

IT.CAN NEWSLETTER/BULLETIN

Canadian IT Law Association

www.it-can.ca

Part 1 of this newsletter is prepared by Professors [Teresa Scassa](#), [Chidi Oguamanam](#) and Stephen Coughlan of the Law and Technology Institute of [Dalhousie Law School](#). Part 2 of this newsletter is prepared by Professors [Pierre Trudel](#) and [France Abran](#) of the L.R. Wilson Chair in Information Technology and Electronic Commerce Law, Université de Montréal.

Les auteurs de la première partie du présent bulletin sont les professeurs [Teresa Scassa](#), [Chidi Oguamanam](#) et Stephen Coughlan de l'Institut de droit et de technologie de la [Faculté de droit de l'Université de Dalhousie](#). Les professeurs [Pierre Trudel](#) et [France Abran](#) de la Chaire en droit des technologies de l'information et du commerce électronique L.R. Wilson de la Faculté de droit de l'Université de Montréal ont rédigé la seconde partie du présent bulletin.

Part 1

Defamation – CC line on Emails

Urbanowski v. Harkins was a defamation case brought by the owner of a classic Porsche automobile (Urbanowski) against an auto repair company that had done some repairs to the vehicle as well as against the owner of the company personally (Harkins). Urbanowski had assisted the company in finding suppliers for parts, but the repairs had not been completed by the agreed date. With the permission of the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC) Urbanowski took the car to another company to have the repairs completed. Some of the ordered parts were then shipped by the supplier to the new company, though they had already been paid for on Harkins credit card: the court found that Urbanowski had not been aware of the payment arrangement. Urbanowski was also responsible for paying a \$300.00 deductible, but did not initially pay that because he did not know which of the two auto repair companies should receive it.

In attempting to collect the money owed to his company, Harkins contacted Urbanowski in what was held to be a threatening manner, and also contacted the police to ask them to investigate what he alleged was an offence. A police officer contacted Urbanowski, saw his records, and decided that the matter was a civil dispute. She then told Harkins that the police would not be involved in the matter. At

that point Harkins sent an email to ICBC which said among other things “The police indicated to me this morning that I will be fully reimbursed by either you or Mr. Urbanowski for his unauthorized use of my credit card...As you are no doubt aware, this is the second time Mr. Urbanowski has defrauded us. On the previous occasion, he reneged on payment terms for his \$300 deductible, at which point we ceased all repair activities.” Three days later Harkins sent another email which also suggested that Urbanowski had deliberately misused Harkins’ credit card.

These emails were sent to the person at ICBC handling the claim. However, the first was also copied to two other individuals, who were officers and directors of the Association of Auto Trades of British Columbia, an organization representing independent body shops. One of those two recipients was also a member of the Surrey Chamber of Commerce, which as it happened was a client of Urbanowski’s employer, though there was no evidence that Harkins knew of that connection.

Urbanowski wrote in reply to Harkins, requesting a retraction and an apology, but did not receive one. Having been directed by ICBC that Harkins should receive the \$300 deductible, Urbanowski paid that money to him. He then launched this action for defamation.

The trial judge held that the two emails were clearly defamatory: both would cause the plaintiff to lose respect or esteem in the eyes of others. Somewhat more complicated was the issue of whether Harkins had any defence for the defamation. His defence of justification failed because none of the defamatory statements made were true. However, the trial judge held, Urbanowski had not proven malice, and it was possible that Harkins had held an honest though mistaken belief in the truth of the statements. In that event, the real issue was whether the defence of qualified privilege would arise.

If the statement was not made maliciously, then qualified privilege would apply if the statement was fairly warranted by the occasion, or in other

words that it was reasonably necessary to achieve the purpose for which the law granted the privilege. That is, the information communicated must be reasonably appropriate to the legitimate purposes of the occasion. Harkins argument was that he made the statements for the legitimate purpose of pursuing the payment of a debt.

It was true, the trial judge held, that this was Harkins reason for writing to ICBC. However, the qualified privilege claim failed nonetheless. First of all, the actual allegations made were not necessary for the purpose of trying to collect the debt. Beyond that, Harkins had copied two people from the Association of Auto Trades of British Columbia on the email. There was no evidence that that organization had any role in helping to settle disputes between body shop owners and customers, and so no legitimate reason to have copied them on the email.

