

**REQUEST FOR RELEASE AND TERMINATION OF SETTLEMENT – URGENT MATTER –
PROMPT REPLY REQUESTED CERTIFIED MAIL – RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED**

Notification of Intent to Terminate

Date: The 28th day of February, A.D. 2025

To: The Minister of the Attorney General of Quebec in right of His Majesty the King in right of Quebec (Trustee/Fiduciary Agent)

Re: Release of Tenant for Life Rights and Termination of Settlement

Dear Hon. Simon Jolin-Barrette,

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I. Objective and Scope of the Release

I, **Danny William, PEREZ**, formally request the **release and termination of tenant-for-life rights** and all associated duties regarding lands held in trust by **His Majesty the King** in right of **Quebec**. This request is made in accordance with the **legal framework governing the termination of settlements** not subject to a trust for sale and the **restoration of my full dominion as Settlor** over settled land.

This release is requested **pursuant to**:

1. **Section 17 and Section 31 of the Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18)**, which govern the **termination of settlements**. These sections allow for the vesting of **legal ownership** and the return of **equitable interests** to the **Settlor**.
2. **Articles 6, 7, 25, 947–948, 1123, 1162, 1191, 1208, 1255, 1260–1299, 1308, 1313, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1366, 1375, 1379, 1399, 1400, 1425, 1604, 2816, 2818, and 2819 of the Civil Code of Quebec (CCQ)**, which provide the framework for the **termination of**

trusts, the restoration of dominion, and the protection of settlor rights. Specific provisions such as **Articles 1260–1299** (regarding **reversionary rights and trust termination**) and **Article 1399** (regarding **renunciation of rights**) directly support the **return of my full legal and equitable ownership.**

3. **Articles 9, 25, 53, 141, 213, 222, 225, 284, 499, and 592 of the Code of Civil Procedure (CPCQ),** which govern the **legal procedures for serving notices, judicial actions, and statutory duties** related to the **termination and administration of settlements and trusts.** These articles emphasize the **proper service of legal notices** (e.g., **Article 79 CPCQ**), and the **judicial review of fiduciary actions.**

As required by law, the **Minister of the Attorney General of Quebec,** acting in **right of His Majesty the King in right of Quebec,** holds the **fiduciary duty** to:

1. **Administer and terminate settlements and trusts** in accordance with the **legal requirements** under the SLA, CCQ, and CPCQ, ensuring the **proper execution** of all legal and equitable rights.
2. **Act in good faith,** ensuring the **equitable administration** of the property and **termination** of the life estate, consistent with **my rights as Settlor** and the **reversionary interest** I hold in the land.
3. **Ensure that all statutory duties are fulfilled** with diligence, including the **execution of the release** of tenant-for-life rights, thereby **restoring my full dominion** over the property in accordance with **the laws of Quebec** and the **statutory framework** outlined herein.

This release and request for termination will restore the **equitable and legal interests** in the land to me as the **Settlor,** thereby **ending the life estate** and any associated limitations, returning full **ownership and control** over the property.

II. Legal Framework and Background

Civil Code of Quebec and Related Legislation

The **Civil Code of Quebec (CCQ)** and the **Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18) (SLA)** establish complementary legal frameworks governing the **creation, administration, and termination** of trusts and settlements. Together, these statutes ensure fiduciary obligations are fulfilled, reversionary rights are protected, and Settlor intentions are upheld. The following articles and sections demonstrate this **harmonization:**

1. **Article 6 CCQ: General Principles of Civil Law** – This article outlines the basic principles of civil law, particularly the duty of individuals to act in good faith and the importance of exercising rights within the confines of the law.
 - **Section 16(1)(ii) SLA:** Requires trustees to act in good faith and for the benefit of the Settlor, respecting statutory duties.

2. **Article 7 CCQ: Prohibition on Abuse of Rights** – Prevents any **abuse of rights**, such as **refusal or delay in termination** of the settlement without valid legal grounds.
 - **Section 18(2)(b) SLA**: Prevents abuse or improper disposition of the Settlor's reversionary interest.
3. **Article 25 CCQ: Interpretation of Law** – Establishes that civil law provisions must be interpreted in a way that respects the intention of the legislature while ensuring fairness, and that statutory provisions should be applied in accordance with the general principles of justice and equity.
 - **Section 31 SLA**: Reinforces that the settlement must align with statutory provisions and equity principles.
4. **Articles 947–948 CCQ: Ownership and Dominion** – Reinforce the Settlor's **right to ownership and dominion**, including the **right to use, enjoy, and dispose** of the property upon **termination of the trust or settlement**.
 - **Sections 1 and 39 SLA**: These sections **affirm the Settlor's authority to reclaim property** upon termination of the settlement or trust.
5. **Article 1123 CCQ: Confirmation of Bare Ownership and Usufruct Limitations** – Confirms that upon **termination of a settlement or trust, full ownership and dominion revert to the rightful owner**, which, in this case, is the Settlor. *“The bare owner retains ownership of the property but cannot use it while the usufruct is in effect.”* Ensures that the **Settlor never lost ownership**, but merely had restricted use while the usufruct was active.
 - **Section 17 SLA: Alignment with Settlor's Reversionary Rights** – Ensures that the **Settlor's manifest intentions are respected**, as reflected in **statutory provisions for termination and reversion of ownership rights**.
6. **Article 1162 CCQ: Interpretation of Contracts** – Specifies that when **interpreting contracts**, the **intention of the parties, the circumstances at the time of contract formation, and principles of good faith and justice** must be considered. This ensures that the **termination of settlements or trust agreements aligns with the Settlor's original intentions** and prevents **misinterpretation by fiduciaries or third parties**.
 - **Section 17 SLA**: Aligns with respecting the Settlor's manifest intentions, as reflected in statutory provisions for termination.
7. **Article 1191 CCQ: Transfer of Ownership** – confirms that upon the termination of the trust or settlement, the **Settlor regains full ownership and dominion** over the property. This article ensures that the Settlor has the **right to transfer** or dispose of the property as they see fit, effectively eliminating any claims or obligations related to the property once it is transferred to the Settlor. Therefore, **obligations** tied to the property are extinguished through the **Settlor's full assumption** of legal and equitable ownership, aligning with the termination of the settlement or trust.
 - **Section 35 SLA**: Supports the Settlor's power to transfer full ownership upon termination of the settlement.
8. **Article 1208 CCQ: Abstention from Exercising Rights** – provides that a person can refrain from exercising their rights without losing them. This article ensures that the **Settlor may abstain from exercising rights** over the property during the settlement or trust's term without forfeiting those rights. Upon termination, the Settlor has the ability to

reclaim dominion over the property and exercise those rights. Furthermore, as the Settlor assumes full ownership, any obligations tied to the property are extinguished, either by **confusion (merger of rights)** or by **release**, as the Settlor gains full control over the legal and equitable ownership of the property.

➤ **Sections 17, 36, and 41 SLA:** reflect this principle of abstention without forfeiture.

9. **Article 1255 CCQ: Trust's Terms and Modifications – Governs the dissolution or termination** of a trust's terms, particularly when the **Settlor** seeks to **dissolve the trust**. This article is especially relevant when the **Settlor** wishes to **end** the trust or **alter its terms**, ensuring that the trust can be legally dissolved when the Settlor's intentions no longer align with its original provisions. **Article 1255** ensures that the dissolution process is **legally binding**, with the **Settlor's authority** upheld throughout, and the trust's termination executed with proper authorization and in accordance with the **Settlor's intentions**.

➤ **Section 9 SLA:** Governs the modification or dissolution of settlements when terms are no longer relevant.

10. **Articles 1260–1299 CCQ: Trust Framework** – These articles establish the **framework for trusts**, ensuring that the Settlor's rights are respected, including the **fiduciary obligations** to act in accordance with the Settlor's **manifest intention**. They should **support automatic termination** when appropriate.

➤ **Sections 35, 36, and 41 SLA:** Ensure automatic termination and return of property to the Settlor.

11. **Article 1263 CCQ: Liability of the Settlor** – **Confirms that once the trust or settlement is terminated**, the **Settlor is no longer liable** for any obligations or debts related to it. This article addresses the **Settlor's liability**, ensuring that once a trust or settlement has been **terminated**, the Settlor is **absolved from further responsibility** for any outstanding obligations, including **debts, claims**, or other liabilities that may have arisen during the trust's existence. This provision is **crucial** for confirming that the **Settlor** retains no future obligations after the **conclusion** of the trust or settlement.

➤ **Section 106(2) SLA:** Confirms the Settlor is absolved of liabilities once the settlement is terminated.

12. **Article 1265 CCQ: Dissolution of Trust** – Allows for the **dissolution of the trust** upon fulfillment or impossibility of fulfilling its purpose, reinforcing the legal framework for terminating the settlement once its purpose has been accomplished or made impossible. This links directly to the duties of the **Attorney General** to administer the settlement according to these statutory provisions.

➤ **Section 9 SLA:** Specifies that a **life estate or trust** can be terminated when the trust's purpose is **fulfilled or impossible** to achieve, aligning with the idea that the **Settlor's intention** can end the life estate.

13. **Article 1267 CCQ: Return of Trust Property** – Similarly provides that **the legal estate returns to the Settlor** after the termination of a life estate, confirming the **reversion of rights** and ownership to the Settlor.

➤ **Section 41 SLA:** Confirms that property is vested in the Settlor upon dissolution of the settlement.

