

Federal Court of Appeal confirms a specific pleading of sham increases certainty

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In the recent [Canada v. Pomeroy Acquireco Ltd., 2021 FCA 187](#) decision, the Federal Court of Appeal (FCA) dismissed the Tax Court of Canada's [decision](#) to deny the Crown leave to file an amended reply pursuant to section 54 of the Tax Court of Canada Rules (General Procedure), SOR/90-688a.

In allowing the appeal and the related amendments to the reply, the FCA held that the Tax Court made three errors of law in originally dismissing the Crown's motion for leave to file an amended reply.

The errors

First, the FCA held that the Tax Court applied the improper test for determining whether to allow an amendment. Contrary to the Tax Court's holding that an amendment must be 'vital' to the case in order to be allowed, the FCA reiterated that the controlling principle that courts must apply when considering whether to allow an amendment is that any such amendment should be allowed at any stage if it assists in determining the real issue, provided it would serve the interests of justice and that it would not result in a non-compensable injustice.

Second, the FCA considered the impact of a miscommunication made at trial. At trial, the Tax Court indicated it was satisfied that the facts contained in the existing reply were sufficient to support a sham argument. Relying on this, counsel for the Crown conceded at trial that it did not require the sham argument amendments contained in the proposed paragraphs. This concession was based on the premise that the Court was satisfied that the facts as alleged would be sufficient to support a sham argument if the Crown were to make the argument at trial. However, in the reasons for judgment, the Tax Court clarified that while the existing reply **did not** permit the Crown to raise the issue of sham at trial, it was sufficient for the Crown to challenge the nature of the underlying transactions at issue and argue that they were false or speciously mischaracterized. The FCA held that **this misunderstanding resulted in an impediment of the Crown's right to be heard and have a 'reasonable opportunity to present its case.'**

Finally, the FCA considered the Tax Court's finding that the amendments would result in prejudice to the Taxpayer that was not compensable with costs; here, that the Taxpayer

had recently passed away and was thus no longer available to instruct counsel regarding new arguments raised by the Crown or testify to any such arguments. The FCA held the Tax Court's conclusions were irreconcilable as the proposed amendments could not be both prejudicial to the respondent and purportedly embedded in the existing reply and before the trial judge for adjudication. The FCA held that allowing the Crown to specifically plead sham would ensure clarity and certainty at trial.

Further, the FCA held:

There is well-established jurisprudence with respect to what constitutes a sham...and denying an amendment to plead sham while at the same time allowing a plea that the transaction was “falsely and speciously mischaracterized” injects uncertainty into the proceedings. This would leave both the parties and the trial judge adrift as to what legal principles govern the presentation and assessment of the evidence. This is not in the interests of justice.

Conclusions

Contrary to the recent decision in [Paletta](#),¹ the FCA's decision in Pomeroy indicates that the sham doctrine must be specifically plead in order to be available to the Crown.

In our view, this decision is consistent with the general requirements on pleadings, the edict that taxpayers are entitled to know the case against them and have an opportunity to meet it, and the rules of natural justice. There is now conflicting FCA decisions on the requirement that the Crown specifically plead sham in order to benefit from it at trial. Such confusion in the law makes it difficult to predict how the Tax Court will deal with similar cases in the future. Until this issue is settled, it will be important for taxpayers and the Crown alike to give careful consideration when drafting and reviewing pleadings.

* To read more about Federal Court of Appeal's rule on sham being specifically plead, [see our article](#) on the decision in Paletta.

¹Paletta International Corporation v. Canada, 2021 FCA 182.

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