Urbanowski sought total damages of between \$15,000 to \$25,000, citing various precedents of damage awards in that range. The trial judge ordered damages of \$10,000, in part because the very limited number of recipients of the email distinguished these facts from those authorities.

Enforcement of Foreign Equitable Judgments

The impact of the internet on the enforcement of foreign judgments arose for the Supreme Court of Canada in *Pro Swing Inc. v. Elta Golf Inc.*, though ultimately the decision primarily raises issues without settling them. Pro Swing, an Ohio company, makes and sells golf clubs and has a US trademark in the Trident line. Elta Golf had been carrying on business in Ontario, selling golf clubs through its website, including some clubs that were sold under the “Rident” line. ProSwing had brought a copyright infringement action against a number of defendants, including Elta, as a result of which Elta had signed a consent agreement by which it was obliged to surrender the “Rident” clubs which it had and to discontinue selling them on the web. However, it continued to sell the clubs, including to an investigator in Ohio, and so Pro Swing brought a contempt application. The Ohio judge granted the application and issued an order for relief which included not only damages but an injunction against

further sales and other equitable relief.

Pro Swing then attempted to have the order enforced in Ontario. The difficulty was that the traditional common law rule holds that only judgments for fixed sum monetary damages could be reciprocally enforced. The question in front of the Supreme Court of Canada therefore was whether that rule should be changed to permit the enforcement of foreign-issued injunctive relief as well. A minority of three members of the seven judges hearing the case felt that the Ontario motion judge’s decision, which had enforced some of the equitable aspects of the contempt order, should be upheld. The majority agreed with the dissent that the traditional common law rule needed to be changed: however, they held that the facts of this case did not give rise to the circumstances in which any new rule should be articulated.

The Court considered a number of issues relating to enforcement of foreign judgments, including issues of reciprocity, comity, and the nature of equitable judgments. They noted the particular fact that the trademark infringement here concerned an Ontario company with a website infringing a domestic US patent, and noted the general rule that laws only apply domestically, not extraterritorially. They noted that the internet transaction in which the investigator bought the clubs could be said to have occurred in Ohio, but cautioned that “the internet component does not transform the U.S. trademark protection into a worldwide one” (para 56). They also expressed concern that some terms of the contempt order, such as providing an obligation to account for all sales, would offend the principle of territoriality. The majority noted that “the Internet poses new challenges to trademark holders” but also held that “equitable jurisdiction cannot solve all their problems” (para 58). Exactly how the issues might be resolved, however, was left to another day.

Injunction – Confidential Information

The British Columbia Court of Appeal has delivered its judgment in *Onkea Interactive Ltd. v. Smith*. The business of the respondent (plaintiff) in this case involved acting as a webmaster directing internet users to sexually explicit pictures and videos located on subscription-based adult entertainment websites

(SBAEWs). Upon clicking the provided links, users who arrived at the respondent's website were routed to SBAEWs. They then would sign on to preferred SBAEW on the payment of a subscriber's fee. Consequently, they would have access to pictures and videos offered by the SBAEW. Pursuant to a licence agreement with the SBAEWs, the webmaster became entitled to a finder's fee for any subscriber introduced by this means.

The webmaster claimed that it had a pioneering proprietary interest in the use of peer-to-peer (P2P) file-sharing to advertise in adult entertainment business. On their part, the appellants used other methods different from P2P file-sharing to advertise SAEWs. In 2003, the respondent decided to run its own SBAEW business and to direct internet users via its own proprietary process. It then approached the appellants with a joint venture proposal. Under this arrangement, the appellants were to primarily operate the new venture.

The joint venture was unsuccessful and was abandoned totally by the appellants. Subsequently, the respondent discovered that the appellants were using P2P file-sharing in their dealings with customers and SBAEWs. The respondent alleged that the appellants' use of the P2P in this context was a breach of the respondent's proprietary confidential information. According to the respondent, under the terms of the joint venture, the appellants were not to use the information other than for the joint venture or in any way to the detriment of the respondent.

Upon an application to the chamber's judge, the respondent obtained an order enjoining the appellants from using the P2P file-sharing method to direct internet users to SBAEWs. The chamber's judge noted that the appellants encroached on the respondent's market share and each subscriber taken could never be returned to the respondent. The chamber's judge had concluded that "the respondent would suffer irreparable harm if the injunction were refused because, in his view, damages would not be an adequate remedy" (¶12).