14. **Article 1290 CCQ: Resulting Trust Doctrine** – Implements the **Resulting Trust Doctrine**, which means that when a trust ends, **any remaining property automatically reverts to the Settlor** unless the terms of the trust dictate otherwise.
 - **Sections 39 and 41 SLA**: specifically provide for the **vesting of the estate back in the Settlor**, supporting the **automatic reversion** principle as laid out in the CCQ.
15. **Article 1294 CCQ: Renunciation of Rights or Obligations** – Specifically deals with the **renunciation of residual interests**, confirming that the **Settlor** will no longer retain any claims to the property once the **settlement is terminated**.
 - **Sections 39 and 41 SLA**: Confirm that remaining property automatically reverts to the Settlor after termination.
16. **Article 1296 CCQ: Renunciation of Further Claims** – Related to the **renunciation of any further claims**, reinforcing the **Settlor's intentions** to forgo any **additional interests** or claims related to the trust property, ensuring that the Settlor's rights are completely relinquished upon **termination**.
 - **Sections 39 and 41 SLA**: Confirm that remaining property automatically reverts to the Settlor after termination.
17. **Article 1299 CCQ: Return of the Property to the Settlor** – This article establishes the principle of **reversionary rights** when a trust is terminated. Upon the termination of a trust, any remaining property is to be returned to the **Settlor**, unless otherwise stated in the terms of the trust. This is essential in confirming the **Settlor's right to reclaim dominion** over the property after the dissolution of the settlement. In this case, it supports the **reversionary rights** outlined in both the **Settled Land Act 1925** and the **Cestui Que Vie Act 1707**. It ensures that upon the termination of the life estate or settlement, the property **reverts back to the Settlor** as the rightful owner.
 - **Section 41 SLA**: Confirms that **property is vested in the Settlor** upon dissolution of the settlement, aligning with **Article 1299 CCQ**, which mandates the return of the property to the **Settlor** following the termination of the trust.
18. **Article 1308 CCQ: Termination of Trust** – Specifies that a **trust is terminated** when its **term expires**, its **purpose is fulfilled**, or it **becomes impossible to fulfill**. This directly supports **automatic termination** and **extinguishment of obligations**.
 - **Section 53 SLA**: Supports the automatic conclusion of settlements upon fulfillment of terms.
19. **Article 1313 CCQ: Mutual Termination** – Allows for the **mutual termination** of the **settlement**, facilitating the **end of the agreement** between the **Settlor** and other parties involved in the trust or settlement.
 - **Sections 9 and 53 SLA**: emphasizing termination through mutual consent.
20. **Article 1315 CCQ: Agreement on Terms** – **If applicable**, this article covers **modifying or terminating agreements** with the Settlor and the trustee's agreement. It ensures that all **modifications or terminations** to the terms of an agreement, including **contracts** and **settlements**, are done with the **consent** of all parties involved. In the case of a **trust** or **settlement**, if both the **Settlor** and the **trustee** (or other parties) agree to **alter** or **end** the arrangement, this article would apply. It supports the concept that **changes**

can be made to the **trust's terms** if all involved parties agree, including agreeing to **terminate the arrangement** entirely.

- **Sections 16(1)(ii) and 39 SLA**: ensuring that all parties agree to modifications or termination in a fair and lawful manner.
21. **Article 1316 CCQ: Release from Liability** – Ensures the **Settlor is released from any further liability** once the **settlement** or **trust** is terminated.
- **Section 31 SLA**: Ensures the Settlor's discharge from obligations after termination.
22. **Article 1317 CCQ: Notification of Intent to Terminate** – **Specifies** the requirements for **formal notification** of the intent to **terminate** the agreement, ensuring that the termination process is **transparent** and **legally valid**. This article outlines the required procedures for giving **formal notice** of the intent to **terminate** an agreement or obligation. It is relevant for situations like the termination of a **settlement** or **trust**, where formal notification to the **Attorney General** is necessary to inform them of the **Settlor's intention** to **terminate** the agreement. The **formal notice** must comply with the requirements set forth in this article, ensuring that the process is **transparent** and **legally valid**.
- **Section 39 SLA**: Aligns with the Settlor's right to direct or contest trustee actions and notify intent.
23. **Article 1366 CCQ: Fiduciary Duty and Good Faith** – Ensures that **fiduciaries** act in **good faith** and **honesty**, preventing any **abuse of rights** or delays in **terminating the settlement** or trust.
- **Section 106(2) SLA**: Mandates trustees to act honestly and equitably in administering settled land.
24. **Article 1375 CCQ: Good Faith Performance** – Mandates that all obligations, including **termination of the settlement** or **trust**, must be performed in **good faith**. It ensures that the **Attorney General** or **fiduciaries** act with honesty and in the best interest of the Settlor.
- **Section 18 SLA**: Requires fiduciaries to act diligently and in good faith when fulfilling settlement obligations.
25. **Article 1379 CCQ: Performance of Obligations in Good Faith** – Requires that all parties, including the **Attorney General** or **trustee**, perform obligations in **good faith**, ensuring that the **termination** and **administration** of the **settlement** or **trust** are conducted with honesty and equity.
- **Sections 16(1)(ii), 39, and 106(2) SLA**: all of which emphasize the duty of trustees to act in good faith and ensure fairness in the administration and termination of settlements.
26. **Article 1399 CCQ: Renunciation of Rights** – Confirms that a person may **renounce rights or obligations**, especially the **tenant-for-life rights**, affirming the **Settlor's right to restore dominion** over the property.
- **Section 64 SLA**: Allows the Settlor to renounce tenant-for-life rights and assert reversionary claims.
27. **Article 1400 CCQ: Defects of Consent** – States that consent may be invalidated if it is obtained through **error, fear, or fraud**. This article ensures that **agreements**, including

those related to **settlements or trusts**, are entered into voluntarily and with full understanding. If consent is found to have been compromised, the **Settlor** may challenge the validity of the agreement, safeguarding their rights and ensuring **fairness** in the administration or termination of settlements.

- **Sections 17, 39, and 53 SLA**: which protect the Settlor's ability to challenge trustee actions or settlement terms based on invalid or compromised consent, ensuring fairness and legal integrity.

28. **Article 1425 CCQ: Judicial Confirmation of Agreements** – Ensures that a **court can confirm the termination** of the trust or settlement and validate the **Settlor's reversionary rights**.

- **Section 93 SLA**: Empowers courts to validate the termination and reversionary rights.

29. **Article 1604 CCQ: Termination and Mutual Agreement** – This article defines what constitutes a **contract** under Quebec's civil law. It stipulates that a contract is an agreement between parties that creates obligations, where the terms are accepted by both sides. In the context of trust law or **settlements**, this article may be relevant when discussing the enforceability of agreements related to the **termination** or modification of a trust. If the **termination of the settlement** or trust involves an agreement or contract between parties, this article provides the foundational definition of that contract.

- **Sections 9 and 53 SLA**: Ensures settlements can be terminated by mutual consent.

30. **Article 2816 CCQ: Cessation of Rights** – Confirms that once the settlement or trust is terminated, any competing or residual rights cease, effectively extinguishing any other claims to the property. This article supports the Settlor's full reclamation of dominion and ownership upon the trust's dissolution.

- **Sections 17, 36, and 64 SLA**: which govern the cessation of competing or residual claims upon termination of settlements or life estates, ensuring the Settlor regains full dominion and ownership.

31. **Article 2817 CCQ: Return of Property** – This article confirms that any property held in trust is returned to the Settlor or their estate once the trust is terminated, unless otherwise specified. This reinforces the automatic return of property rights to the Settlor following the dissolution of the trust or settlement.

- **Sections 17, 35, 64, and 53 SLA**: ensuring the automatic reversion of property rights to the Settlor or their estate upon the dissolution of settlements or life estates.

32. **Article 2818 CCQ: Merger of Rights and Probative Value of Documents**

1. **Article 2818** addresses two key principles:

- a. **Merger of Rights**: When the **legal and equitable rights** to a property are held by the same person (in this case, the Settlor), these rights **merge**, consolidating all ownership and control over the property. This supports the **Settlor's regaining full dominion** over the property after the termination of the trust or settlement.
- b. **Probative Value of Documents**: This article also affirms that **authenticated documents**, such as the **Declaration of Live Birth**

Record, The Act of Birth & Apostil, and Birth Certificate are **binding** and admissible as **proof** in legal proceedings, helping substantiate the **Settlor's rights** and the **termination of the settlement**.

- **Section 36 SLA**: Reflects the **merger of legal and equitable interests** when the **Settlor reclaims full dominion**.
30. **Article 2819 CCQ: Confirmation of the Termination of Rights** – This article ensures that the court can confirm the validity of the termination of rights, including the termination of a trust or settlement. It validates the Settlor's reversionary rights, ensuring that once a trust or settlement is legally terminated, the Settlor's ownership is fully restored and protected.
- **Sections 93 and 113 SLA**: Provides judicial affirmation of termination and reversionary claims.

The **Code of Civil Procedure of Quebec (CPCQ)** and the **Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18) (SLA)** together create a cohesive framework for judicial and administrative processes, ensuring settlements and trusts are executed, managed, and terminated in alignment with principles of equity, fairness, and efficiency. Below is a harmonized alignment of CPCQ provisions with the SLA:

1. **Article 9: Good Faith in Judicial Actions** – Requires all **judicial actions** to be conducted in **good faith**. Parties must act **honestly** and in accordance with the principles of **justice** and **integrity**, ensuring that cases proceed **fairly** and **equitably**.
 - **Section 16(1)(ii) SLA**: Mandates trustees act in good faith and prioritize the Settlor's interests during settlements or terminations.
2. **Article 15: Duty to Cooperate** – This article emphasizes the obligation of all parties to cooperate in judicial proceedings. It ensures that fiduciaries or other parties involved in the settlement act in good faith and work toward the resolution of the matter without undue obstruction.
 - **Section 18(2)(b) SLA**: Reinforces fiduciaries' duty to collaborate with the Settlor to safeguard reversionary rights.
3. **Article 19: Discretionary Hearings** – Grants the **court** discretion to allow certain matters to be heard by a **single judge** rather than a full court. This is particularly applicable for **in-chamber hearings**, where procedural issues or motions that do not require a formal trial or public hearing are addressed.
 - **Sections 39 and 53 SLA**: Provide mechanisms for Settlor-initiated applications or disputes to be resolved through judicial intervention.
4. **Article 25: Prompt and Equitable Justice** – Emphasizes that **justice** must be rendered **promptly** and **equitably**, highlighting the importance of efficient judicial proceedings to ensure cases are resolved in a timely manner while maintaining **fairness**.
 - **Section 31 SLA**: Guarantees that settlements align with equitable principles and statutory timelines.
5. **Article 44: Discretionary Authority to Ensure Fairness** – Provides the **court** with discretionary authority to ensure **fairness** during proceedings. It allows for the

adaptation of procedural rules to suit the specific circumstances of a case, ensuring **justice** is achieved in a manner that is both **effective** and **equitable**.

