Germany v. Ebke, 2000 NWTSC 47

CR 03881

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF THE EXTRADITION ACT S.C. 1999 CHAPTER 18

AND IN THE MATTER OF:

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

- vs. -



WALTER LOTHAR EBKE

Transcript of the Chambers Applications before The Honourable Justice J.E. Richard, at Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, on Thursday, June 5th A.D., 2000.

APPEARANCES:

Ms. S. Creagh: Counse

Counsel for the Attorney General of Canada on behalf of

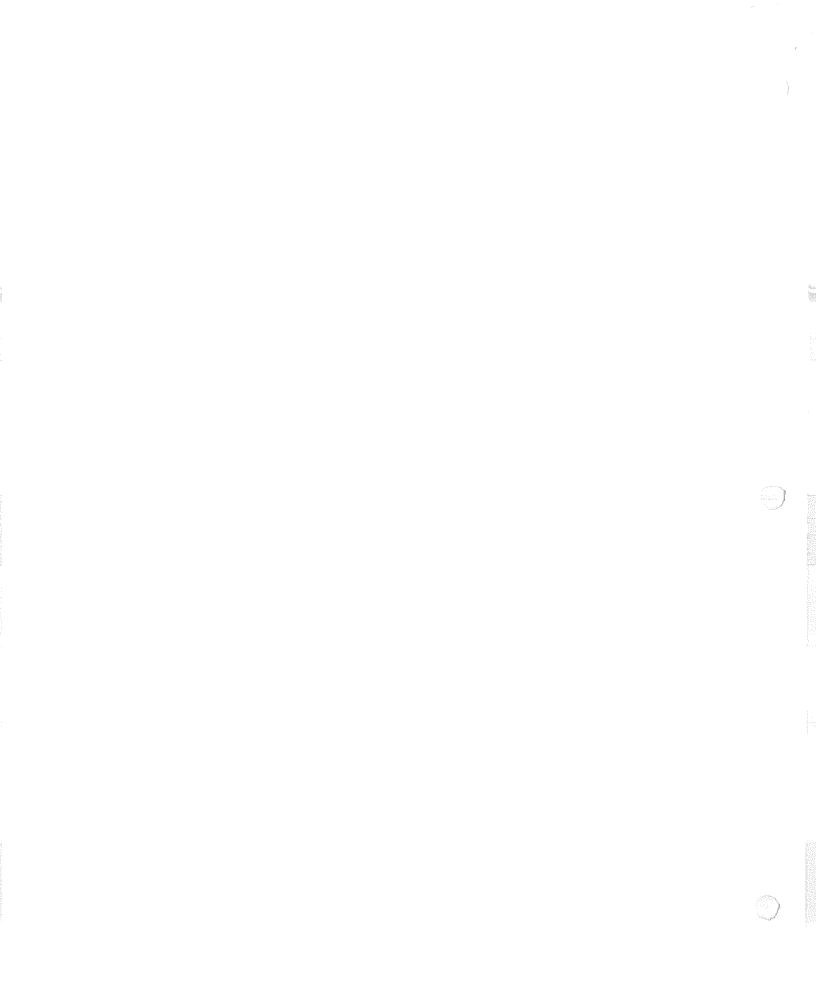
the Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. A. Wright:

Counsel for Mr. Ebke

Mr. L. Walsh:

Counsel for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation



1 THE COURT: Now, counsel, having reviewed the 2 file, there are two other matters that I want to 3 deal with before we conclude today, but we can do them after the bail hearing and the CBC application, 5 and that is there is a review required under this other federal statute. MS. CREAGH: Under the Mutual Legal Assistance 8 and Criminal Matters Act, yes, we have to fix a date 9 for what is referred to as a sending hearing. 10 THE COURT: At the moment it is returnable 11 today. 12 MS. CREAGH: Yes, but that's for the fixation 13 of the date. THE COURT: 14 We have to deal with that and of 15 course there is the date of the extradition hearing 16 itself. So don't let me forget to get to those 17 matters when we are finished. 18 Now, if we could deal with the bail hearing, I 19 have had an opportunity now to read the document 20 entitled "information and complaint sworn by 21 Corporal Munn", and I have read all of these 22 affidavits that Mr. Wright has filed. I believe 23 that's the evidence that counsel want to refer to on 24 the bail issue. MR. WRIGHT: 25 My friend has advised me, My 26 Lord, that there is a witness that she wishes to 27 cross-examine and unfortunately that witness is not

