

**CONSOLIDATION OF TOBACCO DAMAGES AND
HEALTH CARE COSTS RECOVERY ACT**

S.Nu. 2010,c.31

(Current to: July 28, 2014)

Note: This act is not in force until an order is made under section 11.

AS AMENDED BY:

S.Nu. 2011,c.10,s.36

s.36 in force March 10, 2011

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN CONSOLIDATIONS

Miscellaneous

- c. means "chapter".
- CIF means "comes into force".
- NIF means "not in force".
- s. means "section" or "sections", "subsection" or "subsections", "paragraph" or "paragraphs".
- Sch. means "schedule".
- SI-005-98 means the instrument registered as SI-005-98 in 1998. (*Note: This is a Northwest Territories statutory instrument if it is made before April 1, 1999, and a Nunavut statutory instrument if it is made on or after April 1, 1999 and before January 1, 2000.*)
- SI-012-2003 means the instrument registered as SI-012-2003 in 2003. (*Note: This is a Nunavut statutory instrument made on or after January 1, 2000.*)

Citation of Acts

- R.S.N.W.T. 1988,c.D-22 means Chapter D-22 of the *Revised Statutes of the Northwest Territories, 1988*.
- R.S.N.W.T. 1988,c.10(Supp.) means Chapter 10 of the Supplement to the *Revised Statutes of the Northwest Territories, 1988*. (*Note: The Supplement is in three volumes.*)
- S.N.W.T. 1996,c.26 means Chapter 26 of the 1996 Annual Volume of the Statutes of the Northwest Territories.
- S.Nu. 2002,c.14 means Chapter 14 of the 2002 Annual Volume of the Statutes of Nunavut.

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TOBACCO DAMAGES AND HEALTH CARE COSTS RECOVERY ACT

Definitions

1. (1) In this Act,

"cost of health care benefits" means the sum of

- (a) the present value of the total expenditure by the government for health care benefits provided for insured persons resulting from tobacco related disease or the risk of tobacco related disease, and
- (b) the present value of the estimated total expenditure by the government for health care benefits that could reasonably be expected will be provided for those insured persons resulting from tobacco related disease or the risk of tobacco related disease;
(*coût des prestations de soins de santé*)

"disease" includes general deterioration of health; (*maladie*)

"exposure" means any contact with, or ingestion, inhalation or assimilation of, a tobacco product, including any smoke or other by-product of the use, consumption or combustion of a tobacco product; (*exposition*)

"health care benefits" means

- (a) "insured services" as defined under the *Hospital Insurance and Health and Social Services Administration Act*,
- (b) "benefits" and "insured services" as defined under the *Medical Care Act*, and
- (c) other expenditures, made directly or through one or more agents or other intermediate bodies, by the government for programs, services, benefits or similar matters associated with disease;
(*prestations de soins de santé*)

"insured person" means

- (a) a person, including a deceased person, for whom health care benefits have been provided, or
- (b) a person for whom health care benefits could reasonably be expected will be provided; (*assuré*)

"joint venture" means an association of two or more persons, if

- (a) the relationship among the persons does not constitute a corporation, a partnership or a trust, and
- (b) the persons each have an undivided interest in assets of the association; (*coentreprise*)

"manufacture" includes, for a tobacco product, the production, assembly or packaging of the tobacco product; (*fabrication*)

"manufacturer" means a person who manufactures or has manufactured a tobacco product and includes a person who currently or in the past

- (a) causes, directly or indirectly, through arrangements with contractors, subcontractors, licensees, franchisees or others, the manufacture of a tobacco product,
- (b) for any fiscal year of the person, derives at least 10% of revenues, determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada, from the manufacture or promotion of tobacco products by that person or by other persons,
- (c) engages in, or causes, directly or indirectly, other persons to engage in the promotion of a tobacco product, or
- (d) is a trade association primarily engaged in
 - (i) the advancement of the interests of manufacturers,
 - (ii) the promotion of a tobacco product, or
 - (iii) causing, directly or indirectly, other persons to engage in the promotion of a tobacco product; (*fabricant*)

"person" includes a trust, joint venture or trade association; (*personne*)

"promote" or "promotion" includes, for a tobacco product, the marketing, distribution or sale of the tobacco product and research with respect to the tobacco product; (*promotion* or *promouvoir*)

"tobacco product" means tobacco and any product that includes tobacco; (*produit du tabac*)

"tobacco related disease" means disease caused or contributed to by exposure to a tobacco product; (*maladie liée au tabac*)

