable means to obtain the necessary assistance for its performance (s. 29). A lawyer must cease to act for a client if the lawyer determines that they do not have the competence required to continue to perform the mandate (s. 49).

In Quebec, family law lawyers are under no professional obligation to either receive FV training or systematically screen their clients for FV.

However, the recent report by the Expert Committee on Support for Victims of Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence recommended creating a bank of sexual assault and FV lawyers in private practice who should receive relevant and lifelong training in such matters (Desrosiers and Corte, 2020). This led to the recent creation of a [bank](#) of Quebec lawyers specialized in sexual and family violence. Anyone who wants to be represented by a lawyer, especially a family lawyer in private practice, trained in and aware of the realities of victims and survivors and prepared to inform, advise, assist or represent them can access the bank. The legal practitioners registered in the bank have received free, general [training](#) in FV, funded by the *Ministère de la Justice du Québec* and available to legal practitioners and other professionals interested in developing know-how and strategies for better intake and support of victims in legal proceedings.

## b. Notaries

In Quebec, notaries can also help separating couples navigate various steps, from support payments and child custody to the separation agreement. Under certain conditions, a notary can also represent the partners in court.

The *Code of ethics of notaries* requires every notary to consistently strive to maintain up-to-date knowledge of their profession. A notary must always remain informed of developments in the areas in which they practise and must maintain their skills in these areas (s. 5). However, like lawyers, notaries have no specific ethical obligation to obtain training in FV or to screen their clients for FV.

## c. Family mediators

In Quebec, family mediators include lawyers, notaries, social workers, couple therapists, psychologists, psychoeducators and guidance counsellors. All of them are required to comply with their respective code of professional conduct and best practices.

Since the codes of professional conduct of the different groups involved do not necessarily include specific rules concerning family mediation practice, the *Comité des organismes accréditeurs en médiation familiale* (COAMF) deemed it necessary to establish common standards of practice to ensure high standards of practice as well as harmonization in the quality of family mediation practices in Quebec. They can be found in the guide entitled [Standards of Practice in Family Mediation](#). Note that these standards do not have the force of law; rather, they constitute a type of self-regulation specific to this field.

What is particularly interesting about the guide is that it includes an entire section on domestic violence (DV, Section 5) and the duties and obligations of family mediators in a situation of DV. Ensuring the psychological and physical well-being of their clients represents the guiding principle of the family mediator's approach in a DV context (5.2.1). In addition, it is the duty of all mediators to act competently while taking into account the particular issues within the context of DV (5.2.2):

In the context of domestic violence, the mediator's competency includes the ability to identify the problem and the appropriate intervention. The mediator may also suspend or terminate the mediation process if there is persistent domestic violence and the abuser or the abused person is unable to negotiate respectfully face to face.

As specifically regards screening, the guide provides that:

5.3.1 The family mediator needs to understand two appropriate tools/techniques for recognizing domestic violence and distinguishing it from strategies couples use in fighting.

5.3.2 In each new family mediation, the family mediator must use the means that he deems pertinent to differentiate the type of dynamic to which he is confronted. That is; circumstantial conflict, the dynamics of high level conflict and finally domestic violence.

5.3.3 This evaluation is made continuously throughout the family mediation process.

Furthermore, the *Regulation respecting family mediation*, which sets out the conditions for certification, supervision and the fees payable by the government for family mediation services, requires that family mediators be certified, which involves taking a basic training course in family mediation that includes at least 6 hours to promote awareness regarding domestic violence, particularly spousal abuse (s. 2(4)).

Quebec's *Code of Civil Procedure* stipulates that individuals who provide a certificate confirming that they have gone to a victims assistance organization recognized by the Minister of Justice for help as a person who is a victim of FV are exempted from participating in a mandatory mediation information session (s. 417).

## d. Judges

Under the *Judicial code of ethics* and the *Code of ethics for municipal judges of Québec*, a judge has a duty to foster his professional competence (s. 3) and should be, and be seen to be, impartial and objective (s. 5). The judge should also uphold the integrity and defend the independence of the judiciary, in the best interest of justice and society (s. 10).