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            available today. But I have spoken to that witness,
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            and she will be available or can make herself
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            available tomorrow. It would be my preference, if
            possible, if we could proceed tomorrow.
                                                       I believe
            it is my friend's preference that we do the bail
            hearing all at once and including that witness's
            cross-examination, and I am inquiring whether that
            would be possible for the Court because if it is, I
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            will need to contact that witness and have -- she is
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            not in town but she can be in town tomorrow.
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        THE COURT:
                                Yes, we could do it tomorrow.
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            am not absolutely certain about the number of
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            courtrooms available but I believe we can.
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            counsel feel there is an advantage to doing it all
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            at one time?
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        MS. CREAGH:
                                Yes.
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        THE COURT:
                                Just to jump forward then so
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            there is no more of these, the Crown wants to
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            cross-examine one of these affiants?
2.0
        MS. CREAGH:
                               Actually we wished to
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            cross-examine -- we had originally wished to
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            cross-examine four. My friend gave us the
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            affidavits over the last two days; we notified him
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            yesterday of the four people that we wished to
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            cross-examine. This morning, he withdrew one of
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            those affidavits and so now there are three, and
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            this morning he raised with me the prospect that one
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of these individuals was away. There was some hope,
  1
             I think, that we could have had her today up until
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             about 12:30 today so we think that it would be
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             preferable if the bail application is dealt with in
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             one scoop.
        THE COURT:
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                                You want to cross-examine which
 7
            ones?
        MS. CREAGH:
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                                We want to cross-examine Ms.
            Brockman, Mr. Fancott, and Ms. Arden.
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        THE COURT:
                                And so we would do that first and
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            there is no other viva voce testimony?
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        MR. WRIGHT:
                                That's correct, My Lord.
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        MS. CREAGH:
                                Yes.
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        THE COURT:
                                And I would hear submissions on
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            behalf of Mr. Ebke?
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       MR. WRIGHT:
                                Yes.
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        THE COURT:
                                Reference to all of the filed
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            evidence?
        MR. WRIGHT:
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                                Yes.
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       THE COURT:
                               And from the Crown?
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        MS. CREAGH:
                               Yes.
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        THE COURT:
                               Fine, then we will plan on that.
            So we will set it at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning,
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24
            the bail hearing.
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       MR. WRIGHT:
                               Thank you, My Lord.
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       THE COURT:
                               And it may be in Courtroom 1
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           downstairs or it may be here.
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1 MS. CREAGH: Fine. 2 THE COURT: Now, the CBC application. I have read the motion, the Affidavit in Support and made reference to the case law filed, 5 including that filed by Mr. Wright this morning. 6 I will hear from Mr. Walsh. 7 MR. WALSH: Yes, My Lord, it is the 8 applicant's position that this ban was originally 9 ordered based only on a straight reading in of 10 Section 517 of the Criminal Code into the Extradition Act without reference to Section 26 of 11 12 the Extradition Act which provides that the 13 publication ban can only be ordered in circumstances where it is shown that there is a risk that there 14 would not be a fair trial in the -- in the 15 16 expatriating country, in the country that is 17 extraditing him, the accused. 18 Section 26, it is the applicant's submission, 19 must be read in context with the Dagenais decision 20 so that when --21 THE COURT: -- just before you jump ahead to 22 that though, does the record here not show that the 23 order of Justice Vertes that you are asking be 24 reviewed or varied was made under Section 517 of the 25 Code? 26 MR. WALSH: That's correct, My Lord, but 27 Section 517 of the Code must be brought in subject

to the provisions of the Extradition Act which is Section 26. In other words, the Section 517 section was brought in based on Section 19 of the Extradition Act which states that Part 16 of the Criminal Code applies with any modifications that the circumstances require in respect of a person arrested pursuant to the Extradition Act.