"tobacco related wrong" means,

- (a) a tort committed in Nunavut by a manufacturer which causes or contributes to tobacco related disease, or
- (b) in an action under subsection 2(1), a breach of a common law, equitable or statutory duty or obligation owed by a manufacturer to persons in Nunavut who have been exposed or might become exposed to a tobacco product; (*faute d'un fabricant*)

"type of tobacco product" means one or a combination of the following tobacco products:

- (a) cigarettes,
- (b) loose tobacco intended for incorporation into cigarettes,
- (c) cigars,
- (d) cigarillos,
- (e) pipe tobacco,

- (f) chewing tobacco,
- (g) nasal snuff,
- (h) oral snuff,
- (i) a prescribed form of tobacco. (*type de produit du tabac*)

Restricted meaning of "manufacturer"

(2) The definition "manufacturer" in subsection (1) does not include

- (a) an individual;
- (b) a person who
 - (i) is a manufacturer only because they are a wholesaler or retailer of tobacco products, and
 - (ii) is not related to
 - (A) a person who manufactures a tobacco product, or
 - (B) a person described in paragraph (a) of the definition of "manufacturer"; or
- (c) a person who
 - (i) is a manufacturer only because paragraph (b) or (c) of the definition of "manufacturer" applies to the person, and
 - (ii) is not related to
 - (A) a person who manufactures a tobacco product, or
 - (B) a person described in paragraphs (a) or (d) of the definition of "manufacturer".

Meaning of "related"

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), a person is related to another person if, directly or indirectly, the person is

- (a) an affiliate, as defined in the *Business Corporations Act*, of the other person; or
- (b) an affiliate of the other person or an affiliate of an affiliate of the other person.

Deemed affiliate – corporation, partnership, trust or joint venture

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (3)(b), a person is deemed to be an affiliate of another person if the person

- (a) is a corporation and the other person, or a group of persons not dealing with each other at arm's length of which the other person is a member, owns a beneficial interest in shares of the corporation
 - (i) carrying at least 50% of the votes for the election of directors of the corporation and the votes carried by the shares are sufficient, if exercised, to elect a director of the corporation, or
 - (ii) having a fair market value, including a premium for control if applicable, of at least 50% of the fair market value of all the issued and outstanding shares of the corporation; or

- (b) is a partnership, trust or joint venture and the other person, or a group of persons not dealing with each other at arm's length of which the other person is a member, has an ownership interest in the assets of that person that entitles the other person or group to receive at least 50% of the profits or at least 50% of the assets on dissolution, winding up or termination of the partnership, trust or joint venture.

Deemed affiliate – controlling influence

(5) For the purposes of paragraph (3)(b), a person is deemed to be an affiliate of another person if the other person, or a group of persons not dealing with each other at arm's length of which the other person is a member, has any direct or indirect influence that, if exercised, would result in control in fact of that person except if the other person deals at arm's length with that person and derives influence solely as a lender.

Determining market share

(6) For the purposes of determining the market share of a defendant for a type of tobacco product sold in Nunavut, the court shall calculate the defendant's market share for the type of tobacco product by the following formula:

$$dms = (dm/MM) \times 100\%$$

where

dms = the defendant's market share for the type of tobacco product from the date of the earliest tobacco related wrong committed by that defendant to the date of trial;

dm = the quantity of the type of tobacco product manufactured or promoted by the defendant that is sold within Nunavut from the date of the earliest tobacco related wrong committed by that defendant to the date of trial;

MM = the quantity of the type of tobacco product manufactured or promoted by all manufacturers that is sold within Nunavut from the date of the earliest tobacco related wrong committed by the defendant to the date of trial.

Direct action by Government of Nunavut

2. (1) The Government of Nunavut has a direct and distinct action against a manufacturer to recover the cost of health care benefits caused or contributed to by a tobacco related wrong, whether committed before or after April 1, 1999.

Action in Government of Nunavut's own right

(2) An action under subsection (1) is brought by the Government of Nunavut in its own right and not on the basis of a subrogated claim.

Health costs recoverable where other persons have recovered from defendant

(3) In an action under subsection (1), the Government of Nunavut may recover the cost of health care benefits whether or not there has been any recovery by other persons who have suffered damage caused or contributed to by the tobacco related wrong committed by the defendant.

Recovery on individual or aggregate basis

(4) In an action under subsection (1), the Government of Nunavut may recover the cost of health care benefits

- (a) for particular individual insured persons; or
- (b) on an aggregate basis, for a population of insured persons as a result of exposure to a type of tobacco product.