A recent statutory amendment introduced the requirement for judges to take a professional development program on the realities relating to sexual and domestic violence (s. 257, *Courts of Justice Act*). On November 26, 2021, the National Assembly of Québec passed Bill 92, [\*An Act to create a court specialized in sexual violence and domestic violence\*](#). The Act provides that any person who is a candidate for the office of judge (municipal, court of justice or justice of the peace), must undertake to complete, if appointed, the professional development program on the realities relating to sexual violence and domestic violence established by the *Conseil de la magistrature*. Although the newly established Division Specialized in Sexual Violence and Domestic Violence is part of the Criminal and Penal Division of the Court of Québec, the requirement to complete the professional development program applies to any person who is a candidate for the office of judge and not solely to Criminal and Penal Division and/or Specialized Division judges. Note that the Act provides for continuing education on the realities relating to sexual violence and domestic violence for persons who may intervene within the specialized court, in particular defence attorneys, prosecutors, clerks, investigators, police officers, court personnel, interpreters and psychosocial workers. Unfortunately, since this concerns only individuals who may intervene within the specialized division of the Criminal and Penal Division, the new Act does not apply to lawyers and other family law practitioners.

Given the increase in the number of litigants acting alone before the courts, especially family courts (Bernheim et al, 2021), equipping judges with the skills and training to handle FV cases is all the more important considering that a judge is one of the only people in a position to detect FV, even if the judge is not officially required to systematically screen for FV in every litigant whose case they hear. However, in the context of family-related litigation, the court may, at any time, stay the proceeding or adjourn the trial to enable the parties to enter into or continue mediation. Before making such a decision, the court considers such factors as whether there is an equal balance of power between the parties and whether there have been incidents of FV (art. 420 C.C.P).

In sum, lawyers and notaries have only general duties of competence and training, whereas judges are henceforth required to complete training relating to sexual violence and FV. Family mediators are already required to take a training course in the realities of FV in order to be certified and, even if they are just guidelines, the *Standards of Practice in Family Mediation* are still the most concrete and specific standards for detecting FV and steering an FV case.

## Part II – Current Training and Screening Practices

Part II presents some Canadian statistics relating to the current practices of family lawyers and family court judges in FV matters. This will allow us to look at errors in law and ethical misconduct, primarily in relation to popular mythology and stereotypes about FV and victims of FV.

## a. Studies on current practices in Canada: insufficient education and screening

In 2016, a national survey of family law lawyers and judges (Bertrand et al, 2016) was conducted to gain a better understanding of the practice of family law in Canada. According to the survey findings:

- Over two-thirds of lawyers (69.0%) said that they *often* or *almost always* screen for FV, compared to almost one-half (46.9%) of judges.
- Over one-half of lawyers (53.1%) said that they *never* use a standardized measure or instrument to screen for family violence, and another 25.5% said that they *rarely* do so.
- On average, lawyers reported that family violence is an issue in 21.7% of their cases and judges said that it is an issue in 25.3% of their cases.
- The most common responses for how the courts addressed family violence *often* or *almost always* were by
  - making a civil order restraining harassment or regulating contact between the parents (lawyers = 54.7%; judges = 71.0%),
  - denying custody to the abusive parent (lawyers = 38.7% judges = 50.0%), and
  - ordering access supervision (lawyers = 36.2%; judges = 54.6%).

A recent report deals specifically with how FV is addressed in the family law system in British Columbia (Hrymak and Hawkins, 2021). Part of the research project consisted in surveying family law lawyers to understand their experiences with using the *Family Law Act*, particularly the extent to which the inclusion of a specific consideration of FV impacted their practice. The survey asked family law lawyers whether they had received any family violence education and, of the 18 respondents, 8 indicated no.