THE COURT: So you are saying when we bring the judicial interim release provisions of the Code into the extradition proceeding, Section 26 alters those requirements?

MR. WALSH: That's correct, My Lord. Section 26, being a specific provision of the Extradition Act, would override a general bringing in of certain sections of the Criminal Code and it therefore becomes the test under the Extradition Act for a publication ban.

Under Section 26, the onus is placed on the person seeking the ban to establish, firstly, that there would not be a fair trial in the country to where the trial would be held; and secondly, there is a discretion on the Court, as it is a "may" section and not a "shall", the Court is not required even if that is established to grant a publication ban. And this section was recently added to the Immigration Act and it appears to fit much better with the <u>Dagenais</u> Supreme Court of Canada decision.

And what you are looking at, My Lord, is first of all, the only ground for a publication ban is the question of the risk for a fair trial and <u>Dagenais</u> has decided, Supreme Court of Canada, that when you are saying risk of a fair trial, you are saying that it must be a real and substantial risk to the fairness of the trial and there can be -- because reasonably available alternate measures will not prevent risk and the salutary effect of the ban outweigh the deleterious effects. So when you bring in the question of a risk of a fair trial, it is a strong burden that is on the person trying to obtain the publication ban.

What he has to establish is first that there is a real substantial risk of a fair trial not being obtainable because of publication.

Two, he has to establish that there is no other alternative method preventing that risk to a fair trial.

And three, the Court must determine on a balance that the publication ban and its deleterious effect on the right of free speech under Section 2(b) of the Charter in a balance, balancing the risk of a fair trial in the country that the accused is going to, that on a balance those two rights balance in favour of a publication ban and that is not an easy test under Dagenais because all other methods

1 must be looked at.

2 THE COURT: In the level of -- let me just use a hypothetical here, not Mr. Ebke's case.

Let's say we have a person charged with murder having committed in Canada. He comes before the Court on this bail hearing and he is entitled to stand up and say I want to address my bail and I want to do it freely within the confines of the Court and I don't want it published in the newspapers or on the radio what myself and my lawyer and the witnesses say at this bail hearing. Canadian law says he gets that right, he gets a ban automatically.

The second hypothetical is the guy who is charged with murder that occurred in the States but Canada is being asked to extradite him, he is coming in for his bail hearing on the extradition process, why should that person have a lesser right?

MR. WALSH: Essentially the person charged in Canada is perceiving the future of a possible jury trial in Canada. And the possibility of tainting the jury is really the big question on a publication ban.

The <u>United Steelworkers</u> case, among others, but that one is one from the Supreme Court of Canada, says if there is no jury trial envisioned in the future, then there is really no basis for the

publication ban. It is the tainting of the jury that is the question.

THE COURT: But the Code doesn't say that.

517 doesn't say only in jury trials.

MR. WALSH:

No, 517 is a provision which has been questioned which was upheld in the Global

Communications case but this was prior to the

Dagenais case, and Section 517 does not have -
Section 26 of the Extradition Act does not apply to the Criminal Code. The Criminal Code comes into the Extradition Act with reference to Section 26 so it is Parliament itself that has decided that the Criminal Code matters will be dealt with pursuant to the right as stated in Section 517 but on an Extradition Act hearing, that balance is changed more equitably with respect to the Dagenais decision.

And in line with the <u>Dagenais</u> decision, it is arguable whether, with the change in the common law in <u>Dagenais</u>, whether <u>Global</u> was actually rightly decided in view of the Supreme Court of Canada decision in Dagenais.

Section 517 may now be put to a Charter challenge, again based on the <u>Dagenais</u> decision, but that is not what the applicant has to do in this situation. The applicant is saying that Section 26 was not met, the requirements of Section 26, and

that those requirements must be looked at in light of the principles enunciated by the Supreme Court of Canada in Dagenais.