- **Section 17 SLA**: Allows for judicial discretion in administering or terminating settlements.
6. **Article 53: Judicial Notice of Facts** – Allows the **court** to take **judicial notice** of certain facts or established **legal principles** that are widely recognized or undisputed, accepting such facts as true without requiring further proof.
 - **Section 18 SLA**: Supports the acknowledgment of legal principles relevant to Settlor rights and obligations.
 7. **Article 76: Notification of Judicial Acts** – Specifies that all judicial acts, including notifications of motions, must be communicated effectively to ensure the concerned parties have clear and official knowledge of proceedings.
 - **Section 39 SLA**: Mandates that any Settlor-initiated action must be properly communicated to trustees or fiduciaries, ensuring they are notified of the Settlor's legal intentions.
 8. **Article 77: Service of Documents** – Establishes the procedural requirements for serving documents related to judicial proceedings, ensuring that legal notices are delivered in accordance with procedural rules.
 - **Section 17 SLA**: Requires trustees and fiduciaries to comply with formal service requirements during the administration or termination of a settlement, ensuring that the Settlor's rights are respected and properly processed.
 9. **Article 78: Methods of Notification** – Outlines the legally recognized methods for serving notifications, which may include personal service, registered mail, electronic communication, or other prescribed methods.
 - **Section 64 SLA**: Establishes procedural requirements for notifying fiduciaries and trustees when a Settlor renounces life tenancy and asserts reversionary claims, ensuring all required parties are duly informed.
 10. **Article 79: Proof of Service** – Confirms that a notification is legally valid when service is proven through an affidavit, receipt, or other official acknowledgment.
 - **Section 18 SLA**: Reinforces the requirement that all legal claims, including Settlor rights, must be supported by appropriate documentation and proof of service when asserting legal actions related to the termination of settlements.
 11. **Article 88: Communication of Notices and Documents** – Specifies that all judicial notices and documents must be communicated clearly and in a manner that ensures **proper understanding and acknowledgment** by the receiving parties.
 - **Section 39 SLA**: Specifies formal notification requirements for Settlor-initiated actions.
 12. **Article 110: Applications Heard in Chambers** – Specifies that applications of a certain nature may be heard in **chambers** unless directed otherwise by the **court**, typically for procedural matters or motions that do not require a public trial.
 - **Section 39 SLA**: Allows the Settlor to request in-chamber hearings for disputes or applications related to fiduciary actions, ensuring efficient and private resolution of procedural matters.

13. **Article 139: Provisions for Notification and Service** – Details the general rules for notification and service, ensuring that notices are communicated effectively and meet procedural requirements.
 - **Section 17 SLA**: Mandates that trustees comply with notification requirements during settlement termination, ensuring the Settlor receives proper and timely communication in alignment with procedural standards.
14. **Article 140: Validity of Notifications** – Addresses the **validity of notifications** in legal proceedings. The notification must comply with the methods outlined in the Code, such as personal service, registered mail, or other approved means. It must be delivered within the required timeframe to allow the recipient sufficient time to respond or act. The notification must contain all necessary information to inform the recipient of its purpose, implications, and any actions required. Even if the recipient does not formally acknowledge receipt, the notification may still be considered valid if it was delivered according to the prescribed methods.
 - **Section 17 SLA**: Aligns with notification requirements by ensuring that trustees provide valid and timely notices to the Settlor during settlement termination, supporting procedural compliance and protecting the Settlor's rights.
15. **Article 141: Correction of Procedural Errors** – Permits the **court** to correct **procedural errors** that do not affect the **substantive rights** of the parties involved. It ensures that errors in procedure can be rectified without undermining the integrity of the case or affecting the outcome.
 - **Section 17 SLA**: Allows for the rectification of procedural issues during settlement administration or termination, ensuring that trustees comply with statutory requirements while safeguarding the Settlor's interests.
16. **Article 161: Effects of Notifications** – Outlines the legal effects of notifications, confirming that they take effect once served according to the prescribed methods. This article reinforces the procedural impact of your notification and ensures it is legally binding once delivered.
 - **Section 17 SLA**: Ensures that notifications related to settlement terminations are effectively communicated and enforceable, aligning with statutory requirements and protecting the Settlor's reversionary rights.
17. **Article 213: Duty to Act Diligently** – Requires all parties, including fiduciaries, to act **diligently** in the administration of legal and procedural matters. This ensures that delays in addressing termination requests are avoided.
 - **Section 18 SLA**: Reinforces trustee accountability in managing Settlor interests.
18. **Article 222: Accountability of Fiduciaries** – Holds fiduciaries accountable for fulfilling their obligations, particularly in administering or terminating settlements.
 - **Section 39 SLA**: Empowers the Settlor to contest fiduciary actions and ensures trustees are held responsible for any deviation from their obligations or mismanagement of Settlor interests.
19. **Article 225: Obligation to Provide Information** – Mandates that parties provide necessary information to ensure procedural fairness and resolution of disputes.
 - **Section 18 SLA**: Reinforces the trustee's duty to provide complete and accurate information to the Settlor regarding the administration and termination of

settlements, ensuring that the Settlor's rights are upheld and that legal obligations are fulfilled transparently.

20. **Article 284: Expanding Judicial Notice** – Expands on judicial notice, specifying that the **court** may take judicial notice of facts that are widely known to be true or are **legally recognized** or **undisputed** by law, streamlining proceedings by recognizing such facts without requiring further proof.
 - **Section 64 SLA**: Simplifies proceedings by acknowledging statutory rights of the Settlor.
21. **Article 296: Execution of Judgments** – Ensures that once a decision is rendered regarding the termination of a settlement or trust, it is **enforceable** in accordance with judicial directives.
 - **Section 36 SLA**: Governs enforcement of decisions on settlement terminations and reversion.
22. **Article 303: Content of a Notification** – Requires notifications to include clear and comprehensive information about their purpose, legal basis, and required actions to ensure understanding and compliance.
 - **Section 9 SLA**: Provides for Settlor-directed actions requiring trustee compliance.
23. **Article 342: Filing of Documents** – Mandates the filing of supporting documents in legal matters, ensuring proper documentation and procedural integrity.
 - **Section 41 SLA**: Requires trustees to maintain and submit proper documentation related to the administration and termination of settlements, ensuring transparency and accountability in fulfilling the Settlor's legal and equitable rights.
24. **Article 400: Rules for Presenting Evidence** – Outlines the **rules** for presenting **evidence** during legal proceedings, ensuring that evidence is provided in a manner that complies with **established legal standards** and **procedures**, ensuring that the **presentation of evidence** is both effective and in line with the principles of **justice**.
 - **Section 41 SLA**: Supports the presentation of evidence for reversion claims.
25. **Article 401: Scope of Judicial Oversight** – Allows courts to oversee the administration of settlements and trusts, ensuring compliance with legal obligations and protecting the rights of involved parties.
 - **Section 39 SLA**: Empowers the court to oversee trustee actions, ensuring fiduciary compliance with statutory duties and protecting the Settlor's interests in the termination of settlements.
26. **Article 499: Expedited Proceedings** – Permits parties to request expedited handling of urgent matters, ensuring timely resolution of critical issues.
 - **Section 64 SLA**: Facilitates the prompt handling of Settlor-initiated actions, ensuring that settlements are terminated efficiently and without undue delay, protecting the Settlor's rights and interests.
27. **Article 510: Contestation of Fiduciary Actions** – Provides a framework for contesting fiduciary actions or omissions, holding trustees accountable for compliance with their obligations.
 - **Section 39 SLA**: Empowers the Settlor to contest trustee actions.

28. **Article 592: Judicial Review of Fiduciary Decisions** – Empowers the court to conduct a **judicial review of decisions** made by fiduciaries or trustees to ensure their actions align with their **legal obligations**, the **terms of the settlement**, and the **intentions of the Settlor**. This article allows the court to examine whether fiduciaries have acted in good faith, diligently, and in accordance with their fiduciary duties.
- **Section 18 SLA**: Ensures trustees act within statutory and equitable bounds.
29. **Article 593: Authorization for Protective Measures** – Allows the court to grant **protective measures** to safeguard the rights and interests of parties involved in a legal matter. This article is particularly relevant when there is a risk of harm, loss, or prejudice to one party while proceedings are ongoing or before a final resolution is reached.
- **Section 31 SLA**: Supports interim measures protecting Settlor rights.

Cross-Border Implications with Harmonization

The harmonization between the **Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18)** and the **Civil Code of Quebec (CCQ)** underscores their complementary nature in addressing cross-border considerations for the administration and **termination of settlements** and trusts:

1. **Reversionary Rights and Termination:**
 - The harmonization between **Section 17 of the Settled Land Act 1925** and **Articles 1308 and 1191 CCQ** underscores the shared legal principles governing the termination of settlements, life estates and the reversion of rights to the Settlor. Both systems ensure the extinguishment of obligations and the restoration of ownership upon fulfilling the trust's purpose.
2. **Jurisdictional Authority:**
 - The **Settled Land Act 1925**, through **Sections 17 and 18**, harmonizes with **Articles 9, 25, and 53 CCP** of the **Civil Code of Quebec**, ensuring that the **Settlor's rights** are **safeguarded** in accordance with principles of equity and public order in both legal systems. These provisions ensure the Settlor can effectively exercise their rights across jurisdictions while benefiting from consistent legal protections.
3. **Judicial Oversight:**
 - **Harmonization** between **Section 17** of the **Settled Land Act 1925** and **Articles 44 and 400 CCP** highlights the importance both systems place on judicial oversight. This ensures compliance with the Settlor's intentions and provides a framework for the courts to oversee the proper administration and termination of settlements, particularly in cross-border or complex cases.
4. **Establishment of Domicile:**
 - The **Settlor** establishes domicile within the jurisdiction of the **King's Bench at the Superior Court of Quebec in the District of Joliette**, ensuring jurisdictional competence over the administration and termination of the trust. This is supported by **Articles 9, 25, and 53 CCP** of the **Civil Code of Quebec**, as well as **Sections 17, 39, and 35** of the **Settled Land Act 1925** (addressing the

termination of settlements, contestation of trustee actions, and the Settlor's power to convey the legal estate). This harmonization confirms the Settlor's rights are fully actionable within both jurisdictions.