The findings indicate a lack of FV education for family law lawyers and judges as well as systematic screening for FV using a standard tool. But beyond skills needed to identify FV, the study also found that family law lawyers lack the skills to properly assist victims of FV in navigating the family court system. In fact, focus groups and interviews with women who had experienced FV and accessed the family court system were also conducted. Among other things, they were asked about their experiences with their lawyer:

Many women recounted positive experiences they had working with their lawyers. Positive experiences included: feeling like they could communicate with their lawyer, the lawyer displaying compassion and a willingness to help, and feeling that their lawyer was “on their side.” Unfortunately, many more women spoke of negative experiences they had with their lawyers. Negative experiences that were recounted most frequently were: feeling rushed by their lawyer; not being taken seriously; and that their lawyer was not a safe person to disclose to because the lawyer did not understand their experiences. (our emphasis)

The report also underscores the importance of educating actors within the family law system, particularly so as to deconstruct myths and biases about women who have experienced FV. The report’s authors point out that women’s experiences of violence are often discredited by the legal system owing to prevailing myths and stereotypes. Ultimately, this puts women at greater risk of future violence. The report (Hrymak and Hawkins, 2021, pp. 46-47) denounces the following myths and stereotypes: *women exaggerate violence against them; women don’t want dads to see their kids because they are vindictive; if women are experiencing violence, they will report it to police and the police will respond appropriately; and women are just trying to get more money and property from their ex-partner.*

In a legal context, reasoning based on the above myths and stereotypes is faulty reasoning. We submit that such reasoning should constitute ethical misconduct.

## b. Myths and stereotypes associated with FV victims: error in law and possible ethical misconduct

A recent decision by the Court of Appeal of Quebec ([J.L. c. R., 2021 QCCA 1509](#)) addressing criminal harassment in an FV case referred to the rule against stereotypical inferences based on an analysis of Canadian case law in the matter. The Court of Appeal found that the trial judge erred in law by relying on conjectural reasoning and stereotypes about how FV victims are expected to act, which materially affected the analysis of evidence and the acquittals:

[Translation]

[81] The judge found that the majority of the acts committed against F... A... took place before she moved in with the appellant. Therefore, she could not have felt harassed, because she moved in with him knowing that he was controlling and manipulative and, what is more, she didn't close the door on getting back together after they separated. He concluded that the plaintiff was not afraid of the appellant because she sent him text messages and, in addition, she allowed access to her location at any time "to avoid another fight, anger."<sup>47</sup> The appellant "didn't deny that he was the one who installed the geolocation app on the cell phone."<sup>48</sup>

[82] The prosecution argued that such reasoning relied on stereotypes, the idea that an "expected" or a "normal" victim should have refused, protested or shown fear.

[83] In my opinion, the prosecution was right. The judge used stereotypes that follow the same logic as those the Supreme Court warns against using in domestic violence cases, particularly the stereotype that a complainant "was not as badly beaten as she claims or she would have left the man long ago."<sup>49</sup> As the report cited by the Manitoba Court of Appeal states: "[t]he behaviour of a victim may confuse or mislead someone who does not appreciate the dynamics of an abusive relationship. Victims frequently return to an abusive relationship [...]"<sup>5</sup> (our emphasis)

In the above ruling, the myths and stereotypes employed by the trial judge in respect of how an "expected victim" of FV should behave, that is, leave her violent partner quickly and easily and have no more contact with him, caused him to commit an error in law in his ruling. Consequently, the Court ordered that a new trial be held. The underlined passage refers to the ruling in *R. v. Lavallee*, which, based on expert testimony on FV, stated that a woman who claims to be the victim of FV faces the prospect of being condemned by "popular mythology about domestic violence": "Either she was not as badly beaten as she claims or she would have left the man long ago." (pp 872-873).

Does a judge who makes stereotypical inferences perpetuating the myth of the "expected victim" of FV also commit a breach of judicial ethics? Note that the applicable criterion in this regard is related to the confidence of a reasonably informed person appearing before the court, and of the general public, in the judge's honesty, integrity and impartiality ([Therrien \(Re\), \[2001\] 2 SCR 3, 2001 SCC 35](#)).



