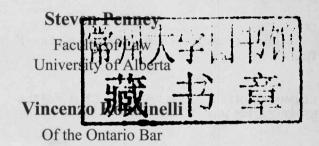
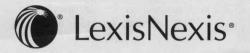


# CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN CANADA



## **James Stribopoulos**

Osgoode Hall Law School at York University



### Criminal Procedure in Canada

© LexisNexis Canada Inc. 2011

December 2011

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or stored in any material form (including photocopying or storing it in any medium by electronic means and whether or not transiently or incidentally to some other use of this publication) without the written permission of the copyright holder except in accordance with the provisions of the *Copyright Act*. Applications for the copyright holder's written permission to reproduce any part of this publication should be addressed to the publisher. Warning: The doing of an unauthorized act in relation to a copyrighted work may result in both a civil claim for damages and criminal prosecution.

### Library and Archives Canada Cataloguing in Publication

Penney, Steven, 1968-

Criminal procedure in Canada / Steven Penney, Enzo Rondinelli and James Stribopoulos.

Includes bibliographical references and index. ISBN 978-0-433-45521-9

1. Criminal procedure--Canada. I. Rondinelli, Enzo II. Stribopoulos, James III. Title.

KE9260.P45 2011 KF9620.ZA2P45 2011 345.71'05

C2011-905571-6

Published by LexisNexis Canada, a member of the LexisNexis Group

LexisNexis Canada Inc.
123 Commerce Valley Dr. E., Suite 700
Markham, Ontario
L3T 7W8

### **Customer Service**

Telephone: (905) 479-2665 • Fax: (905) 479-2826
Toll-Free Phone: 1-800-668-6481 • Toll-Free Fax: 1-800-461-3275
Email: customerservice@lexisnexis.ca
Web Site: www.lexisnexis.ca

Printed and bound in Canada.

For Melissa, Brodie, Cooper and Violet. SP

For my parents, Egidio and Anna. VR

For Georgina, Oscar and Claire. JS

# FOREWORD

The publication of *Criminal Procedure in Canada* is the culmination of an ambitious project to house under one roof all aspects of criminal procedure which govern the investigation, detection and prosecution of crime in Canada. Criminal lawyers, criminal law academics and criminal law students are all beneficiaries of this first truly comprehensive treatise on what is self-described as a "tough subject for the uninitiated".

The introductory portion of the text, which deals with "Overview and Basic Concepts" is a breathtaking dash through virtually "all you ever wanted to know about criminal procedure in Canada". The authors, who combine a rare blend of academic analysis and scholarship with practical in-court experience, provide a useful primer for the uninitiated which, nevertheless, contains sufficient detail to provide meaningful assistance to practitioners, journalists, court watchers and invaluable lessons for members of law enforcement.

The reader is almost immediately struck by the depth and breadth of the research upon which the manuscript is based. The extensive footnotes complement rather than compete with the text and provide a worthwhile review, not only of the relevant jurisprudence, but as well, a précis of significant historical and current academic articles. The authors are neither timid nor equivocal in the expression of their views by critically analyzing judicial reasoning, in demanding a more disciplined focus on underlying policies, in questioning the expansion of police powers and in their lament for the trend toward limiting meaningful *Charter* scrutiny.

Following the extensive overview, which could conceivably have been published separately as a freestanding guide, the authors embark upon a detailed analysis of "Criminal Investigations", "Pre-trial Procedures", "The Trial" and "Post-Trial Procedures". The comprehensive and exhaustive treatment of virtually every significant aspect of criminal procedure guarantees its place as an indispensable addition to every criminal law library and, at the same time, precludes the realistic possibility of any rival publication in the foreseeable future. The Table of Contents, which canvasses every issue "fit to print", is tantamount to an extensive index of almost every potential procedural issue which the practitioner is likely to confront. Yet at every turn, the text provides clarity and insight while dynamically issuing challenges to rarely disputed entrenched principles. Perhaps the enduring contribution of this text is that it offers a springboard for creative thinking on procedural issues by providing a convenient and thorough examination of the material while exploring deficiencies in the existing case law.

viii Foreword

The wealth of information which is provided in an exceptionally readable and organized format ensures that *Criminal Procedure in Canada* will become required reading in short order and will undoubtedly add several pounds to the weight of trial bags carried by conscientious criminal lawyers across the country.