So, it is the applicant's submission, first, that the original order was not properly granted and that the test of Section 26 was not applied. secondly, that if the publication ban is to be granted, it must not only meet the bare bones of the test in Section 26 but that must be seen in light of the circumstances and principles as outlined in Dagenais with respect to what is required and what must be established by someone seeking a publication ban, and Dagenais makes it clear that the onus is on the applicant and indeed so does Section 26 show that the onus is on the applicant for a publication ban to satisfy the Court and then the Court's discretion, if satisfied that there would be prejudice to a fair trial, must also be tempered by a balancing factor as to the rights of freedom of expression versus the rights of the accused.

Thank you, My Lord.

THE COURT: Thank you. The Crown, I will hear from now, because the Crown sought the 517 order on May 18th or 19th -- May 19th.

MS. CREAGH:

Yes, but I think that we were also clear that we sought the order only for the purposes of that particular day and that our

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position would be evolving throughout the progress of the hearing and that is because our concern arises now for the purposes of the bail hearing with respect to the fact that the Crown allegations in the bail hearing will get into the manner and the means by which Mr. Ebke came to Canada and there are a number of individuals now, including Mr. Ebke, who are facing charges in Canada arising from those activities. Those charges are before the Territorial Court at this time. They are offences that are not within the absolute jurisdiction of either the Territorial Court or the Supreme Court so they are offences which are electable at the behest of the various accused individuals and there may well be jury trials flowing from those matters.

Given again that our allegations will relate to how a person who is an alleged terrorist came into the country avoiding the various -- evading certain requirements of the *Immigration Act*, that's quite explosive testimony and certainly in our submission will have an impact on the ability of those individuals to have a fair trial with respect to those allegations.

THE COURT:

You are saying you are going to be making allegations on behalf of the Republic of Germany in this hearing tomorrow that are allegations in common on these other -- Immigration

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             Act, are they --
        MS. CREAGH:
                                 Yes.
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        THE COURT:
                                 -- or Criminal Code?
        MS. CREAGH:
                                 Immigration Act.
        THE COURT:
                                 Immigration Act files?
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        MS. CREAGH:
                                 Yes.
        THE COURT:
                                 There are common allegations?
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        MS. CREAGH:
                                 Yes.
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        THE COURT:
                                 And have those charges been laid?
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        MS. CREAGH:
                                 Yes.
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        THE COURT:
                                 Any appearances?
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        MS. CREAGH:
                                 I believe Mr. Ebke, who is one of
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            the accused in those matters, made a brief
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            appearance in Territorial Court today and the
            matters have been remanded until the 15th of July.
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        MR. EBKE:
                                Sorry, I was not in court.
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        MS. CREAGH:
                                My apologies.
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        THE COURT:
                                But other accused have appeared
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            for the first appearance?
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        MS. CREAGH:
                                July 25th is the first
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            appearance.
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        THE COURT:
                                I understand what you are saying
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            now.
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        MS. CREAGH:
                                Yes.
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        THE COURT:
                                So this is a basis on which you
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            ask that the publication ban already given continue?
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       MS. CREAGH:
                                For the purposes of the bail
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1 hearing. Clearly when we get to the extradition 2 hearing, those allegations may or may not form a 3 part of the Crown case at that particular time so we 4 are only looking to the bail hearing and what we 5 will be alleging in that context and our concern is the fair trial right of those other individuals. 6 7 THE COURT: Yes. 8 MS. CREAGH: I might add because those are going to be -- I am advised by my colleagues that 10 the Crown will being electing to proceed by 11 Indictment on those matters. Of course, again those 12 individuals have the option of electing to be tried 13 by a Judge and jury, having a preliminary hearing in 14 which case, particularly with respect to the 15 preliminary inquiry, a well recognized publicity ban 16 would be in effect. One is in the anomalus 17 situation that if the press are banned from 18 publishing what is at the preliminary inquiry but 19 can publish the allegations made today, it really 2.0 undermines the publicity ban at the preliminary 21 inquiry. Thank you. 22 THE COURT: Mr. Wright? Just for the record, 23 I notice that your predecessor counsel at the May 24 19th, the first Court appearance, the record seems 25 to show that she was in agreement with the Crown 26 request for the publication ban but perhaps I can 27 ask you formally. In terms of Section 517 and this

bail hearing, does the accused Mr. Ebke seek such an order, a 517 order?