In an article about judicial ethics towards victims of *sexual* violence, Lessard (2017) argues that judges commit a breach of judicial ethics when they make a remark or statement that (1) is likely to maintain the myth of the good victim, (2) participates in one of the four related stereotypes condemned in law (in sexual assault cases), and (3) is not justified by its relevance and necessity for legal reasoning. Such remarks or statements are likely to undermine the appearance of judicial impartiality and thus shake public confidence in the judicial institution itself.

The same argument could be made with respect to FV victims and the stereotype that a woman who continues to maintain a relationship with her aggressor is not really a victim of FV. Canadian law views such stereotypical lines of reasoning as constituting an error in law. (In addition to *R. v. Lavallee* and the reasoning set out in *J.L. c. R.*, see, in particular, *R. v. Thompson*, 2019 BCCA 1; *R. v. Brame*, 2004 YKCA 13; Sowter and Koshan, 2021). To our knowledge, this has never been the object of a legal ruling in matters of judicial ethics. Furthermore, it appears to be the only FV myth condemned in Canadian law and is more likely to be the basis of legal reasoning in criminal cases than in family law cases. The above-mentioned myths and stereotypes raised by Hrymak and Hawkins (2021) have still not been denounced. However, it is crucial that the myths and stereotypes associated with FV be deconstructed and condemned in the family law system, as it is vital to maintaining public confidence in the justice system's ability to rule on and resolve family disputes without relying on myths and stereotypes about FV, which tarnish the judge's objectivity and reasoning.

Moreover, the Canadian Judicial Council's [Professional Development Policies and Guidelines](#) state:

Professional development includes both education and training as important facets of learning. The purpose of education is to gain or develop knowledge; the purpose of training is to gain or develop a specific skill.

Professional development also includes awareness of the social context within which judges perform their role. Judges must ensure that personal or societal biases, myths and stereotypes do not influence judicial decision-making. This requires awareness and knowledge of the realities of individuals who appear in court, including an understanding of circumstances related to gender, race, ethnicity, religion, culture, sexual orientation, differing mental or physical abilities, age, socio-economic background, children and family violence. At all times, professional development must be judge led and delivered in a manner that ensures the fair and equal delivery of justice to preserve the impartiality of the court. (our emphasis)

What is more, the Canadian Judicial Council's Ethical [Principles of Judges](#) stresses that judges must not be influenced by attitudes based on stereotype, myth or prejudice. They must make meaningful efforts to recognize and dissociate themselves from such attitudes. Note, however, that this is the ideal to be sought by judges, not a requirement.

The same question arises with respect to a lawyer who, when cross-examining a witness or presenting a case, for example, makes an argument based on myths and stereotypes of the "normal" behaviour of an FV victim. Could this constitute ethical misconduct? Understanding what constitutes ethical conduct by a lawyer requires consideration of the laws and professional rules governing their behaviour, in addition to the law of evidence and procedural rules (Sowter, 2022). Ethical misconduct must also be serious enough to tarnish the professional integrity or probity of the person who commits it (*Gruszczynski c. Avocats (Ordre professionnel des)*, 2016 QCTP 143).

If such reasoning is to be avoided by judges in order to prevent an error in law or ethical misconduct, then it should also be avoided by lawyers in the service of justice. Indeed, a lawyer is a servant of justice and must support the authority of the courts. Lawyers must not act in a manner that is detrimental to the administration of justice. They must foster a relationship of trust between the public and the administration of justice (s. 111, *Code of Professional Conduct of Lawyers*). To our knowledge, there has never been a disciplinary ruling against a lawyer, which only encourages such myths and stereotypes.

In the case of both judges and lawyers, further research is needed to determine what might constitute ethical misconduct and the myths and stereotypes associated with FV, from the perspective of skills and handling of cases as well as possible arguments in support of a legal reasoning. These are important issues that need to be addressed.