Brian H. Greenspan October 2011

# **PREFACE**

The inspiration for this project was our collective experience as criminal procedure teachers, scholars and practitioners. Although there are a number of existing textbooks on criminal procedure in Canada, we believe there is a pressing need for a fresh approach.

Canadian criminal procedure is an especially challenging subject for the novice. The main source of confusion is the absence of any central repository for the myriad rules governing the criminal process. A comprehensive legislated code of criminal procedure is long overdue in Canada. Unfortunately, that sort of wholesale law reform seems unlikely. As a result, piecing together a complete picture of the criminal process will continue to require recourse to a variety of sources: the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*; a number of legislative enactments (most importantly, the *Criminal Code*); the case law interpreting and applying the relevant constitutional and statutory provisions; and an extensive body of judge-made "common law".

This book's principal aim is to present the rules emanating from these sources in a clear, cohesive and comprehensive manner. There are three main features of the book that we believe assist in doing just that.

First, rather than organizing the subject around particular statutory or constitutional provisions, we have chosen a chronological structure. The relevant rules and procedures are introduced and explained in the very same sequence that a person investigated and prosecuted would ordinarily experience them. We believe that this format results in a more logical and intuitive organization, useful to both novices and experts.

Second, recognizing the *Charter*'s revolutionary impact on the criminal process, we have woven our discussion of it into the very fabric of the book. In other words, the *Charter* is not treated like an insular event with its implications simply tacked on at the end of each chapter. Instead, its innumerable effects are addressed seamlessly throughout the book.

Third, rather than writing a book directed exclusively at novices or experts, we have attempted to do both. Our aim has been to write a text that will be equally useful to students, lawyers and judges — giving the novice the context necessary to appreciate the significance of the detail, while digging deep on specifics so that experts will still find the book a useful resource. We have consequently tried to keep the text concise and uncluttered, while reserving much of the finer detail and supporting references for the footnotes.

All of that said, we have aimed to do more than simply describe the law governing the Canadian criminal process. Where there are gaps in the existing doctrine (and there are many) we make suggestions as to how they could best be filled. We also offer constructive criticism of existing rules in hopes of

x Preface

advancing future reform. These proposals and critiques are informed by our own research and experience, as well as by a rich tradition of criminal procedure scholarship (both legal and socio-legal) in Canada, the United States and elsewhere. We are particularly grateful to the many excellent scholars of Canadian criminal procedure upon whose work we have relied throughout the book.

This book has taken nearly five years to write. As we have discovered, writing a textbook on a topic as expansive as criminal procedure is a monumental undertaking. A project of this nature would simply not be possible without the assistance and support of a great many people.

We would like to thank all of the students who have assisted us in carrying out the extensive research that was necessary to complete this project. From the Faculty of Law at the University of Alberta, that has included: John Devlin, Julia Herscovitch, Mathieu LaFleche, Melissa Fleck, Jonathan Maryniuk, Sarah McClune and Caeleigh Shier. From Osgoode Hall Law School that has included: Jen Aubrey, Richard Diniz, Maija Martin, Kristen Morris, Audrey Ngo-Lee, Matthew Shogiley, Stephen Simpson and Lori Anne Thomas.

In addition, we would also very much like to thank LexisNexis Canada and their wonderful staff for their considerable help in making this project a reality. In particular, we would like to thank Sheila Nemet-Brown for her patience and unceasing encouragement as this project slowly progressed from idea to completed manuscript. We would also like to thank our editors at LexisNexis Canada: Dale Clarry, Tina Eng, Edward Mansia, Cynthia Notamarco and Karin Stephens, for their excellent editorial work on the manuscript.

We would also like to thank the following for research grants that have greatly aided our work: the Foundation for Legal Research, the Borden Ladner Gervais LLP Research Fellowship Program, the University of Alberta, the University of Alberta Faculty of Law, Harry Arthurs and Osgoode Hall Law School.