Procedures re aggregate action

(5) If the Government of Nunavut seeks in an action under subsection (1) to recover the cost of health care benefits on an aggregate basis,

- (a) it is not necessary
 - (i) to identify particular individual insured persons,
 - (ii) to prove the cause of tobacco related disease in any particular individual insured person, or
 - (iii) to prove the cost of health care benefits for any particular individual insured person;
- (b) the health care records and documents of particular individual insured persons or the documents relating to the provision of health care benefits for particular individual insured persons are not compellable except as provided under a rule of law, practice or procedure that requires the production of documents relied on by an expert witness;
- (c) a person is not compellable to answer questions with respect to the health of, or the provision of health care benefits for, particular individual insured persons;
- (d) despite paragraphs (b) and (c), on application by a defendant, the court may order discovery of a statistically meaningful sample of the documents referred to in paragraph (b) and the order must include directions concerning the nature, level of detail and type of information to be disclosed; and
- (e) if an order is made under paragraph (d), the identity of particular individual insured persons shall not be disclosed and all identifiers that disclose or may be used to trace the names or identities of any particular individual insured persons shall be deleted from any documents that are disclosed.

Recovery of cost of health care benefits

3. (1) In an action under subsection 2(1) for the recovery of the cost of health care benefits on an aggregate basis, subsection (2) applies if the Government of Nunavut proves, on a balance of probabilities, that, in respect of a type of tobacco product,

- (a) the defendant breached a common law, equitable or statutory duty or obligation owed to persons in Nunavut who have been exposed or might become exposed to the type of tobacco product,
- (b) exposure to the type of tobacco product can cause or contribute to disease; and
- (c) during all or part of the period of the breach referred to in paragraph (a), the type of tobacco product, manufactured or promoted by the defendant, was offered for sale in Nunavut.

Presumptions

(2) Subject to subsections (1) and (4), the court shall presume that

- (a) the population of insured persons who were exposed to the type of tobacco product, manufactured or promoted by the defendant, would not have been exposed to the product but for the breach referred to in paragraph (1)(a); and
- (b) the exposure described in paragraph (a) caused or contributed to disease or the risk of disease in a portion of the population described in paragraph (a).

Effect of presumptions

(3) If the presumptions under paragraphs (2)(a) and (b) apply,

- (a) the court shall determine on an aggregate basis the cost of health care benefits provided after the date of the breach referred to in paragraph (1)(a) resulting from exposure to the type of tobacco product; and
- (b) each defendant to which the presumptions apply is liable for the proportion of the aggregate cost referred to in paragraph (a) equal to its market share in the type of tobacco product.

Reduction or readjustment of defendants' portions

(4) The amount of a defendant's liability assessed under paragraph (3)(b) may be reduced, or the proportions of liability assessed under paragraph (3)(b) readjusted among the defendants, to the extent that a defendant proves, on a balance of probabilities, that the breach referred to in paragraph (1)(a) did not cause or contribute to the exposure referred to in paragraph (2)(a) or to the disease or risk of disease referred to in paragraph (2)(b).

Joint and several liability

4. (1) Two or more defendants in an action under subsection 2(1) are jointly and severally liable for the cost of health care benefits if

- (a) those defendants jointly breached a duty or obligation described in the definition of "tobacco related wrong" in subsection 1(1); and

- (b) as a consequence of the breach described in paragraph (a), at least one of those defendants is held liable in the action under subsection 2(1) for the cost of those health care benefits.

Deemed joint breach

(2) For purposes of an action under subsection 2(1), two or more manufacturers, whether or not they are defendants in the action, are deemed to have jointly breached a duty or obligation described in the definition of "tobacco related wrong" in subsection 1(1) if

- (a) one or more of those manufacturers are held to have breached the duty or obligation; and
- (b) at common law, in equity or under an enactment those manufacturers would be held
 - (i) to have conspired or acted in concert with respect to the breach,
 - (ii) to have acted in a principal and agent relationship with each other with respect to the breach, or
 - (iii) to be jointly or vicariously liable for the breach if damages would have been awarded to a person who suffered as a consequence of the breach.

Population based evidence

5. Statistical information and information derived from epidemiological, sociological and other relevant studies, including information derived from sampling, is admissible as evidence for the purposes of establishing causation and quantifying damages or the cost of health care benefits respecting a tobacco related wrong in an action brought

- (a) by the Government of Nunavut under subsection 2(1); or
- (b) by or on behalf of a person in the person's own name.

