## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

## IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN



## RICKY KIKOAK

Transcript of the Oral Reasons for Sentence by the Honourable Justice J. Z. Vertes, sitting in Tuktoyaktuk, in the Northwest Territories, on the 14th day of March, A.D., 2001.

## APPEARANCES:

Mr. B. Lepage: Counsel for the Crown

Mr. J. MacFarlane: Counsel for the Defence

THE COURT: The accused, Ricky Kikoak, has been convicted by a jury on a charge of sexual assault.

The victim was an eight-year-old girl to whom the accused was in a position of trust at the time of the assault. The accused and his wife had been asked by the victim's mother to act as surrogate parents to the victim and her siblings for awhile last year. This assault occurred sometime in the early part of last year in the accused's home which at the time was the victim's home as well. Thus he was in a position of trust, a highly serious aggravating feature of this case.

The victim, now nine years old, testified that one time she was alone with the accused in the main bedroom of the house. He removed her clothes, he removed his clothes, he lay on top of her on the bed, and his penis touched her vagina. After he stopped he dressed her and she went out. She said nothing to the accused's wife about what happened. Sometime later she disclosed this incident to her mother who promptly called the police. There was no evidence of physical injury to the victim.

The sexual violation of a child by an adult is a particularly serious crime. The safekeeping of children is the responsibility of every adult in the community. When that responsibility is broken,

especially by someone standing in the position of a parent, then the entire community suffers. That is why in cases such as this general deterrence and denunciation are the primary considerations and other principles are generally not as significant. This type of case normally demands a significant period of incarceration.

In this case counsel have presented me with two widely divergent sentencing recommendations. On the one hand, Crown counsel suggests a sentence of five years imprisonment. He submits that I should regard this as a case of sexual intercourse and that, coupled with the victim's young age and the accused's breach of trust, warrants such a severe sentence. On the other hand, defence counsel suggests a conditional sentence of under two years which can be served in the community. Defence counsel supports this by noting the restrictions that can be placed on the accused and the fact that the evidence, in this case, does not reveal what he calls a "major sexual assault."

The term "major sexual assault," as I understand it, has never been one defined necessarily by the type of assault, in particular, by penile penetration. The term has always been used to describe a category of assaults which involve a significant degree of violation of the victim's physical and sexual integrity. These are usually assaults found at the

serious end of the assault scale; namely, rape, attempted rape, buggery, fellatio, and the like. But it is not dependent on penetration.

In this case I have no hesitation in labelling this offence as a "major sexual assault." I cannot, however, assume intercourse. The evidence did not go that far. The victim said that the accused's penis touched her vagina and her vagina hurt. But there was no medical evidence of physical trauma even though the victim was apparently seen by a nurse. It may be because of the delay in reporting but I cannot consider this a case of intercourse. Attempted or simulated intercourse certainly and that, combined with the young age and the position of trust, makes this a major sexual assault.

The accused is 42 years old. He has been in a common-law relationship for over ten years. He has worked all his adult life. He hunts and fishes to help support his family. He has been described as a quiet and caring man. Unfortunately, however, he also has a related prior conviction. In 1986, he was convicted of sexual assault on a 13-year-old girl and sentenced to 18 months in jail. I recognize that the conviction is quite dated but it is still significant because of its relevance to the type of offence that brings him to court now.

I must, of course, take into consideration the

fact that the accused is an aboriginal Canadian.

While that is a factor to consider, as I am directed to do so by the Criminal Code, there were no particular systemic or background factors brought to my attention which may justify some different type of sentencing approach. There were certainly no particular cultural factors in this case. Indeed, the accused was convicted by a jury of his people and his community. In a case such as this where deterrence and denunciation are the primary factors in sentencing, there is no justification for any sentence other than like one that any other offender in this country would receive for this type of offence.

I also note that, but for his supportive family, there are few mitigating circumstances here. The accused denied his guilt and the jury obviously rejected his denial, But he had a right to a trial. I do not hold that against him. It is just that he loses what would otherwise be the significant mitigating effect of a guilty plea.

Considering all of these factors I have concluded that a significant prison sentence is warranted.

Stand up, Mr. Kikoak.

Mr. Kikoak, you have chosen not to say anything and you need not say anything, but a jury having found you guilty, I can only say that you have been convicted of a very despicable offence, and I simply

hope that when you serve your sentence and return to your community and return to your family you can be a far better role model for the children of this community. I sentence you to serve a period of three years imprisonment. You may sit down.

I am going to ask the clerk, counsel, to endorse the warrant of committal with the recommendation that Mr. Kikoak serve his sentence in a Northern facility so that he can at least remain closer to his family, and that he be considered for any available counselling programs, if he wishes to take them.

And there will be in addition an order going in the usual terms requiring him to provide a DNA sample. And Mr. Lepage, you can draw up the formal order and have it reviewed by Mr. MacFarlane for form and contents.

I must, by terms of the Criminal Code, impose a firearm prohibition order. As I understand the Criminal Code, for this type of offence there is a mandatory prohibition period of ten years prohibiting the accused from having in his possession any firearms or ammunition. Section 113 of the Criminal Code enables me, however, to authorize the chief firearms officer to consider issuing an authorization or a certificate for the accused to possess firearms or use firearms for the purposes of hunting or trapping or for employment or other subsistence activity. As I

read that section, it is not up to me to exempt the accused from a firearm prohibition order but simply to authorize the otherwise competent authorities who are directed with the responsibility of issuing firearms certificates to consider issuing this man a firearms certificate notwithstanding my prohibition order.

Since he comes from this community, more or less raised in this community, in this region, and since I assume he will be returning here after his period of incarceration has been completed, and recognizing the importance of traditional activities to the people of this region, I think it would be appropriate to authorize the chief firearms officer to issue this man a certificate to possess or use firearms for these traditional purposes, and by that I include hunting, fishing, trapping, and other subsistence activities.

mandatorily required by the *Criminal Code*; however, I make the order pursuant to Subsection 1 of Section 113 authorizing the chief firearms officer to issue this man a certificate notwithstanding the prohibition order. I hope that provision is clear, counsel.

Under the circumstances there will be no victim of crime fine surcharge. Is there anything else we need to deal with?

MR. LEPAGE: No, Your Honour. I think that's all, thank you.

	1	THE	COURT:	Mr. MacFarlane?
	2	MR.	MACFARLANE:	No, Your Honour.
	3	THE	COURT:	All right. Then I want to thank
	4		both of you for the	way in which you handled this
	5		case, a most diffic	ult one. Thank you, gentlemen.
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