Lastly, it is necessary to say a word about the timeliness of the research found in this book. Unfortunately, criminal procedure is a moving target. Every day, important decisions are released by the courts, and every year Parliament enacts new legislation that makes both small and large changes to criminal procedure. Readers should therefore note that the research in this textbook is intended to reflect the law as it stood in May 2011.

Steven Penney Vincenzo Rondinelli James Stribopoulos September 2011

# **ABOUT THE AUTHORS**

Steven Penney, B.A. (Alberta), LL.B. (Alberta), LL.M. (Harvard), is a Professor at the University of Alberta, Faculty of Law, where he researches and teaches in the areas of criminal procedure, evidence, substantive criminal law, privacy, and law and technology. His articles have appeared in numerous publications, including the American Journal of Criminal Law, the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, McGill Law Journal, Osgoode Hall Law Journal, Queen's Law Journal, Supreme Court Law Review, Alberta Law Review, Canadian Criminal Law Review and the Criminal Law Quarterly. He has also written several book chapters and is co-editor of Evidence: A Canadian Casebook. He has previously been Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, University of New Brunswick; Visiting Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Western Ontario; and law clerk to Mr. Justice Gérard V. La Forest of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Vincenzo Rondinelli, LL.B. (Osgoode), LL.M. (Osgoode), is a criminal defence lawyer in Toronto with a busy and specialized criminal appellate practice. He has appeared at all levels of the courts, including the Supreme Court of Canada and argues appeals regularly before the Ontario Court of Appeal. He joined the adjunct faculty at Osgoode Hall Law School in 2003 and is currently Co-Director of the Criminal Intensive Program and co-instructor in the Forensic Science & the Law course. He has published scholarly articles in the Criminal Reports, Criminal Law Quarterly and the Criminal Lawyers' Association Newsletter. He is certified by the Law Society of Upper Canada as a Specialist in Criminal Law.

James Stribopoulos, B.A. (York), LL.B. (Osgoode), LL.M. (Columbia), J.S.D. (Columbia), is an Associate Professor at Osgoode Hall Law School where he teaches criminal law, criminal procedure and evidence in Osgoode's JD Program, while also serving as Director of the Moot Court Program and Co-Director of the Part-Time LL.M. Program Specializing in Criminal Law. He conducts research and publishes in the areas of criminal law, criminal procedure, evidence, comparative criminal procedure, constitutional law, advocacy, legal ethics, the legal profession and the legal process. His research and teaching are informed by his extensive practical experience as a criminal trial and appellate lawyer. As an appellate lawyer, he has argued appeals regularly before the Court of Appeal for Ontario and the Supreme Court of Canada. In association with Kapoor Barristers, he continues to maintain a small appellate court practice with a focus on *Charter* litigation.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Forew	ord	vii
Prefac	e	ix
About	the A	uthorsxi
		sesxxvii
Introd	Inotic	
1.		ining "Criminal Procedure"
2.		
3.		reat: Law vs. Reality
٥.	Org	anization of this Book
		Part I Overview and Basic Concepts
Chapt	er 1	An Overview of Criminal Procedure and Basic Concepts 7
1.	Intro	oduction
2.	Ove	erview of the Canadian Criminal Process
	(1)	Detection and Investigation
	(2)	Initiating the Process
		(a) Compelling Attendance in Court
		(b) Swearing the Information and Confirming or
		Issuing Process
		(c) Arrest
	(3)	Types of Offences
		(a) Indictable Offences
		(b) Summary Offences
		(c) Hybrid Offences
	(4)	Intake Procedures
		(a) Arraignment within 24 Hours12
		(b) Bail Hearing13
		(c) Prosecutorial Discretion
		(d) Disclosure
	(5)	Pre-Trial Procedures
		(a) The Accused's Election
		(b) The Preliminary Inquiry15
		(c) Pre-Trial Applications
	(6)	Plea-bargaining and the Guilty Plea
	(7)	The Trial
	(8)	Sentencing
	(9)	Appeals 19
3.	The	oretical Accounts of the Criminal Process
	(1)	Packer: Crime Control vs. Due Process
	(2)	Packer Under Attack 22