On appeal, the Court of Appeal reversed the judgment of the chamber's judge and discharged the injunction. According to the appeal court, the issue of irreparable harm was bound up in the issue of balance of convenience and the lower court was in error when it considered them as separate.

It held that the "respondent has no market share to be lost...no commercial exchange takes place between the respondent and Internet users passing through its website on their way to SBAEWs" (¶ 21). According to the court, in relation to the internet users, the respondent provided free directions. Internet users searching for SBAEWs did not have any special arrangement or affiliation with the respondent and their contacts with the latter were "discrete, transitory events that take place between parties who are not even known to each other...[the users] do not become the respondent's customers... and they do not comprise a market share of users attached to the respondent; and, contrary to the finding of the chamber's judge, they cannot be 'taken away from the respondent' (¶22). In any case, the harm claimed by the respondent was purely monetary in nature for which damages would be an adequate remedy.

Injunction – Privacy

The British Columbia Supreme Court has delivered its ruling in an application in the case of *A.T. v. L.T.H.* In this case, the parties were the divorced parents of a pre-adolescent daughter (C), who was primarily resident with her father (F). Both parties had been embroiled in bitter custody proceedings. The mother (M) had sought to prove that F had sexually abused and neglected C on an ongoing basis. These allegations were rejected as unproven by two judges of the court in earlier proceedings.

M felt disappointed by the legal, child protection and health care systems. She sued those parties alleging wrongdoing. She also turned to the internet to mobilize support for her cause. In doing that, she described alleged sexual abuse by F and provided particulars thereto as well as C's details including her name, photograph, school and home address. F objected and applied to the court in the divorce proceedings for an injunction restraining M from publishing certain information relating to C and F and the wrongdoing suit in various places including the internet until decision at trial. F argued that the injunction was necessary to protect C from predators and to protect her privacy as well as to protect F's own privacy and reputation. M argued, among other things, that the restriction would hamper C's safety because M would be unable to appeal to the public

for assistance to pressure for a change in a system that had disappointed her (M). Also, M argued that the injunction would result in the infringement of her and C's freedom of expression.

The court noted that its discretion to grant an injunction was limited by boundaries set out by the principles of the *Charter*. It observed that the F's claim for permanent injunction could only be made following trial and as such "F should either amend his pleadings in this divorce proceeding to claim a permanent injunction, or perhaps preferably commence another proceeding for that relief" (¶32). As for C, the court found that there was a fair question to be tried as to whether the court could exercise *parens patriae* jurisdiction to retrain M from publishing information concerning C. On defamation, the court also found that F had established a fair question to be tried in regard to whether the court could enjoin publication of claims that he had physically abused and neglected his daughter. The court found that all things considered, the balance of convenience and irreparable harm was in favour of F and C.

According to the court, "the essence of privacy is that once invaded, it can seldom be regained... privacy is essential to an individual's well-being and publication of defamatory comments constitutes an invasion of privacy" (¶47). Also, the court observed that "[p]ublishing information concerning allegations of sexual misconduct, which to date have been disproven, would constitute an invasion of C and F's privacy, and the stigma and harm associated with this intrusion would be difficult, if not impossible, to remedy at a later time" (¶48). The court also held that "[w]ith respect to M's freedom of speech, the restraint resulting from an interlocutory injunction will be a reasonable one, in the context of the privacy rights of C and F" (¶54). Finally, according to the court, "[t]he unusual nature of the allegations in the Wrongdoing Lawsuit means that in this case an interlocutory injunction in the broad terms sought by F is necessary to protect C's identity" (¶62).

2^{ème} partie

Modernisation de la législation sur la protection du consommateur, notamment pour le commerce en ligne

Le projet de loi no 48 visant à moderniser certaines dispositions de la *Loi sur la protection du consommateur* et de la *Loi sur le recouvrement de certaines créances* a été présenté le 9 novembre à l'Assemblée nationale. Le projet entend introduire des changements reflétant les évolutions dans les réalités du marché et dans les pratiques commerciales notamment au regard du commerce en ligne. Le projet introduit un régime de protection particulier à l'égard des contrats à distance (Internet, téléphone, catalogue, etc.). Il propose d'interdire les clauses d'arbitrage obligatoire dans un contrat. Il vise à élargir la liste des appareils domestiques assujettis aux règles relatives à leur réparation afin d'y ajouter ceux qui sont maintenant d'usage courant dans la plupart des foyers (four à micro-ondes, ordinateur, appareil audio vidéo, etc.). Le projet vise aussi à supprimer les dispositions relatives aux règles de la prescription, de façon à permettre l'application de celles prévues en cette matière au Code civil du Québec, qui sont plus avantageuses pour le consommateur. Le projet de loi comporte aussi des modifications à la *Loi sur le recouvrement de certaines créances* visant à élargir la liste des personnes de l'entourage du débiteur avec lesquelles il est interdit de communiquer et à ajouter certaines restrictions auxquelles sont assujetties les communications avec le débiteur ou d'autres personnes dans le but de recouvrer une créance.

