# mcmillan

## CONFIDENTIALITY AND PRIVILEGE

March 28, 2012

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#### **Privilege**

- 1. Solicitor Client Privilege
- 2. Common Interest Privilege
- 3. Litigation Privilege

Protects from disclosure communications:

- 1. Between a lawyer and a client
- 2. Made in confidence
- 3. For the purpose of giving/receiving legal advice

Who is a lawyer?

Giving/Receiving Legal Advice

In circumstances of confidence

#### **Ethical Duty of Confidentiality**

Rule 2.03(1) of the Law Society Rules of Professional Conduct:

"A lawyer at all times shall hold in strict confidence all information concerning the business and affairs of the client acquired in the course of the professional relationship and shall not divulge any such information unless expressly or impliedly authorized by the client or required by law to do so."

#### What is apparent from the Rule

- "All information concerning the business and affairs of the client"
- "At all times"
- "Shall not divulge"

#### **Exceptions to the Duty of Confidentiality**

- Expressly or impliedly authorized by the client
- Required by law or court order
- Reasonable grounds that there is an imminent risk to an identifiable person or group of death or serious bodily harm including serious psychological harm
- For the protection of the lawyers' interest
- In order to establish or collect legal fees

Waiver by disclosure

Implied Waiver

What is it?

Dangers in default position

Exacerbated within corporate family

Common Interest Privilege Agreement

Dominant purpose test

Danger for corporate investigations

Capturing privilege for investigations

Ends with the litigation

Offensive tool against government



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