MR. WRIGHT: Yes, My Lord, for a publication order whether it is Section 517 or under Section 26 of the Extradition Act.

Mr. Ebke's position is that the application my friend is making effectively requires this Court to apply the <u>Dagenais</u> case which was an order that was made at a trial involving whether or not a particular television program could be broadcast during the course of a trial and that was an exercise of the inherent jurisdiction of a Court to make orders incident to the trial. He asks that that reasoning be applied to a bail hearing and, in my submission, those are two different things.

Moreover, the $\underline{\text{Dagenais}}$ case was an exercise by the Court of its jurisdiction under the Charter of Rights.

As my friend Ms. Creagh pointed out this morning, Mr. Walsh's material makes no mention of any constitutional challenge being advanced at this stage and I would point out that Section 26, in my submission, confines the jurisdiction of the Court as to who can make this application.

One has to remember that the Supreme Court sitting hearing extradition matters is a statutory Court. Its jurisdiction comes from the statute,

being the Extradition Act, and therefore it has to strictly -- it has to be strictly confined to the limitations of that Act.

Section 26 of the Extradition Act says that before beginning a hearing in respect of a judicial interim release or an extradition hearing, a Judge may, on application by the person or the Attorney General, etcetera.

Now one of the things that the Supreme Court decided in Dagenais was that the media could bring an application to deal with publication bans at a trial because that was part of the Court's inherent jurisdiction to recognize parties that may have an interest. There has been no such application here to broaden, by way of the Charter or otherwise, the Court's jurisdiction under Section 26 and in my submission therefore the CBC has no standing to make this application.

19 If this Court is disposed to grant the CBC's --2.0 THE COURT: -- well, I don't hear Mr. Walsh 21 saying that the CBC is making a Section 26 22 application. He is saying the CBC has found out 23 that there was a publication ban and in accordance with the principles in Dagenais wants to be heard about that. And so at a minimum, Dagenais says that 26 they have the right to be heard, usually after the fact, by way of a review or something.

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1 MR. WRIGHT: But neither Mr. Ebke or the Crown 2 is making an application here.

THE COURT: No, I hear that part, yes.

MR. WRIGHT:

So it seems to me that you have no jurisdiction to make an order in absence of an application and in my submission there is no application by anyone who has jurisdiction under the statute to make an application. The parties to the proceedings, in other words, are in agreement at this stage at least that there should be a publication ban at the bail hearing. A publication ban would be made via Section 517 in part for the reasons that my friend alleges. But in my submission as well, you can look at other factors in deciding whether or not a publication ban should issue.

If Mr. Walsh says that <u>Dagenais</u> gives him the ability to come to Court and raise this issue. It seems to me that you can look at issues outside of Section 26 as being reasons for extending a publication ban and one of them, in my submission, would be that the evidence that you have before you establishes that Mr. Ebke has business in town. He has — he has a bed and breakfast operation in town. He has various contracts that he could do and clients potentially that he has. And those would be things that he would be looking to do if he was

released on bail and, in my submission, publication ban -- lifting the publication ban and allowing the papers and the press to print, publish, broadcast what goes on at this hearing may well make it difficult for Mr. Ebke to survive on bail the way that he feels that he can at least as established in the affidavit evidence.

So in submission that is another -- another issue that you can look at in deciding whether or not to issue a public -- or to continue the publication ban.

In my submission, contrary to what Mr. Walsh has said as well, the <u>Global Communications</u> case is still good law. It has not been appealed and, in my submission, therefore, what it says about broadcast rights should be taken into account by you. And I provided a copy of the <u>Global Communications</u> case earlier today. It is an Ontario Court of Appeal decision.

If I could refer you to a couple extracts, My Lord.