III. Historical and Statutory Foundations

1. **Magna Carta (1215, By Royal Seal)** :

Clause 39 protects against arbitrary deprivation of property, reinforcing the principle that **fiduciaries**, including the **Attorney General**, must respect **reversionary rights**.

2. **Statute of Uses 1535 (27 Hen. VIII c.10), By Royal Assent)** :

1. A landmark piece of legislation in **English property law**, enacted during the reign of **King Henry VIII**. This statute was designed to address issues surrounding the **use of property**, specifically the separation of **legal** and **equitable interests**, which had created complexities in ownership and the transfer of property rights. The **Statute of Uses** effectively sought to merge these interests, simplifying **property ownership** and ensuring that the rightful owner would have **full control** over the property.

- a. **Merging of Legal and Equitable Interests**: The central purpose of the **Statute of Uses** was to bring together **legal** and **equitable interests**. Prior to the statute, it was possible for one person to hold the **legal title** to a piece of property while another held the **equitable interest**. This created situations where the person with the **equitable interest** had the right to enjoy the property, but the person with the **legal title** technically controlled it. The statute provided that when the **use** (equitable interest) was executed, it would automatically merge with the **legal interest**, and the person holding the **use** would be treated as the owner of both **legal** and **equitable interests**.
- b. **Automatic Vesting of Possession**: Under the **Statute of Uses**, when the conditions for the **use** were fulfilled, the **equitable interest** would automatically merge with the **legal title**, and possession would vest in the rightful owner. This provision was particularly relevant in cases where **life estates** or other limited interests existed. Upon the termination of a **life estate** (whether through **death**, **surrender**, or another means), the **legal title** would pass to the **Settlor** or their heirs, ensuring that they regained full **dominion** over the settled land.
- c. **Ensuring Full Dominion**: The statute affirmed the principle that once the **legal** and **equitable interests** were unified, the rightful owner would have **full dominion** over the property. This means that the **Settlor**, once the conditions for the merger of interests were met, would automatically regain **full control** and **ownership**.

of the property. This was particularly significant in cases of **life estates**, where the life tenant's interest would terminate, and the property would revert to the **Settlor**.

- d. **Principle of Reversionary Rights**: The **Statute of Uses** solidified the **legal concept of reversionary rights**, which is the right of the original owner (the **Settlor**) to reclaim property after a **life estate** or another temporary interest terminates. This principle ensures that upon the fulfillment of conditions (such as the **death of the life tenant** or the voluntary surrender of the life estate), the property automatically reverts to the **Settlor** or their heirs. In the context of the **Settlor's rights** under property law, this statute affirms that when a **life estate** or other temporary interest concludes, the **legal title** and **equitable interest** merge, and the **full ownership (dominion)** reverts to the **Settlor**. This automatic vesting of possession ensures that the **Settlor's reversionary rights** are protected, and they are entitled to reclaim the property once the conditions for the **life estate** are satisfied.
 - e. **Relevance to the Settlor's Claims**: The **Statute of Uses 1535** supports the **Settlor's right** to reclaim **dominion** over the land upon the termination of the **life estate**, as it confirms that the **legal and equitable interests** will merge when the conditions are fulfilled.
 - i. The principle of **merger** ensures that upon the termination of the **life estate**, the **Settlor's reversionary rights** are fully realized, and they regain full control of the property..
 - ii. This concept aligns with both **English common law** and the **Civil Code of Quebec**, emphasizing the continuity of the **Settlor's rights** and the restoration of full **dominion** over the land upon the termination of temporary interests like **life estates**.
 - iii. The **Statute of Uses 1535** plays a critical role in **property law** by ensuring the consolidation of **legal and equitable interests**, thereby facilitating the restoration of **dominion** to the **Settlor** upon the termination of a **life estate**. This statute provides a **legal foundation** for **reversionary rights**, reinforcing the principle that once the conditions for the **life estate** are fulfilled, **possession** and **ownership** will automatically revert to the **Settlor**, ensuring that their **dominion** is preserved.
3. **Bill of Rights 1689 (1 Will. & Mar. Sess. 2 c. 2, By Royal Assent)** :
The **Bill of Rights 1689** is a **cornerstone of constitutional law**, affirming the **supremacy of the rule of law** and establishing key protections against **arbitrary actions by the state**. It explicitly prohibits **interference with property rights** and mandates adherence to principles of **equity and justice**. This foundational statute ensures that **fiduciary obligations**, including those related to the **reversion and restoration of property rights**, are executed **lawfully**, safeguarding individuals against

unjust deprivation. Its principles continue to underpin **modern legal systems**, ensuring that the **rights of property holders**, such as the Settlor, are protected within a framework of **fairness and accountability**.

4. **Act of Settlement 1700/1701 (12 & 13 Will. III c. 2, By Royal Assent)** :

Establishes foundational principles of **hereditary succession** and **reversionary rights**, which continue to influence both **English law** and broader legal frameworks. This Act, crucial to the development of **property** and **succession law**, affirms the right of individuals to pass down property through direct inheritance, while safeguarding **reversionary interests** for those entitled to them.

1. Additionally, the Act acknowledges the **Birthright of the Individual**, a core principle that underpins **natural rights**, including the **right to ownership** and the restoration of **property rights** upon the termination of certain interests, such as **life estates** and **settlements**. This doctrine aligns with the **Settlor's right** to reclaim **dominion** over the settled land, after the expiration of a **life estate** and termination of **settlements**, a right established under both **English common law** and the **Civil Code of Quebec**. This **legal framework**, combined with the principles of **reversionary rights** set forth by the Act, ensures that the **Settlor's rights** remain protected, preventing any **life estate** or temporary interest from infringing upon the **Settlor's ultimate claim** to the settled land.

5. **Cestui Que Vie Act 1707 (6 Ann c.18, By Royal Assent)** :

This Act **affirms the life tenant's rights** and the **corresponding reversionary rights**, safeguarding against **unlawful encumbrances**. It provides clarity that, upon the **death of the life tenant** or their **voluntary surrender**, the **reversionary interest** in the property **automatically reverts** to the **Settlor** or their **heirs**:

1. ***"Upon the death of a life tenant, the reversionary interest in the property shall automatically vest in the original owner or their heirs, restoring dominion over the property."***
 - a. This provision ensures the **Settlor's rights** are **safeguarded, reaffirming** their **dominion** over the property after the life estate terminates.

6. **Royal Proclamation of 1763 (3 Geo. III, By Royal Warrant)** :

The **Royal Proclamation of 1763** established the **Crown's fiduciary duty** to safeguard property ownership and ensure the protection of **reversionary rights**. By affirming the principle that lands must revert to rightful owners upon the termination of temporary interests, it reinforced the Crown's role as a **trustee**. This foundational framework supports the Settlor's claim to **full dominion** and aligns with modern protections under the **Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18)** and the **Civil Code of Quebec (CCQ)**.

7. **Quebec Act of 1774 (14 Geo. III c. 83, By Royal Assent)** :

Enacted by the British Parliament, the **Quebec Act** was a **pivotal piece of legislation** that shaped the legal and cultural landscape of Quebec following British control after the conquest of New France. It introduced a **hybrid legal system** that preserved **French Civil Law** for private matters and integrated **English Common Law** for governance, supporting the **Settlor's dominion and reversionary rights** by aligning property interests with principles of **succession and reversion**.

1. **Recognition of French Civil Law:**

- a. The **Quebec Act** allowed for the continued application of **French Civil Law** in private matters such as **property and inheritance**, distinguishing Quebec from other British territories. It maintained the **seigneurial system of landholding** and reinforced **civil law traditions** in property rights, offering consistency for settlers.
2. **Introduction of English Common Law Principles:**
 - a. While preserving French civil law for private issues, the Act introduced **English Common Law principles** for **public law, criminal law, and governance**. This laid the foundation for **Crown governance** and **land management**, ensuring a gradual integration of **common law principles**, particularly in areas such as fiduciary duties and property rights.
3. **Land and Property Rights:**
 - a. The Act ensured that **English Common Law** would govern matters of **land tenure and ownership**, especially regarding the **Crown's fiduciary responsibility** in granting land and protecting reversionary rights. This dual approach safeguarded **Settlor rights** and supported a framework where **property reverted to its original owner** upon the termination of temporary interests.
4. **Political and Administrative Changes:**
 - a. The Act expanded Quebec's boundaries and restructured its governance, reinforcing the **Crown's fiduciary duties** in land management. It upheld the property rights of settlers and strengthened the recognition of **reversionary interests**.
5. **Recognition of Legal Traditions:**
 - a. The **Quebec Act of 1774** laid the foundation for the coexistence of **French Civil Law** and **English Common Law**, influencing modern property and inheritance law. Its **dual recognition of legal traditions** ensures that the **Settlor's reversionary rights** are safeguarded, embedding principles of **justice, equity, and fiduciary accountability** within Quebec's legal framework.
8. **Settled Estates Acts (1856 (19 & 20 Vict. c. 120) and 1877 (40 & 41 Vict. c. 18), By Act of Parliament with Royal Assent) :**
 These Acts **modernized the administration of settled estates**, granting **judicial authority** to oversee and **terminate life estates**, ensuring that **reversionary rights** are upheld. Upon termination, the property **reverts to the Settlor or their heirs**, reinforcing the principles of **equity and proper land management** in alignment with statutory frameworks.
9. **Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18) By Act of Parliament with Royal Assent) :**
Stands as a revolutionary cornerstone in land law, rewriting the rules of **ownership, dominion, and reversion**. With **divine clarity**, it empowers the **Settlor** to reclaim their rightful inheritance, ensuring that the land, once bound by settlement, is **returned** to its true owner. This **groundbreaking legislation** restores control to the Settlor, dissolving **life estates** and other encumbrances with the force of law. The Act, in its **majestic**

simplicity, guarantees the fulfillment of **justice**, where the Settlor's rights are not just protected, but **fully restored**—unveiling the **ultimate triumph of rightful ownership**.