## **Part III – Best Practices in FV Cases**

Until more legislative reforms have been made to more effectively address FV within the justice system – such as mandatory training in FV for family lawyers – we encourage legal practitioners to be proactive and educate themselves about this important social issue. Fortunately, there are more and more resources available to legal practitioners who want to improve their practices in family law cases involving FV. Below is a brief overview of a few good practices and strategies for improving intake and assistance for FV victims. Obviously, some of the practices discussed here need to be tailored to each situation.

### **a. Educating oneself about FV, deconstructing prejudices, believing victims of FV and developing know-how**

The media kit prepared by the *Institut national de santé publique du Québec* (INSPQ) is a good starting point for anyone who is not particularly familiar with FV. It addresses the myths and prejudices about FV that need to be deconstructed. Moreover, as Sowter (2022) points out, no change in the law is required for lawyers to believe women when they say they have been abused.

If a client has experienced FV, lawyers need to understand that the judicial process can be a definite source of secondary victimization, fear over being in contact with the abuser – particularly in court –, a legitimate desire to want to protect her children from the abuser, etc., all of which demands listening openly, empathy and interpersonal skills, which it is certainly possible to develop.

Although limited to the context of examination, the *Barreau du Québec* has just published best practice guidelines for the examination and cross-examination of victims of sexual assault and family violence ([\*Guide des meilleures pratiques en matière d'interrogatoires et de contre-interrogatoires en ce qui concerne les victimes d'agression sexuelle et de violence conjugale\*](#)), which set out the best practices in relation to lawyers' know-how, skills and attitude as well as the myths and stereotypes and the impact of trauma.

### **b. Screening for FV in every case**

Clients may not immediately disclose the violence they have experienced. Some women do not disclose family violence to their lawyer, with some of the reasons being that they are scared, they fear the consequences, or they feel too much shame (Suleman, Hrymak and Hawkins, 2021). Consequently, it is recommended that screening be conducted for all new clients using a standard two-step approach. A short

tool should be used initially to quickly identify FV red flags, followed by a longer tool to be used with clients if red flags have emerged during the initial screening or if the client has self-disclosed the presence of FV. Screening should be administered in person, in a confidential and safe setting (Cross et al., 2018).

Although this step should not be conducted during the first meeting, screening should be seen as an ongoing process, because a client's situation and level of risk and safety may change over the course of the file (Suleman, Hrymak and Hawkins, 2021).

Numerous FV screening tools exist. Appendix B of the research report entitled *What You Don't Know Can Hurt You: The importance of family violence screening tools for family law practitioners* (Cross et al., 2018) presents recommended screening tool questions. The best practice is for practitioners to receive training on the specific screening tool.

A final good practice is to verify the minute book as well as the existence of other civil, criminal or youth court proceedings (Coroner, 2020).

### c. If FV is detected, assess the risk of danger and plan for victim safety

Once FV has been detected, the risk of danger can be assessed using other tools. Remember, the breakup of a relationship (separation or divorce) is one of the two risk factors that have been the most clearly established in the scientific literature, the other being a history of FV (Coroner, 2020). In the context of separation, women are more likely to be the victim of domestic homicide or serious injury.

Depending on the danger risk, various legal tools can be used to keep the family safe. Of course, a protection order (art. 509 C.C.P) and sureties to keep the peace (810 Cr.C.) can be requested.

As regards parenting time, although shared parenting is often given priority in family law cases, sometimes the ability of an abusive parent to be a good parent needs to be questioned, in the best interests of the child. Supervision of access rights ([supervised custody exchanges or supervised visits](#)) may be called for in order to ensure a safe and neutral setting for the child and/or a parent.

If a client feels she is in serious danger, the alarm system installation protocol ([Protocole ISA](#)) can be considered. The goal is to enhance the physical safety and feeling of security by giving victims of FV free access to an alarm system. However, the service is available only in certain regions of Quebec and depends on whether victims meet the eligibility requirements.