22 THE COURT: Yes?

23 MR. WRIGHT: It is a judgment of Justice
24 Thorson who says at the bottom of page 6, that he -25 the Bail Reform Act provisions of the Criminal Code
26 should apply to the Extradition Act. So even in the
27 absence of provisions of the Act that my friend has

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	1		referred to	o, the Courts have said that the Bail
	2		Reform Act	provisions of the Criminal Code should
	3		apply.	
	4	THE	COURT:	In fairness to Mr. Walsh's
	5		arguments,	Global not only predates Dagenais but
	6		there was n	no Section 26 then either.
	7	MR.	WRIGHT:	That's correct.
	8	THE	COURT:	The old Act.
	9	MR.	WRIGHT:	That's correct, yes. And the
	10		Court makes	s the point at the top of page 7 that you
	11		have made t	to Mr. Walsh.
	12		In the	e first full paragraph at the bottom of
	13		that paragr	caph, Justice Thorson asked the question,
	14			Should the person whose liberty is at risk as a result of the
	15			extradition proceedings be taken to enjoy, in the matter of bail,
	16			fewer and inferior rights, and thus a less equal protection of
	17			the law, than the person whose liberty is at risk as a result
	18			of the proceedings commenced in Canada?
	19			
	20		And ov	rer the page, My Lord, in the middle
	21		paragraph,	the one that starts "one of the problems
	22		that I have	", there is a sentence that starts,
	23			Implicit in this decision was Parliament's acceptance that the
	24			public interest in allowiing full media publication and
	25			broadcasting of the evidence that may be given at a bail
	26			hearing must yield to the public interest in ensuring the right
	27			of the accused to a fair trial, and that the latter may be
				and that the fatter may be

jeopardized if the accused has no assured means of preventing the dissemination of that evidence in advance of his or her trial.

The Court goes on later on in the decision to distinguish the means used in Canada and the United States for protecting the right to free speech and dealing with the accused's right to a fair trial, the balancing of the two.

The bottom of page 10, the Court discusses that in the United States, the jury system provides for extensive cross-examination of jurors, sequestration of jurors during the course of a jury trial, and those are matters that are not often done in Canada. Canada has instead taken the position traditionally that publication bans are the means better otherwise that have been used to protect the accused's right to a fair trial.

So I appreciate that Section 26 does say what my friend states but in my submission there are -- my client has legitimate concerns about his ability to survive on bail if the publication ban was lifted at this stage.

I echo what my friend Ms. Creagh says about the other accused that are out there whose right to a fair trial in this country may be jeopardized if a publication ban is not issued.

And I also note that the $\underline{\text{Ng}}$ case, which I have

provided, Madam Justice Trussler in an extradition case actually went further than simply ordering a publication ban.

Ms. Creagh, who was counsel in that case, has advised me that Madam Justice Trussler was aware that there were members of the media from California who were present throughout the court sittings and Madam Justice Trussler realized that a publication ban would not affect the ability of the media in the United States to publish the goings-on in the bail hearing or the extradition hearing. And as a result, she closed the courtroom.

Now, her reasons for coming to that conclusion are not addressed in the judgment that I have provided to you but the fact that she did close the courtroom is alluded to I believe in the reasons.

So those are my submissions, My Lord.

THE COURT: Any reply, Mr. Walsh?

MR. WALSH: Just a few points, My Lord.

Firstly, with respect to Global Communications and its anticipation of how a jury trial would be run in light of publication and that sequestering and allowing challenges for cause and voir dires were not part of Canadian law, they have been brought in in Dagenais, the bottom of page 23, the last line, and top of page 24. Those are possibilities that have to be looked at prior to

1 issuing a publication ban.

So what <u>Dagenais</u> has done has said we are now more like the United States because of Section 2(b) of the Charter of Rights. Sequestering juries, allowing challenges for cause and voir dires during jury selection are now possibilities which are recommended superior to publication bans for ensuring a fair trial.