1. **Section 9: Settlor's Power to Dispose of Settled Land**
 - This section grants the **Settlor** the **irrevocable authority to dispose of or transfer** settled land, ensuring that they **regain control** over the property in accordance with the **terms of the settlement**, upholding their **rightful dominion**. This provision reinforces the **Settlor's sovereignty** over the land, empowering them to **exercise full ownership** and restore what is justly theirs.
2. **Section 16(1)(ii): Trustee's Obligation to Act in the Best Interests**
 - This section outlines the **trustee's obligation** to act in the best interests of the **Settlor** and **beneficiaries**. **Trustees** are required to ensure compliance with the terms of the **settlement** and to administer the land responsibly, safeguarding the **reversionary rights** of the **Settlor**.
3. **Section 17: Trustee's Compliance with Statutory Obligations**
 - Mandates **trustees** to adhere to statutory obligations and align their actions with the **Settlor's explicit instructions**, ensuring lawful and proper consent for transactions affecting **settled land**.
4. **Section 18(2)(b): Protection of the Settlor's Reversionary Interest**
 - Protects the **Settlor's reversionary interest** from unauthorized or improper dispositions, safeguarding the **Settlor's rights** and future **dominion** over the **settled land**.
5. **Section 31: Settlor's Legal Authority to Enforce Reversionary Interests**
 - Affirms the **Settlor's legal authority** to enforce **reversionary interests** and ensures that **trustees** comply with **fiduciary duties**, maintaining accountability in the **administration of land**.
6. **Section 35: Power to Convey the Legal Estate**
 - This section allows the **Settlor** or the **life tenant** to convey the **legal estate** of the **settled land** to others. It ensures that the person holding the **life estate** can transfer legal ownership when necessary, facilitating the full **conveyance** of the land.
7. **Section 36: Merger of Estates**
 - **Section 36** allows for the **merger of the legal and equitable estates** when they come into the hands of the same person. This section is vital for the **Settlor** because it confirms that once the **legal estate** and the **equitable estate** are held by the same party, the **settlement** is terminated, and the **Settlor regains full dominion** over the land.
8. **Section 39: Settlor's Right to Direct or Contest Trustee Actions**
 - Grants the **Settlor** the right to direct or contest actions taken by **trustees**, particularly in cases of **fiduciary mismanagement** or deviation from statutory and trust obligations.
9. **Section 40: Settlor's Authority to Intervene in Trustee Actions**

- Allows the **Settlor** to direct or intervene in actions taken by **trustees**, ensuring their authority in the **administration of the settled land** is maintained.

10. **Section 41: Vesting of Land in the Settlor**

- Vests land in the **Settlor** when the **settlement** is terminated, confirming their **full ownership** of the land once all conditions are met.

11. **Section 53: Conditions for Termination of Settlements**

- Outlines conditions for the **termination of settlements**, providing a pathway for the **Settlor** to regain **dominion** and terminate life estates or other encumbrances.

12. **Section 64: Mechanisms for Ending Life Estates**

- Establishes **mechanisms** for ending **life estates**, ensuring the **reversion of interests** directly and immediately to the **Settlor**, facilitating a clean transfer of dominion.

13. **Sections 93 and 113: Judicial Oversight**

- Empower **courts** to resolve disputes and oversee the **proper administration of settlements**. These sections provide **judicial oversight** to ensure compliance with statutory duties, safeguard the **Settlor's rights**, and enforce the **fair administration of settled land**.

14. **Section 106(2): Administrative Powers of Trustees**

- Details the **procedural powers** available to **trustees** in administering **settled land**, including transactions and compliance with statutory obligations.

10. **Quebec Interpretation Act (CQLR c. I-16) :**

The **Quebec Interpretation Act** ensures the **consistent and harmonious interpretation of statutes** in alignment with constitutional principles. It mandates that laws be applied in a manner that upholds both the **letter and spirit of the law**, reinforcing a framework of **justice, equity, and fairness**. This Act serves as a **guiding principle** for interpreting legal provisions, ensuring they align with broader legislative and constitutional intentions.

1. **Section 41** of the Act ensures that **pre-1775 English laws**, including the **Act of Settlement 1700 (12 & 13 Will. III c. 2)**, continue to apply in Quebec unless specifically overridden by provincial or federal law. This provision upholds the **enduring relevance** of foundational statutes, such as the principles of **hereditary succession** and **reversionary rights**, which influence both English and Quebec law. Consequently, the **Act of Settlement 1700** continues to shape the **interpretation and application** of property rights and reversionary interests, reinforcing the **Settlor's right** to reclaim **dominion** over settled land upon the **termination of a settlement or life estate**.

11. **M-19 Attorney General Act (Quebec) (CQLR c. M-19) :** The **Act respecting the Ministère de la Justice (CQLR c. M-19)** establishes the Attorney General's **statutory authority** to act on behalf of **His Majesty the King in right of Quebec**, mandates their **fiduciary obligation** to act in **good faith** in matters involving **settlements, trusts, and**

land management, and ensures **compliance** with the **Civil Code of Quebec** and the **Code of Civil Procedure**.

1. **Section 2**: Confirms the Attorney General's role as the **legal advisor** and **fiduciary** for matters involving the **administration of justice** and the **public interest**, ensuring compliance with statutory obligations, including those under the **Civil Code of Quebec**.
2. **Section 3**: Establishes the Attorney General's authority to act **on behalf of His Majesty the King in right of Quebec** in matters involving **settlements, trusts, and land management**.
3. **Section 6**: Mandates that the Attorney General act **in good faith** and in accordance with principles of **justice** and **equity**, reinforcing their fiduciary obligations to protect the **rights** and **interests** of parties, such as the **Settlor**, in the administration or termination of settlements.

12. **Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms (Quebec)** :

1. **Article 6** of the **Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms (Quebec)** provides a fundamental guarantee of **property rights**:
 - a. ***“Every person has the right to the peaceful enjoyment and free disposition of their property, except to the extent provided by law.”***
 - i. Supports the **Settlor's right** to reclaim their **settled land** upon fulfilling legal conditions for terminating a settlement. It strengthens arguments for the rightful return of full ownership and the removal of encumbrances.

13. **Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England** :

1. **Book II, Chapter 2**: Confirms that the **natural law of dominion** and **ownership** remains intact under **English law**. **Property rights**, including the **Settlor's reversionary interests**, are grounded in **natural law** and protected against unjust deprivation.
 - a. **The Laws of England and Natural Law of Dominion** (Of the Rights of Persons):
 - i. Here, **Blackstone** makes a crucial statement that the **laws of England** have not abrogated the ancient right of **property**. Rather, they have left the **natural law of dominion** and **ownership** in full force. This principle is important because it reinforces that **property rights**, including **reversionary rights** held by the **Settlor**, are not just a matter of **legal privilege** but are grounded in **natural law**. Blackstone acknowledges that while **civil society** may require certain modifications to **property rights** for **public necessity**, the **core principle of personal dominion** remains intact, meaning the **Settlor's right** to reclaim **dominion** upon the termination of a temporary interest (like a **life estate**) is guaranteed by **natural law**
2. **Book II, Chapter 3**: Elaborates on the **temporary nature** of **life estates**, emphasizing that upon the **life tenant's death**, the property **reverts** to the **Settlor** or their heirs.

- a. **Life Estates and Successive Interests:**
 - i. In this chapter, Blackstone discusses **life estates** and **successive interests** in land. He explains that a **life estate** is a **temporary interest** in land, typically lasting only for the life of the tenant, after which the property **reverts** to the **Settlor** or their heirs. This chapter underpins the concept that the **life tenant's interest** is not permanent and that upon the **life tenant's death**, the **reversionary interest** returns to the **Settlor**. The **Settlor's right** to reclaim **dominion** over the property is therefore integral to the nature of the **life estate**.
3. **Book II, Chapter 7:** Highlights that **life estates** are inherently **temporary**, with **reversionary rights** ensuring the **Settlor** retains ultimate **dominion** over the property.
 - a. **Of Estates Less Than Freehold:**
 - i. Blackstone further elaborates on the nature of **life estates** in this chapter, stating that such estates are inherently **temporary**. He reinforces that upon the termination of the **life estate** (whether by **death** or other means), the **reversionary interest** belongs to the **Settlor**. This principle highlights the **temporary nature of life estates**, which are subject to termination and reversion, ensuring that the **Settlor** retains the ultimate right of **dominion** over the property.
4. **Book II, Chapter 10:** Asserts the **legal certainty of reversionary rights**, guaranteeing the **Settlor's enforceable claim** to reclaim property upon the expiration of temporary interests.
 - a. **Legal Certainty of the Settlor's Reversionary Interests:**
 - i. In this chapter, Blackstone addresses the **legal certainty** surrounding the **Settlor's reversionary interests**. He affirms that these interests are clear and **enforceable** once the conditions governing the **life estate** or other temporary interests are met. This section guarantees that upon the expiration of such **temporary interests**, the **Settlor's right** to reclaim the property is not only recognized but is legally **enforceable**. It underscores the point that the **reversionary right** belongs to the **Settlor** with absolute certainty, providing a **legal foundation** for the **Settlor** to reclaim **dominion** over the property once the **life estate** or other temporary interest concludes.
5. **Book III, Chapter 2: Doctrine of Remitter and Settlor's Ancient Rights,** ensuring the **Settlor's inherent ownership rights** remain valid and enforceable, even after temporary loss of possession.
 - a. **The Doctrine of Remitter and the Settlor's Ancient Rights:**
 - i. In this chapter, Blackstone addresses the legal principle of **remitter**, which ensures that a **person's inherent and ancient right to property** remains unaltered, even in the event of a

temporary loss of possession. For the **Settlor**, this principle provides **legal certainty** regarding their **reversionary interests**. Once a **life estate** or other temporary interest expires, the **Settlor's right** to reclaim **dominion** over the property is automatically restored, grounded in their **original title**, which remains valid and enforceable.

ii. Blackstone's discussion affirms that the **Settlor's reversionary interests** are **clear, certain, and legally protected** by the **operation of law**. The **Settlor's right** to reclaim the property is not only recognized but guaranteed, even if there has been a temporary defect in possession or title. This ensures that, once the **temporary interest** ends, the **Settlor** can rightfully and securely resume control of the property, with their **reversionary rights upheld** by the **law** as an **inherent and irrefutable** aspect of **ownership**.