- [Projet de loi no 48, Loi modifiant la Loi sur la protection du consommateur et la Loi sur le recouvrement de certaines créances](#), présenté par M. Yvon Marcoux, ministre de la justice, 2006.

Commentez cet article au
Blogue de IT.CAN



Voir aussi : [Presse canadienne](#), « Mieux protéger le consommateur sur Internet », *Cyberpresse*, 10 novembre 2006.

Caractère fiable d'inscriptions informatisées selon la Loi concernant le cadre juridique des technologies de l'information

L'Ordre des ingénieurs possède un dossier informatisé sur chaque membre ou ex-membre. On y conserve l'information pendant dix ans. Chaque entrée au dossier coïncide avec le traitement de l'information. Le dossier de l'époux décédé de la demanderesse indique que les formulaires d'inscription pour un ensemble d'années lui ont été postés de même que des rappels relativement à son inscription. Le dossier n'indique aucun retour de correspondance qui aurait fait l'objet d'une entrée. Le tribunal décide que l'admissibilité de même que la valeur probante d'inscriptions informatisées sont régies par l'article 2874 du Code civil de même que par l'article 5 de la *Loi concernant le cadre juridique des technologies de l'information* (L.R.Q., c. 1.1). En vertu de l'article 6 de cette loi, l'intégrité du document est assurée lorsqu'il est possible de vérifier que l'information n'en est pas altérée et qu'elle est maintenue dans son intégralité, et que le support qui porte cette information lui procure la stabilité et la pérennité voulue. En l'occurrence, le dossier informatique est de la nature d'un document dont l'intégrité est assurée car les données y sont entrées de façon systématique, au fur et à mesure et dans le cours normal des activités de l'Ordre. Le support informatique, affirme le tribunal, procure à l'information stabilité et pérennité. Par conséquent, les données consignées au dossier informatisé de l'Ordre des ingénieurs acquièrent un caractère fiable et établissent que l'Ordre des ingénieurs a transmis à Roy le formulaire d'inscription pour l'année 1999-2000.

- *Tanguay c. Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec*, Cour supérieure, 18 octobre 2006, [EYB 2006-110482](#).

Surveillance de l'ordinateur d'un employé à son insu par l'enquêteur de l'employeur

L'arbitre reçoit et entérine une preuve déposée par un enquêteur de l'employeur (un conseiller en

évaluation des risques et menaces) qui s'est livré à une surveillance d'ordinateur à l'insu de l'employé. Invoquant qu'il y a une utilisation non conforme des ressources informatiques de l'employeur et sans s'interroger sur la conformité de la surveillance avec les principes de protection de la vie privée, il confirme le congédiement.

- *Syndicat des spécialistes et professionnels d'Hydro Québec et Hydro Québec*, tribunal d'arbitrage, 27 octobre 2006, AZ-50396268.

Commentez cet article au
Blogue de IT.CAN



Commerce électronique et le rôle de la confiance

Le manque de confiance est souvent invoqué pour expliquer les difficultés du commerce électronique. Il apparaît qu'un des rôles de la confiance est de réduire les coûts de transaction et de stimuler l'échange. Cet article fait le point sur les sources de la confiance et sur leur rôle dans la réduction des coûts de transaction. Il recense les mécanismes de transmission d'information dans les marchés traditionnels et s'en inspire pour ordonner et dégager les moyens correspondants pouvant favoriser les opérations dans les marchés électroniques, compte tenu des particularités propres de ces marchés.

- Pierre-Hugues VALLÉE et Ejan MACKAAY, « La confiance : sa nature et son rôle dans le commerce électronique », *Lex Electronica*, vol, 11, no 2 (Automne 2006).