With respect to the application by the Crown, I wasn't aware of this side of it. It does not appear to be an issue under the Extradition Act and because the Extradition Act allows for one test under Section 26 for a publication ban, and that being the right of the accused to a fair trial in the other country, it doesn't take into account the situation with respect to other accused concerning another person's trial. I am not certain what jurisdiction that would come in under. It would probably be some type of common law, I suppose.

The application that the Crown is making on some common law basis with respect to the inherent jurisdiction of the Court, my learned friend Mr. Wright has indicated that perhaps under the Extradition Act that type of inherent jurisdiction does not exist to look at something as broad as an application by another person to say that because of releasing information concerning this accused, it

may affect my right to a fair trial. 1

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THE COURT:

But you see, I think Ms. Creagh 3 is pointing out that the very practical aspect of it 4 is, let's say two or three of these other 5 individuals were appearing in Territorial Court 6 tomorrow for their bail hearing on the Immigration 7 Act charges. One of them asks for a publication ban 8 for the bail hearing, and it is common information, 9 CBC can't broadcast that information which is this 10 information. Now, it may be hypothetical, it may 11 not happen in Territorial Court, but you can see 12 where --

> MR. WALSH: -- so because a ban could be issued in other proceedings under say Section 517, does that necessarily apply that there is grounds to bring an application in these proceedings with respect to section -- with respect to something that may happen, you know, with respect to maybe even another statute? It appears a bit broad especially when one looks at Dagenais saying that can the Crown establish, even granted that maybe the argument exists, but can the Crown establish there is no other method of ensuring a fair trial other than bringing an application for a publication ban in different proceedings with respect to different individuals? I submit that that is quite a stretch.

> > And with respect to the Ng case, I would just

say again that that is prior to <u>Dagenais</u> and prior to the changes in the Act that that decision was made and <u>Dagenais</u> did make fundamental changes with respect to how the common law rights with respect to publication bans are instituted and Section 26 was brought in to establish the test subsequent to the <u>Ng</u> decision.

Those are my submissions, My Lord.

THE COURT: Well, on this matter, the application from CBC contained in its Notice of Motion, I am considering a request to the Court for a review or reconsideration of the Section 517 order that was made on May 19th. And I reiterate, it is my finding that it was a Section 517 order that issued on May 19th and not a Section 26 Extradition Act order.

In the context of the submissions made by the CBC counsel and the reasons why CBC are here seeking this relief, I point out that a Section 517 Criminal Code order is a temporary ban only on publication of matters that occur in court.

I am satisfied that on this bail hearing, under the Extradition Act, I am satisfied that I am bound by the provisions of Section 517 of the Criminal Code.

I am satisfied that those provisions are not altered by Section 26 of the Extradition Act.

Section 517 has withstood a constitutional challenge in another jurisdiction, Ontario, and my reading of it is that it is mandatory. The Court has no discretion when an accused person under a *Criminal Code*, or so-called fugitive brought before the Court on an *Extradition Act*, requests the order, he is entitled to it.

So the Section 517 order as it applies to the bail hearing is continued, and CBC's application is denied.

Now, counsel, the other two matters then are the -- we don't have to deal with them today but coming back tomorrow, setting the date for the extradition hearing and the matter of the return of the issue of the search warrant which was scheduled for today. I take it that you want to set a date for that hearing, and is there any reason why it can't be at the same time as the extradition hearing or is it something that you want to do in advance of that? Has counsel considered when that might occur in the sequence? Is there going to be any particular application by Mr. Ebke under that -- I hate these statutes with long names, the Mutual Legal Assistance statute?

MR. WRIGHT:

Mr. Ebke would want to be present at the hearing. Whether or not he takes a position,

I can't say at this point in time but he will want

1 to be present at the hearing.

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In terms of the extradition hearing, I have advised my friend yesterday that until the documents that the State is going to be relying on, that Canada will be relying on at the extradition hearing have been produced, we are taking the position that it is premature to set a date for the hearing.

THE COURT: On the first question, or the Mutual Legal Assistance statute question, Ms.

Creagh, is the Crown aware of anyone else who might be making an application in that statute other than Mr. Ebke?