6. Blackstone's Commentaries lay the groundwork for understanding **property rights** in a broader legal and philosophical context. His insights into **life estates, successive interests, and reversionary rights** directly support the **Settlor's right** to reclaim **dominion** over their property after the termination of temporary interests, such as **life estates**. These principles are not only integral to **English common law** but are also reflected in modern legal frameworks, ensuring that **Settlor's rights** are protected through the **reversionary process**, grounded in both **natural law** and **legal certainty**.

14. Ontario Law Reform Commission Commentary on Land Law :

1. The Ontario Law Reform Commission Commentary on Land Law, particularly **The Report on Basic Principles of Land Law** (page 33), offers valuable insight into the intersection of **land management regimes** and the **Settled Land Act 1925** and the **Law of Property Act 1925**. The Commission highlights the **legal frameworks** these Acts create for the **termination of trusts** and the **reclamation of land** by the **Settlor**, ensuring that such processes are carried out equally and in compliance with **statutory provisions**.

2. Distinction between the Settled Land Act 1925 and the Law of Property Act 1925:

a. The Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5 c. 18) primarily concerns the **management of land** held in settlement for the benefit of **life tenants**, while ensuring the **Settlor's ultimate reversionary rights** are respected upon the **termination of such interests**.

b. The Law of Property Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5 c. 20), on the other hand, consolidates various aspects of **property law** in England, including **estate management** and the process by which **legal and equitable interests** in land are merged, ensuring that upon the **termination** of temporary or lesser estates, the **Settlor's dominion** over the land is restored.

3. Legal Framework for Trust Termination:

- a. The commentary stresses the importance of **trust termination** and the **Settlor's rights** to reclaim land. It underscores the role of **statutory provisions** in governing the **equitable management** of the trust, ensuring that land held in settlement is not unjustly encumbered by competing interests after the **termination of a life estate** or other temporary interests.
- 4. **Merger and Reversionary Rights under Common Law:**
 - a. The **Ontario Law Reform Commission** commentary further aligns the **termination of settlements** and **life estates** with the **common law principles** of **merger** and **reversionary rights**. These principles ensure that:
- 5. **Merger of Estates:**
 - a. The **life estate** or **temporary interest** held by the life tenant merges with the **reversionary interest** upon the **death** of the life tenant or their voluntary surrender. This **merger** facilitates the return of the **property** to the **Settlor** or **reversioner** without further dispute.
- 6. **Reversionary Rights:**
 - a. The **Settlor's right to reclaim dominion** over the land is maintained by the **legal doctrine of reversionary rights**, which states that once the conditions of a **life estate** or similar interest are fulfilled, the **property automatically reverts** to the **Settlor**.
 - b. These principles, rooted in **common law**, are reinforced by **statutory provisions** under the **Settled Land Act 1925** and the **Law of Property Act 1925**, which together provide a comprehensive framework for **property recovery, land management, and equitable principles** concerning land held in settlement.
- 7. **The Settlor's Right to Reclaim Land:**
 - a. The **Ontario Law Reform Commission's Report** emphasizes how **land law regimes**, like the **Settled Land Act 1925** and the **Law of Property Act 1925**, function within a **legal framework** that upholds the **Settlor's rights** to reclaim property. By incorporating principles of **merger** and **reversionary rights**, these Acts ensure that when a **life estate** or **temporary trust expires**, the **Settlor** or **reversioner** regains **full dominion** over the property, thus maintaining the **integrity of their ownership rights** in accordance with both **statutory** and **common law principles**.
- 15. **Coke upon Littleton, Book I, Section 133 :**
 - 1. **Section 133** of **Coke upon Littleton** describes the **Doctrine of Merger**, stating that when **life estates** and **reversionary interests** are held by the same individual, the lesser **life estate** merges into the greater **reversionary interest**, resulting in the **extinguishment** of the life estate. This process leads to the **restoration of full dominion** over the property to the person who holds both interests, typically the **Settlor**.

- a. **Book I, Section 6:** Discusses **reversionary interests** and the merger of estates, stating that once the **life estate** and **reversionary interest** are united under one party, the lesser estate merges with the greater.
 - b. **Book I, Section 9:** Expands on the rights of **life tenants** and their **reversionary interests**, emphasizing the process of **merger** when the **life tenant** and **reversionary interest** are united in one individual.
 - c. **Book II, Chapter 2: Doctrine of Merger** – Describes how **life estates** are extinguished when the **life tenant** and **reversionary interest** are held by the same person, effectively merging the two interests into **full ownership**.
-

IV. Request for Release

I formally request the termination of the settlement/trust and the release of tenant-for-life rights:

1. **Renunciation of Rights** :

- I, **Danny William, PEREZ**, irrevocably renounce and relinquish all rights, claims, interests, or entitlements—whether legal, beneficial, or equitable—pertaining to the trust property. **This renunciation is absolute** and encompasses all forms of residual interests, including but not limited to any claims to fruits, revenues, benefits, or derived entitlements from the trust property. It ensures there is no ongoing obligation, entitlement, or reversionary interest retained under any capacity. This renunciation is executed in alignment with
 - a. **Sections 18 and 93 of the Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18)** and
 - b. **Articles 1399, 1294, 1296, 1191, 1123 and 1208 CCQ**, which collectively support the cessation of rights and the restoration of dominion to me as the Settlor.

2. **Judicial Confirmation** :

- I respectfully request that the Court explicitly confirm the **irrevocable termination** of my interests and rights under the settlement and trust, ensuring that no ongoing obligations, rights, claims, or entitlements remain. This confirmation is sought in accordance with
 - a. **Section 17 of the Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18)** (Termination of the Settlement) and
 - b. **Article 1265 CCQ** (Termination of Trust),
 - c. **Article 1308 CCQ** (Extinguishment of Obligations), and
 - d. **Article 1425 CCQ** (Judicial Confirmation of Agreements).
- Additionally, I request that the **Court affirm the complete extinguishment of all rights, claims, or interests following termination**, in line with

- i. **Article 2819 CCQ** (Confirmation of Termination of Rights), ensuring the absolute restoration of dominion to me as the Settlor.
- 3. **Conveyance of Rights** :
 - I respectfully request the conveyance of both the legal and equitable titles to me as the **Settlor**, effectuating the **merger of titles** in accordance with
 - a. **Section 17** of the **Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18)** (Termination of the Settlement),
 - b. **Section 35** (Conveyance of the Legal Estate), and
 - c. **Section 36** (Merger of Estates). The transfer of ownership is further governed by
 - d. **Article 1191 CCQ** (Transfer of Ownership),
 - e. **Article 1123 CCQ** (Confirmation of Bare Ownership and Usufruct Limitations)
 - f. **Article 947 CCQ** (Transfer of Immovable Property), and
 - g. **Article 2818 CCQ** (Merger of Titles), ensuring the consolidation of all rights under my sole ownership.
 - Additionally, I request the **extinguishment of any competing interests** as provided by
 - i. **Article 1208 CCQ** (Abstention from Exercising Rights),
 - ii. **Article 1308 CCQ** (Extinguishment of Obligations), and
 - iii. **Article 2816 CCQ** (Cessation of Rights and Powers). This action will complete the transfer of **full ownership and dominion** over the property to me, in strict alignment with the provisions of the **Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18)** and the **Civil Code of Quebec (CCQ)**.
- 4. **Assertion of Reversionary Rights** :
 - I assert that my **reversionary interest** is now **fully vested** in me as the **Settlor**, in accordance with the principles established under the **Statute of Uses 1535 (27 Hen. VIII c. 10)** and
 - a. **Section 17** of the **Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18)** (Termination of Settlement).
 - The **merger of titles**, as provided under
 - i. **Section 36** of the **Settled Land Act 1925** and
 - ii. **Articles 1123 CCQ** (Confirmation of Bare Ownership and Usufruct Limitations)
 - iii. **Article 2818 CCQ** (Merger of Titles), consolidates all **legal and equitable rights**, including the reversionary interest, into **full ownership**.
 - iv. Any **competing interests** are extinguished as per
 - 1. **Article 2816 CCQ** (Cessation of Rights), thereby ensuring the **complete transfer of dominion and ownership** over the property to me as the Settlor.
- 5. **Termination of the Settlement** :

- **I request that the settlement be dissolved** pursuant to **Section 17** of the **Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18)**, upon the fulfillment of conditions such as the ability of the life tenant to dispose of the property.
 - a. In Quebec:
 - i. **Article 1123 CCQ** confirms that upon termination, bare ownership fully reverts to the rightful owner, the Settlor, ensuring the restoration of dominion.
 - ii. **Article 1308 CCQ** provides for the **extinguishment of obligations** through agreement or fulfillment of conditions.
 - iii. **Article 1208 CCQ** enables the Settlor to cease abstaining from exercising rights, allowing for reassertion of dominion.
 - iv. **Article 1313 CCQ** permits the **mutual termination** of the settlement.
 - b. Furthermore:
 - i. **Article 1375 CCQ** mandates **good faith** in the termination process, ensuring equity and fairness.
 - ii. **Article 2816 CCQ** governs the **cessation of rights**, extinguishing competing claims.
- 6. **No Liability : Upon termination,**
 - **I shall bear no liability** for any obligations, debts, or claims related to the trust property. This is supported by:
 - a. **Section 17** of the **Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18)**, governing the **termination of the settlement**;
 - b. **Article 1263 CCQ**, which absolves the Settlor from liability upon the termination of a trust;
 - c. **Article 1308 CCQ**, providing for the **extinguishment of obligations**; and
 - d. **Article 1316 CCQ**, confirming the **release from liability**.
 - **Additionally, all rights and claims are extinguished** as per
 - i. **Article 1400 CCQ**, ensuring no further liability shall arise.
- 7. **Resulting Trust Doctrine Alignment :**
 - **I request that any remaining obligations, entitlements, or claims** related to the trust property, whether known or unknown, revert to me as the Settlor upon termination, thereby fully extinguishing the trust. This is in alignment with:
 - a. **Section 17** of the **Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18)**, addressing the **termination of the settlement**;
 - b. **Article 1290 CCQ**, which confirms the principles of the **resulting trust doctrine**.
 - **Upon termination, the legal and equitable titles merge under my ownership** as per **Article 2818 CCQ** (Merger of Titles). **Furthermore, all obligations are extinguished** as confirmed by:
 - i. **Article 1308 CCQ**, providing for the **extinguishment of obligations**, and
 - ii. **Article 2816 CCQ**, addressing the **cessation of rights**.
 - **The transfer of ownership** is also supported by