Lastly, note that many professionals and civil servants, including lawyers and notaries, are allowed to violate professional secrecy or communicate confidential information in order to prevent an act of violence, including a suicide, where there is an imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to a person or group of persons (s. 65(6), *Code of Professional Conduct of Lawyers*).

### d. Seeking services from specialized agencies or organizations

Obviously, as legal practitioners, lawyers and judges can act only in legal matters and in keeping with their professional competence. However, they can always refer clients, be it the victim or the abuser, to agencies or organizations specializing in FV (Coroner, 2020). Furthermore, legal practitioners can also refer to these

specialized resources if they are in need of more information or ways to help their client navigate a given situation. In Québec, for example, the following resources are available:

- [SOS Violence conjugale](#), a crisis line that provides psychological support, immediate intervention and referral to women's shelters
- [CAVACs](#), crime victims assistance centres located in all regions of Quebec that provide access to professional services in various areas
- The [Regroupement des maisons pour femmes victimes de VC](#) and the [Fédération des maisons d'hébergement pour femmes](#), for women's shelters
- [À cœur d'homme](#), an organization that offers services and follow-up to help violent male partners and fathers take responsibility and change their behaviour

Each region also has specific resources and organizations. A network can be created with resource people within each organization in order to build a stronger bridge between the resources and their clientele. In addition, numerous publications exist to deepen and gain a better understanding of FV issues and improve practices. For example:

- [HelpTool Kit](#)
- [A Lawyer's Guide to Keeping Women and Children Safe in BC's Family Law System](#)
- [Best Practices for Representing Clients in Family Violence Cases](#)
- [Advice For The Family Law Practitioner Representing A Woman Leaving An Abusive Relationship \(p 160\)](#)

It is vital that all legal practitioners receive FV training. Moreover, the *Ministère de la Justice du Québec* funds free [training](#) in family violence post-separation for legal practitioners and other professionals interested in acquiring knowledge and developing strategies to improve intake and assistance for victims navigating the justice system.

## Conclusion

The recent legislative reforms aimed at giving better consideration to FV in family law cases were necessary. Such reforms must be implemented by all Canadian provinces, including Quebec, that do not yet have the legal provisions to ensure consideration of FV in family dispute resolution. In addition, for effective implementation of the new provisions, it is of utmost importance that everyone working within the justice system receive more training so that they can effectively screen for and recognize FV, deploy a safety net around victims and prevent secondary victimization. Indeed, as previously mentioned, family lawyers in Quebec are not required to receive FV training nor to systematically screen every client for FV. But they should. Training and awareness about FV, an important social problem, also prevent both ethical misconduct and legal reasoning that is based on FV myths and prejudices and constitutes errors in law, two crucial factors in restoring public trust in the justice system, especially for survivors of sexual and family violence. More and more documents designed to equip people involved in FV cases are being developed and made available to legal practitioners, free of charge, to help them improve their practices. The first step still consists in believing women who say they experience FV and not discounting or ignoring their experience or their concerns.

To learn more about the *Supporting the Health and Well-Being of Survivors of Family Violence in Family Law Proceedings* project, go to: <https://alliancevaw.ca> or our partnered research centres:

#### The Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children



Centre for Research & Education on  
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<http://www.learningtoendabuse.ca>

Dr. Peter Jaffe

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Dr. Catherine Holtmann

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Professor's website

#### Recherches Appliquées et Interdisciplinaires sur les Violences intimes, familiales et structurelles

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#### RESOLVE: Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse



<https://umanitoba.ca/resolve>

Dr. Kendra Nixon

## References

### Laws and regulations

*Act to amend various legislative provisions as regards the disclosure of confidential information to protect individuals*, SQ 2001, c 78.

*Code of ethics for municipal judges of Québec*, CQLR c T-16, r. 2.

*Code of ethics of notaries*, CQLR c N-3, r. 2.

*Code of Civil Procedure*, CQLR c C-25.01.

*Code of Professional Conduct of Lawyers*, CQLR c B-1, r. 3.1.

*Courts of Justice Act*, CQLR c T-16.

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