MS. CREAGH: Ms. Pfieffer may be and I underline the "may" because it is early days in terms of -- although an inventory has been filed of the items seized, it is early days yet in terms of determining which items we will be asking the Court to order be sent to Germany and which we will not be asking with respect to. So Ms. Pfieffer is the only other person I believe that may have an interest in the documents.

If I can just leap ahead, it would be the preference of the Attorney General to ask that a date into the future certainly to give my friend time to look at the documents. And the Mutual Legal Assistance Act being set for the sending hearing, I am not aware of any reason why it should be bound up

with the Extradition Act hearing. They can be dealt with, in my submission, separately and we may then be able to deal with the mutual legal assistance matter in advance of the extradition matter.

With respect to the extradition matter, I certainly can understand my friend's position with respect to that matter but, as Your Lordship is well aware, the combination of the Extradition Act and the Treaty set certain deadlines on the extradition — on the requesting State with respect to them putting up the material that will be used in the course of the extradition and then allows the Minister of Justice a certain amount of time to review those and determine if the matter should proceed.

It would be my suggestion that if it suits with the Court's convenience, that we block some time tentatively for the hearing in -- giving perhaps a month after the outside of those two days which would again hopefully give us time to deliver the materials to Mr. Wright so that he can have an opportunity to study them and be in a position to proceed with the extradition hearing.

If the requesting State of course does not meet the deadlines, there are certain consequences in the Act with respect to their failure to do so and by my calculation, that date is the 4th of July. If they

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have not met it by then, and assuming that we set
 1
             it, the Court is of a mind to block us off some time
             for the extradition hearing, that should give ample
            time to reroute that if the Attorney General intends
            to seek more time from the Court.
        MR. WRIGHT:
 6
                                My Lord, my concern about setting
            a date right now is I simply don't know what
 8
            position Mr. Ebke will take until I have some
 9
            documents.
10
        THE COURT:
                                Maybe having heard Ms. Creagh
11
            then, if her date of July 4th for that next.
12
            important step for the deadline is correct, perhaps
13
            whatever happens tomorrow, we could set it to a date
            shortly after July 4th to speak to a date.
14
15
        MR. WRIGHT:
                                That would be satisfactory, My
16
            Lord.
17
        THE COURT:
                                It is obviously not going to
18
            happen before then.
19
        MS. CREAGH:
                                 No, my colleagues in Ottawa tell
20
            me that they are in communication with the German
21
            legal officials and they are working on the
22
            materials but there has to be a translation done and
23
            they have to be sent to Canada through the
24
            diplomatic channel. So the 45 days, no doubt every
25
           minute of them will be required by the requesting
26
            State to meet their obligations.
27
       THE COURT:
                               Fine, we will leave those
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1
             formally until tomorrow but you can perhaps remind
  2
            me that that may be the best basis on which we leave
  3
            both of those hearings, just that we have some
             certainty as to when it is coming back.
 5
                  Anything else for today until we deal with the
 6
            bail tomorrow?
 7
        MS. CREAGH:
                                No.
        MR. WRIGHT:
 8
                                No, My Lord.
        MS. CREAGH:
                                I suppose other than with respect
10
            to the ban, just to put my friend Mr. Wright on
            notice, that the position we took today may not be
11
            the position that we take at the extradition hearing
12
13
            with respect to the ban on publication.
14
        THE COURT:
                                No, because as I recall Section
15
            517 of the Criminal Code deals with the bail
16
            hearing.
17
        MS. CREAGH:
                                Yes.
18
        THE COURT:
                                At the actual extradition
19
            hearing, if you apply under Section 26 of the
20
            Extradition Act, you may open the door for the CBC
21
            to renew. We will cross that bridge when we come to
22
            it.
23
                 Fine, we are adjourned until 10 a.m.
24
        (AT WHICH TIME THE PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED)
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26
27
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1	Certified pursuant to Rule 723
2	of the Supreme Court Rules.
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5	Xolurl
6	Lois Hewitt, Court Reporter
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