1. **Article 1191 CCQ** (Transfer of Ownership), with
 2. **Article 1208 CCQ** (Abstention from Exercising Rights) ensuring that I may fully reassert control over the property.
-

V. Authority and Jurisdiction

The **Attorney General**, through the **Minister of the Attorney General of Quebec**, in right of **His Majesty the King in right of Quebec**, holds the statutory authority to execute this release under the following provisions:

1. **Article 6 CCQ: (Good Faith and Fair Dealing):** Ensures that all obligations, including those related to settlements and trusts, are performed in good faith, with fairness and integrity. The Attorney General is bound to act in the best interest of the Settlor, particularly in fulfilling fiduciary duties such as terminating a settlement and restoring the Settlor's rights.
2. **Article 7 CCQ: (Prohibition on Abuse of Rights):** Prevents fiduciaries from delaying or refusing termination without valid legal grounds, safeguarding the Settlor's interests.
3. **Articles 1260–1299 CCQ: (Trust Framework):** Establish the framework governing settlements/trusts, ensuring the Settlor's reversionary rights are protected.
4. **Articles 1308 and 1310 CCQ: (Termination of Settlements or Trusts):** Confirm that a settlement or trust terminates when its purpose is fulfilled, ceases to exist, or becomes impossible to fulfill. These articles further ensure that property reverts to the Settlor upon termination, supporting automatic termination where applicable.
5. **Articles 1191, 1208, 947–948, 2816, and 2818 CCQ: (Extinguishment of Obligations and Rights):** Confirm that obligations are extinguished by confusion (merger of rights), release, or impossibility of fulfilling the settlement/trust's purpose. These provisions also affirm the probative value of authenticated documents.
6. **Articles 1375 and 1366 CCQ: (Good Faith and Equity):** Require the Attorney General to act in good faith and equity, safeguarding the Settlor's interests throughout the termination process.
7. **Article 1399 CCQ: (Renunciation of Rights):** Supports the Settlor's explicit renunciation of tenant-for-life rights and restoration of dominion over the property.
8. **Article 1425 CCQ: (Judicial Confirmation of Agreements):** Allows the court to confirm the termination of the settlement or trust, validating the Settlor's reversionary rights and ensuring that full dominion is restored.
9. **Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18):**
 - **Section 16(1)(ii) and Section 106(2):** Empower the Attorney General to facilitate the termination of settlements, including the reversion of life estates.
 - **Section 35:** Supports the Settlor's power to convey the legal estate after settlement termination, ensuring the smooth transition to full ownership.

- **Section 39:** Empowers the Settlor to contest trustee actions in cases of mismanagement or deviation from the Settlor's interests.
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VI. Notice of Intent

In accordance with **Section 17 of the Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18)**, which governs the **termination of the settlement** and the **restoration of rights** to the **Settlor**, I hereby give notice, as the **Settlor**, of my intention to **terminate the settlement**. This formal notice signifies my cessation of any abstention from exercising rights as a **Settlor** under **Articles 1399, 1208, and 2816 CCQ**, and I request that the **Minister of the Attorney General of Quebec**, in right of **His Majesty the King in right of Quebec**, fulfill their **fiduciary obligations** under **Section 17 of the Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. c. 18)** and **Article 1375 CCQ**, ensuring that the **termination of the settlement** is executed promptly and without delay or additional impositions on my rights.

VII. Required Action

I respectfully request the following actions:

1. **Statutory Administration:** That the **Minister of the Attorney General of Quebec**, in right of **His Majesty the King in right of Quebec**, act diligently, in good faith, and in accordance with the principles of equity. This action is mandated by
 1. **Section 17 of the Settled Land Act 1925** (Termination of the Settlement) and
 2. **Articles 6, 7, 1308, 1366, 1375, 1191, 1208, 1399, 2816, and 2818 of the Civil Code of Quebec (CCQ)**. These provisions collectively obligate the proper administration and termination of the settlement/trust, ensuring compliance with the Settlor's rights and the extinguishment of obligations.
2. **Issuance of Determination:** A written determination issued under the **Great Seal of Quebec**, confirming:
 1. The **release of tenant-for-life rights** and the **termination of the settlement** pursuant to **Section 17 of the Settled Land Act 1925** (Termination of the Settlement).
 2. The recognition of rights and obligations under:
 - a. **Article 1208 CCQ (Abstention from Exercising Rights):** Recognizes that the Settlor retained rights to the property even if they refrained from exercising them during the settlement's term. The determination must acknowledge this legal principle to confirm the Settlor's ongoing entitlement and authority to reclaim dominion;
 - b. **Article 1265 CCQ (Termination of Trust):** Specifies the legal framework for ending a trust. The determination should confirm that the termination

adheres to the rules set out in this article, such as fulfillment of purpose, impossibility of continuation, or mutual agreement;

- c. **Article 1399 CCQ (Manifestation of Intention)**: Establishes that a person's explicit intention to renounce or reclaim rights must be formally recognized. The determination needs to validate the Settlor's expressed intent to terminate the settlement and restore dominion.
 3. The **cessation of rights** in accordance with
 - a. **Article 2816 CCQ (Cessation of Rights)**.
 4. The **merger of titles** as stipulated by
 - a. **Article 2818 CCQ (Merger of Titles)**, restoring full dominion to the Settlor.
 5. **This determination will confirm the lawful termination of the settlement/trust and the restoration of full ownership rights to the Settlor.**
-

VIII. Conclusion

The principles underlying Québec's **E-20.2 Act Respecting the Exercise of the Fundamental Rights and Prerogatives of the Québec People and the Québec State** metaphorically align with the rights and duties relevant to the Settlor. While the Act primarily addresses sovereignty and governance, it reflects broader themes of autonomy, equity, and the protection of fundamental rights. These parallels illuminate the Settlor's inherent rights to reclaim dominion over settled land:

1. **Self-Determination (Article 3)**:
 - ★ Just as Québec asserts its right to self-governance, the **Settlor** exercises their **rightful autonomy to reclaim dominion** over their property, underscoring the principle of **ownership and self-determination**.
2. **Sovereignty (Article 4)**:
 - ★ The **Settlor's dominion** mirrors state sovereignty. Fiduciaries must respect this dominion, ensuring the Settlor's rights are neither obstructed nor diminished.
3. **Equality and Respect (Article 6)**:
 - ★ Fiduciaries are bound by **equity and respect**, ensuring the administration of settled land honors the **Settlor's equitable rights** and manifest intentions.
4. **Protection of Rights (Article 7)**:
 - ★ The **Settlor's reversionary interests** are fundamental rights requiring protection from **unauthorized encumbrances** or fiduciary mismanagement.
5. **Oversight and Accountability (Article 10)**:
 - ★ Judicial oversight ensures fiduciaries comply with their duties, akin to the **National Assembly's governance role**, and restores dominion to the Settlor when conditions are met.
6. **Universality of Rights (Article 12)**:

- ★ The **Settlor's reversionary rights** are universal and must be respected, guaranteeing the **restoration of dominion** upon fulfillment of conditions or expiration of temporary obligations.

The **Settlor's reversionary interest** is a fundamental right that predates the creation of any life estate or settlement trust. Upon the cessation of the life estate, this right merges with the estate's current freehold interest, effectuating a **remitter**. This silent and automatic operation of law restores the Settlor to full dominion over the property, preserving the integrity of the original trust's purpose while upholding the Settlor's residual rights.

Despite being deprived of a direct legal remedy due to fiduciary constraints and structural limitations, the Settlor is entitled to the protection and restoration afforded by the **doctrine of remitter**. This principle ensures that the Settlor is not unjustly deprived of their reversionary rights and aligns with the fundamental principles of fairness and justice that underpin **common law**.

Under the common law doctrine of **remitter**, as outlined in **Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England** (Book III, Chapter 12), an individual who possesses an ancient right to an estate is automatically restored to full dominion when that right merges with a new defeasible freehold interest, acquired involuntarily. This restoration occurs by operation of law, as if the estate had never been lost, ensuring that the law does not penalize individuals who are deprived of their rights through no fault of their own. This process occurs without the need for active legal intervention by the beneficiary, illustrating that rights can merge silently, with the effect of restoring dominion as if legal action had been taken.

This request is made in accordance with the **Settled Land Act 1925** (15 Geo. 5. c. 18), which governs the termination of settlements and the reversion of rights to the Settlor. The doctrine of **remitter** aligns with the equitable principles outlined in the **Civil Code of Quebec (CCQ)**, specifically under **Articles 1260–1299**, which provide the legal framework for the termination of settlements and the restoration of the Settlor's full dominion over the land.

In light of this, I respectfully request the prompt and proper action to restore my rights, in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions. As this matter is of utmost importance, I await a response within **30 days**.

Sincerely,
Danny William, PEREZ
Applicant (Settlor)
450-421-7379
dannywperez@msn.com

Address for Service:
Clerk of the Superior Court of Quebec (King's Bench)
District of Joliette
200 Rue Saint-Marc, Joliette, QC J6E 8C2

IX. Appendices

1. **Equitable Title**: The **Declaration of Live Birth** establishes the **Settlor's equitable rights** to the property, confirming their connection and right to benefit from its use and income. As the foundation of **equitable title**, it affirms the Settlor's role in the trust, securing their rights to income and benefits. Since the property is held under **freehold**, this document provides the **legal and historical basis** for asserting **reversionary and equitable rights** under **common law** and **civil law** principles.
2. **Beneficial Interest**: The **Act of Birth** confirms the Settlor's **beneficial interest**, solidifying their entitlement to the profits, benefits, or income arising from the property. This document further establishes the Settlor's position as the intended beneficiary of the trust or settlement. By recognizing the **beneficial interest**, the **Act of Birth** supports the Settlor's claim to the property's productive value, ensuring that the **fiduciary** or **trustee** acts in alignment with the Settlor's manifest intention. This document is central to enforcing the fiduciary's duties to prioritize the Settlor's benefit.
3. **Legal Title**: The **Birth Certificate** serves as the final verification of **legal title** to the property. It grants the Settlor formal ownership, including the authority to manage, transfer, or otherwise exercise full dominion over the property. This document establishes the Settlor's ability to act in both **legal** and **administrative capacities**, facilitating actions such as termination of settlements, conveyance of title, or enforcement of rights. The **Birth Certificate's** recognition as a legally binding document ensures compliance with statutory and fiduciary obligations, uniting both **legal** and **equitable** interests where appropriate. Furthermore, under **Saunders v. Vautier (1841)**, **full-capacity beneficiaries (Act of Birth)** have the right to **terminate the settlement**, leading to the **reversion** of the trust property to the Settlor. This grants the Settlor the right to terminate the trust, regardless of the status of the **legal title**, and facilitates the reversion of the property to the Settlor's control.