Limitation periods

6. (1) No action commenced within two years after the coming into force of this section by

- (a) the Government of Nunavut under subsection 2(1),
- (b) a person on his or her own behalf, or
- (c) a personal representative of a deceased person on behalf of the spouse, parent or child, as defined in the *Family Law Act*, of the deceased person,

for damages, or the cost of health care benefits, alleged to have been caused or contributed to by a tobacco related wrong is barred under the *Limitation of Actions Act*.

Revival of action

(2) Any action described in subsection (1) for damages alleged to have been caused or contributed to by a tobacco related wrong is revived if the action was dismissed before the coming into force of this section merely because it was held by a court to be barred or extinguished by the *Limitation of Actions Act*.

Liability based on risk contribution

7. (1) This section applies to an action for damages, or the cost of health care benefits, alleged to have been caused or contributed to by a tobacco related wrong other than an action for the recovery of the cost of health care benefits on an aggregate basis.

Plaintiff unable to establish who caused exposure

(2) If a plaintiff is unable to establish which defendant caused or contributed to the exposure described in paragraph (b) and, as a result of a breach of a common law, equitable or statutory duty or obligation,

- (a) one or more defendants causes or contributes to a risk of disease by exposing persons to a type of tobacco product, and
- (b) the plaintiff has been exposed to the type of tobacco product referred to in paragraph (a) and suffers disease as a result of the exposure,

the court may find each defendant that caused or contributed to the risk of disease liable for a proportion of the damages or cost of health care benefits incurred equal to the proportion of its contribution to that risk of disease.

Apportioning liability – considerations

(3) The court may consider the following in apportioning liability under subsection (2):

- (a) the length of time a defendant engaged in the conduct that caused or contributed to the risk of disease;
- (b) the market share the defendant had in the type of tobacco product that caused or contributed to the risk of disease;
- (c) the degree of toxicity of any toxic substance in the type of tobacco product manufactured or promoted by a defendant;
- (d) the amount spent by a defendant on promoting the type of tobacco product that caused or contributed to the risk of disease;
- (e) the degree to which a defendant collaborated or acted in concert with other manufacturers in any conduct that caused, contributed to or aggravated the risk of disease;
- (f) the extent to which a defendant conducted tests and studies to determine the risk of disease resulting from exposure to the type of tobacco product;
- (g) the extent to which a defendant assumed a leadership role in manufacturing the type of tobacco product;
- (h) the efforts a defendant made to warn the public about the risk of disease resulting from exposure to the type of tobacco product;
- (i) the extent to which a defendant continued manufacture or promotion of the type of tobacco product after it knew or ought to have known of the risk of disease resulting from exposure to the type of tobacco product;

- (j) affirmative steps that a defendant took to reduce the risk of disease to the public; and
- (k) any other factor considered relevant by the court.

Apportionment of liability in tobacco related wrongs

8. (1) This section does not apply to a defendant in respect of whom the court has made a finding of liability under section 7.

Action for contribution

(2) A defendant who is found liable for a tobacco related wrong may commence, against one or more of the defendants found liable for that wrong in the same action, an action or proceeding for contribution toward payment of the damages or the cost of health care benefits caused or contributed to by that wrong.

Action may be commenced even if damages or costs not paid

(3) Subsection (2) applies whether or not the defendant commencing an action or proceeding under that subsection has paid all or any of the damages or the cost of health care benefits caused or contributed to by the tobacco related wrong.

Apportioning liability and contributions – factors

(4) In an action or proceeding described in subsection (2), the court may apportion liability and order contribution among each of the defendants in accordance with the considerations listed in paragraphs 7(3)(a) to (k).

Regulations

- 9.** The Commissioner in Executive Council may make regulations
- (a) prescribing a form of tobacco for the purposes of the definition "type of tobacco product" in subsection 1(1);
 - (b) providing for administrative and procedural matters for which no express, or only partial, provision has been made;
 - (c) defining any word or expression used in this Act but not defined; and
 - (d) respecting any matter the Commissioner in Executive Council considers necessary or advisable to carry out the intent and purposes of this Act.

Retroactive effect

10. (1) When brought into force under section 11, a provision of this Act has the retroactive effect necessary to give the provision full effect for all purposes including allowing an action to be brought under subsection 2(1) arising from a tobacco related wrong, whenever the tobacco related wrong occurred.

Acts pre-dating establishment of Nunavut

(2) If, before April 1, 1999, a tobacco related wrong was committed in or a tobacco product was sold in a part of the Northwest Territories described in section 3 of the *Nunavut Act* (Canada), that wrong is deemed to have been committed in Nunavut and that product is deemed to have been sold in Nunavut.

Commencement

11. This Act or any portion of this Act comes into force on a day or days to be fixed by order of the Commissioner.