Protection des renseignements personnels dans la lutte contre le dopage

Le dopage fait l'objet d'une intense lutte par les autorités sportives. Certains pays ont adopté des lois contre le dopage et les athlètes présents sur leur territoire doivent s'y soumettre. La lutte au dopage dans le milieu du sport s'opère surtout par le traitement d'informations de santé que les athlètes fournissent dans le cadre de certaines procédures. Cet article porte sur l'encadrement de ces données de santé dans le cadre des institutions sportives.

La première partie étudie les fondements de la lutte antidopage et la structure du sport aux niveaux international et canadien dans le but de contextualiser l'analyse de la protection des renseignements personnels. La seconde partie porte sur le cadre général de la protection des renseignements personnels, ainsi que sur les deux « outils » de la lutte au dopage : les autorisations pour usage à des fins thérapeutiques et les contrôles antidopage. Dans le premier cas, la protection des renseignements personnels s'effectue selon le modèle des aires de partage, où plusieurs personnes ont un accès simultané aux renseignements afin de fournir une prestation donnée. Dans le second cas, la protection est plus classique mais a la particularité de se confondre partiellement avec les mesures visant à protéger l'intégrité et la validité des contrôles.

- François SENÉCAL, « La protection des données de santé des athlètes dans le cadre de la lutte contre le dopage », *Lex Electronica*, vol, 11, no 2 (Automne 2006).

Commentez cet article au
Blogue de IT.CAN



Ordonnance de blocage d'un site illicite dirigée contre des fournisseurs d'accès Internet – France

Des fournisseurs d'accès se sont vus ordonner par une décision de la Cour d'appel de Paris de bloquer l'accès à un site négationniste francophone. La décision confirme une ordonnance du Tribunal de grande instance de Paris du 13 juin 2005. Dans son arrêt rendu le 24 novembre 2006, la Cour d'appel écarte les arguments des appelantes qui plaident l'obligation d'épuiser les possibilités d'atteindre l'hébergeur, seul capable de mettre fin au dommage. L'article 6-I.8 de la *loi pour la confiance dans l'économie numérique* permet au juge de prescrire à un hébergeur ou, à défaut, à un fournisseur d'accès toute mesure destinée à faire cesser un dommage occasionné par le contenu d'un site. Les recours ont été d'abord intentés contre les hébergeurs par les associations de défense des libertés. Mais comme cette démarche s'est avérée vaine, c'est à juste titre qu'elles se sont tournées vers

les fournisseurs d'accès. La Cour d'appel a estimé qu'il n'est pas requis de déposer d'abord une plainte contre l'auteur du propos illégal. La cour d'appel rejette aussi l'argument fondé sur l'inefficacité du blocage par les FAI. Elle retient plutôt « qu'une telle mesure, pour imparfaite qu'elle soit, a le mérite de réduire, autant que faire se peut en l'état actuel de la technique, l'accès des internautes à un site illicite ». La décision se fonde sur les dispositions de la législation française. Elle tend à contredire l'opinion souvent émise à l'effet que le contrôle d'Internet est impossible.

- *SA Tiscali (Telecom Italia), AFA, France Telecom et a. c/ UEJF, J'Accuse, SOS Racisme et autres*, CA Paris, 24 novembre 2006, et aussi dans *Juriscom*.

Commentez cet article au
Blogue de IT.CAN



Confirmation du caractère illicite de « Classaction.fr » – France

La société Class Action.fr a été créée par des avocats en vue de faciliter l'exercice d'actions en justice collectives, notamment en droit de la consommation, par le biais d'un site Internet, intitulé « classaction.fr ». Dans un arrêt du 17 octobre 2006, la cour d'appel de Paris a confirmé un jugement de première instance jugeant le site « classaction.fr. » contraire aux prescriptions du droit français de la consommation. La cour constate que l'offre de service proposée sur le site est un acte de démarchage illicite, prohibée par la loi du 31 décembre 1971. L'arrêt confirme le caractère abusif de certaines clauses comme celles visant à interdire le désistement du client sans l'accord de son avocat. La Cour d'appel conclue aussi au caractère mensonger des allégations relatives au résultat que la personne peut escompter en introduisant une demande d'indemnisation sans l'informer des risques courus.

- *Class Action.fr et autres / Adeic et autres*, Cour d'appel de Paris, 1ère chambre, section A, Arrêt du 17 octobre 2006.
- « Démarchage juridique illicite sur Classaction.fr », *Legalis*, 13 novembre 2006.