Legal References:

1. **Code of Civil Procedure of Quebec (CPCQ): Articles 9, 15, 19, 25, 44, 53, 76-79, 88, 103, 110, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, 161, 213, 222, 225, 284, 296, 303, 342, 400, 401, 499, 510, 592, 593** – Establishing procedural standards for **good faith, fairness, fiduciary accountability**, and the **efficient resolution of legal matters**.
2. **Civil Code of Quebec (CCQ): Articles 6, 7, 25, 947-948, 1123, 1162, 1191, 1208, 1255, 1260–1299, 1308, 1313, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1366, 1375, 1379, 1399, 1400, 1425, 1604, 2816, 2818, 2819** – Outlining foundational principles of **good faith, ownership rights, fiduciary duties**, and the **termination of obligations**.
3. **Settled Land Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5 c. 18, By Royal Assent): Sections 1, 9, 16(1)(ii), 17, 18(2)(b), 31, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 53, 64, 93, 106(2), 113** – Governs the **administration, termination, and reversionary rights** in settled land, ensuring **statutory compliance** and **Settlor protections**.

4. **Cestui Que Vie Act 1707 (6 Ann c.18, By Royal Assent)**: Protects **reversionary rights** and governs the **termination of life estates** to secure the **Settlor's dominion over property**.
5. **Act of Settlement 1700/1701 (12 & 13 Will. III c. 2, By Royal Assent)**: Reinforces **hereditary succession** and safeguards **property** and **reversionary rights**.
6. **Statute of Uses 1535 (27 Hen. VIII c. 10, By Royal Assent)**: Simplifies **property ownership** by merging **legal and equitable interests** and ensures the **Settlor's reversionary rights**.
7. **Bill of Rights 1689 (1 Will. & Mar. Sess. 2 c. 2, By Royal Assent)**: Affirms the **supremacy of law**, ensuring **protection** against arbitrary infringement on **property rights**.
8. **Settled Estates Acts (1856 & 1877, By Royal Assent)**: Establishes **judicial oversight** for the **termination of life estates**, reinforcing the **Settlor's legal protections**.
9. **Quebec Act of 1774 (14 Geo. III c. 83, By Royal Assent)**: Preserves **French civil law** for private matters, supporting **reversionary rights** within Quebec's **hybrid legal framework**.
10. **Quebec Interpretation Act (CQLR c. I-16)**: Ensures statutes are interpreted in alignment with **constitutional principles** and the **equitable application of laws**.
11. **M-19 Attorney General Act (Quebec) (CQLR c. M-19)**: Defines the Attorney General's **fiduciary duties**, **statutory authority**, and obligation to act in **good faith** in public and private legal matters.
12. **Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England**: Discusses **natural law**, the **rights of property**, **life estates**, and the **certainty of reversionary rights**, highlighting **foundational principles** relevant to the **Settlor's claims**.
13. **Coke upon Littleton, Book I, Section 133**: Explores **property law** and the **doctrine of reversionary rights**, affirming **historical legal principles**.
14. **Ontario Law Reform Commission Commentary on Land Law**: Provides **modern interpretations** of **property** and **settlement law**, reinforcing **legal arguments** for termination and reversion.
15. **Magna Carta (1215, By Royal Seal)**: Establishes fundamental principles of **justice**, prohibiting **unjust deprivation of property** and upholding **fiduciary obligations**.

Case Law:

1. **Larochelle v. Soucie Estate, 2019 BCSC 1329 (CanLII)**: Establishes **fiduciary obligations** to act in accordance with **equitable principles**.
2. **Mercer v. Attorney General for Ontario, 1881 CanLII 6 (SCC)**: Upholds the **Settlor's reversionary rights** upon **termination of life estates**. Validates the **reversionary rights** of the rightful owner, affirms the **fiduciary obligations** of trustees, and emphasizes the **equitable alignment** of **reversionary rights**, ensuring that trustees act in accordance with their duty to protect the interests of the rightful owner.

3. **Roncarelli v. Duplessis, 1959 CanLII 50 (SCC)**: Reinforces the principle that **public authorities** must exercise their powers in **good faith** and **equity** in administrative and **fiduciary actions**, fairly, and without improper motives. It emphasizes that decisions made by **public officials** must not be arbitrary or influenced by personal considerations, upholding the **rule of law** and **accountability** in **public administration**.
4. **Saunders v. Vautier, (1841) EWHWC Ch J82**: Establishes that **full-capacity beneficiaries** have the right to **terminate a trust** when all beneficiaries are in agreement, leading to the **reversion** of the **trust property** to the **Settlor** or as otherwise directed by the terms of the trust.
5. **Royal Trust Co. v. Tucker, (1982) 1 SCR 250**: Reinforces **fiduciary accountability** and the obligation to act in the **best interest of the Settlor**. Highlighting the **equitable doctrine of merger**, where the consolidation of **legal** and **equitable interests** in the same party can result in the extinction of the **equitable interest**, aligning the party's **rights** and **interests**.
6. **In the Matter of John Horvath, (2000 BCSC 0117)**: Affirms the strong presumption of **undue influence** when a **beneficiary** occupies a **fiduciary position** toward the **Settlor** and the importance of **judicial oversight**. This principle requires **fiduciaries**, including the **Attorney General**, to act **transparently** and demonstrate that their actions fulfill their **legal duties**, particularly in recognizing and confirming the **Settlor's reversionary rights** and ensuring the protection of those rights from **undue influence** or **manipulation**.
7. **Unsettled Estates: Manitoba's Forgotten Statute and the Chupryk Case (2011 CanLIIDocs 240)**: Examines the historical and legal implications of the **Settled Estates Act**, focusing on its relevance in the modern context. The **Chupryk case** underscores the necessity for **fiduciaries** to adhere to **statutory obligations** and principles of **equity**, ensuring that the **rights of all parties**, including the **Settlor's reversionary interest**, are protected.
8. **Soar v. Ashwell (1893)**: Highlights the **constructive trust doctrine**, where a **trust** can be imposed based on the actions or conduct of the parties, particularly when one party gains an unfair advantage through **inequitable behavior**.
9. **Re Waterman's Will Trusts (1952)**: Clarifies the **fiduciary obligations** of **trustees** to act in **good faith** and in the **best interests** of the beneficiaries, emphasizing the duty to uphold the **trust's terms** and avoid **conflicts of interest**.
10. **Knight v. Knight (1840)**: Establishes the '**three certainties**' doctrine, which requires **certainty of intention**, **certainty of subject matter**, and **certainty of objects** for a **trust** to be valid.
11. **Tito v. Waddell (No. 2) (1977)**: Explores the concept of **constructive trusts** and the application of **fiduciary obligations**, particularly in situations involving the **breach of trust** and the need for **equitable remedies**.
12. **Pettkus v. Becker (1980)**: Affirms the **equitable doctrine of unjust enrichment**, recognizing that one party may be entitled to **restitution** of **property** or **benefits** conferred to another, where there is no valid **legal basis** for the retention of those benefits.

13. **Re Vandervell's Trusts (No. 2) (1974)**: Examining the **reversion** of **equitable interests** to the **Settlor** or their estate, clarifying the distinction between **legal** and **equitable ownership** and the implications of **reversionary interests**.
 14. **Megarry's Principles of Equity**: Reinforces the **Principle of Merger in Trust Administration**: In **Megarry's Principles of Equity**, the principle of **merger** consolidates a **life estate** and **reversionary interest** into a single **fee simple interest** when both interests are held by the same individual. For the **Settlor**, this ensures that once a **life estate** or other temporary interest concludes, their **reversionary rights** automatically merge into **full ownership**. This legal process eliminates distinctions between the interests, granting the **Settlor unchallenged dominion** over the property, simplifying their ability to reclaim full control once temporary interests are terminated.
 15. **Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell LLP – Trust Law and the Doctrine of Merger**: In the legal discussion provided by **Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell LLP**, the **doctrine of merger** is explained as the process by which a **life estate** and **reversionary interest**, when held by the same person, combine into a single **fee simple ownership**. This principle ensures that the **Settlor**, once the **life estate** or temporary interest expires, regains full ownership of the property without further encumbrances. The **doctrine** simplifies the **Settlor's reclamation** of property, reinforcing the certainty of their right to regain **dominion** once temporary interests conclude.
 16. **JD Supra – Merger Doctrine in Trust Funds**: The **JD Supra** article explains that the **merger doctrine** operates by combining the **equitable** and **legal interests** in a **trust** when they are held by the same individual, thus **extinguishing the trust**. For the **Settlor**, this means that upon the termination of a **life estate** or temporary interest, their **reversionary rights** merge into **full ownership**. This **doctrine** prevents the separation of interests, streamlining the **Settlor's reclaiming of property**, and ensuring the **Settlor's absolute dominion** is restored once the temporary interests cease.
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Final Notice:

This matter is of **urgent** and **paramount importance**. Failure by the **Attorney General** to respond within the stipulated **30-day period** will be taken as **acquiescence** to the requests herein and may result in **judicial enforcement** of these terms.

TO: The Minister of the Attorney General of Quebec in right of **His Majesty the King** in right of **Quebec (Trustee/Fiduciary Agent)**

Address: 1200, Route de l'Église, 9th Floor, Quebec City, QC G1V 4M1