À signaler

- Jacques SAINT-LAURENT, « Le rôle de la Commission d'accès à l'information au lendemain d'une modernisation attendue du régime québécois d'accès à l'information » dans *Le droit à l'information : Le droit de savoir* (2006), Service de la formation continue du Barreau du Québec, 2006, EYB2006DEV1210.
- Michael DETURBIDE, *Consumer Protection Online*, Information Technology Law series, LexisNexis Butterworths, 2006.
- Dean JOBB, *Media law for Canadian journalists*, Toronto, Emond Montgomery Publications, 2006.
- Emmanuel DERIEUX, *Droit de la communication-Droit européen et international*, Recueil de textes, collection Légipresse, 2e édition, 2006.
- Jean-Claude HALLOUIN et Herve CAUSSE (éd.), *Le contrat électronique : au coeur du commerce électronique; Le droit de la distribution : droit commun ou droit spécial?*, Paris, LGDJ, Université de Poitiers, Collection de la Faculté de droit et des sciences sociales, 2005.
- Jean-Jacques LAVENUE, « Internationalisation ou américanisation du droit public : l'exemple paradoxal du droit du cyberspace confronté à la notion d'ordre public », *Lex Electronica*, vol. 11, no 2 (Automne 2006).
- Forum des droits sur Internet, *Achats en ligne : suivez le guide*, 2006, (guide qui informe les internautes sur les précautions à prendre et leurs droits en tant que cyber-consommateurs).
- Forum des droits sur Internet, *Affaire CDCA : la responsabilité des hébergeurs en haut de l'affiche*, actualités, 8 novembre 2006.
- Jean-Louis FANDIARI, *Application stricte du régime de responsabilité des hébergeurs pour le service blog de Google*, *Juriscom*, 7 novembre 2006.

This newsletter is intended to keep members of IT.Can informed about Canadian legal developments as well as about international developments that may have an impact on Canada. It will also be a vehicle for the Executive and Board of Directors of the Association to keep you informed of Association news such as upcoming conferences.

If you have comments or suggestions about this newsletter, please contact Professors Teresa Scassa, Chidi Oguamanam and Stephen Coughlan at it.law@dal.ca if they relate to Part 1 or Pierre Trudel at pierre.trudel@umontreal.ca if they relate to Part 2.

Disclaimer: The IT.Can Newsletter is intended to provide readers with notice of certain new developments and issues of legal significance. It is not intended to be a complete statement of the law, nor is it intended to provide legal advice. No person should act or rely upon the information in the IT.Can Newsletter without seeking specific legal advice.

Copyright 2006 by Teresa Scassa, Chidi Oguamanam, Stephen Coughlan, Pierre Trudel and France Abran. Members of IT.Can may circulate this newsletter within their organizations. All other copying, reposting or republishing of this newsletter, in whole or in part, electronically or in print, is prohibited without express written permission.

Le présent bulletin se veut un outil d'information à l'intention des membres d'IT.Can qui souhaitent être renseignés sur les développements du droit canadien et du droit international qui pourraient avoir une incidence sur le Canada. Le comité exécutif et le conseil d'administration de l'Association s'en serviront également pour vous tenir au courant des nouvelles concernant l'Association, telles que les conférences à venir.

Pour tous commentaires ou toutes suggestions concernant la première partie du présent bulletin, veuillez contacter les professeurs Teresa Scassa, Chidi Oguamanam et Stephen Coughlan à l'adresse électronique it.law@dal.ca ou en ce qui concerne la deuxième partie, veuillez contacter Pierre Trudel à pierre.trudel@umontreal.ca.

Avertissement : Le Bulletin IT.Can vise à informer les lecteurs au sujet de récents développements et de certaines questions à portée juridique. Il ne se veut pas un exposé complet de la loi et n'est pas destiné à donner des conseils juridiques. Nul ne devrait donner suite ou se fier aux renseignements figurant dans le Bulletin IT.Can sans avoir consulté au préalable un conseiller juridique.

© Teresa Scassa, Chidi Oguamanam, Stephen Coughlan, Pierre Trudel et France Abran 2006. Les membres d'IT.Can ont l'autorisation de distribuer ce bulletin au sein de leur organisation. Il est autrement interdit de le copier ou de l'afficher ou de le publier de nouveau, en tout ou en partie, en format électronique ou papier, sans en avoir obtenu par écrit l'autorisation expresse.