		(a) The Empirical Challenge
		(b) Critical Legal Studies: Due Process is for Crime Control23
		(c) Victims' Rights24
		(d) Restorative Justice
4.	The	Charter: A Rights Revolution Begins
	(1)	Civil Liberties Before the Charter
	(2)	The Charter: The Legal Rights Guarantees and Their Purpose31
	(3)	Application of the Charter
		(a) Generally
		(b) Private Actors Exercising Public Powers38
		(c) State Agents4
		(d) Applies (Almost) Only in Canada
		(e) Remedying Unfairness When the Charter Does Not Apply47
5.	Juris	diction over Criminal Procedure and Criminal Prosecutions49
	(1)	Federal Constitutional Authority
	(2)	Provincial Constitutional Authority
	(3)	Shared Prosecutorial Authority
6.	Sou	ces of Criminal Procedure56
	(1)	The Charter56
	(2)	Statutes
	(3)	Rules of Court
	(4)	The Common Law
		(a) Defining the "Common Law"59
		(b) The Ancillary Powers Doctrine60
		Part II Criminal Investigations
Chap	ter 2	Detention and Arrest69
1.		duction 69
2.		ecting Liberty Before the <i>Charter</i> : Detention and Arrest
		orically69
3.		stitutional Limitations on Detention and Arrest:
	Sect	on 9 of the <i>Charter</i>
	(1)	The Purpose and Drafting History of Section 9 of the Charter73
	(2)	The Elements of Section 9
	(3)	Triggering Section 9: Detained or Imprisoned76
		(a) The Meaning of "Imprisoned"
		(b) The Meaning of "Detained"
	(4)	Determining Whether Detention or Imprisonment is Arbitrary96
		(a) Challenging Detention or Imprisonment in Specific Cases96
		(b) Challenging Legislation Authorizing Detention or
		Imprisonment100
4.	Poli	re Detention and Arrest Powers
	(1)	Detention Powers
	(2)	The Power to Detain Motorists for Traffic Safety Purposes102
		(a) Checkpoint Traffic Safety Stops

		(b)	Roving and Random Traffic Safety Stops104					
		(c)	Reactive Stops for Particularized Traffic Safety Reasons106					
		(d)	Limits on Traffic Safety Stops and Criminal					
			Investigative Purposes					
		(e)	Sections 10(a) and 10(b) of the <i>Charter</i> Incidental					
			to Traffic Safety Stops108					
		(f)	Case-by-Case Explication of Associated Powers111					
	(3)		ention for Criminal Investigative Purposes					
		(a)	Investigative Detention					
		(b)	Roadblock Stops					
	(4)	200	est Powers 124					
	( )	(a)	Defining Arrest (and Keeping it Distinct from					
		(4)	Investigative Detention)					
		(b)	Citizen's Arrest					
		(c)	Arrests for Indictable Offences Based on Reasonable					
		(0)	Grounds					
		(d)	Arrests for Summary Offences 129					
		(e)	Arrests for Outstanding Warrants					
		(f)	Arrests for Breach of the Peace 130					
		(g)	Entering a Dwelling-House to Arrest: Feeney Warrants131					
		(h)	The Duty Not to Arrest or To Release Following					
		(11)	Arrest — Police Bail					
~-		~						
	ter 3		ch and Seizure137					
1.			on137					
	(1)		rch and Seizure at Common Law					
	(2)		ch and Seizure Before the <i>Charter</i> 140					
2.		Constitutional Limitations on Search and Seizure:						
	Section 8 of the <i>Charter</i>							
	(1)		rins and Drafting History of Section 8142					
	(2)		Purpose of Section 8					
	(3)		Elements of Section 8					
	(4)		at is a "Search or Seizure"? The Reasonable Expectation					
		of P	rivacy Test145					
		(a)	General Principles					
		(b)	Applying the Reasonable Expectation of Privacy Test149					
		(c)	Waiving the Right to Privacy: Searches and Seizures					
			on Consent					
	(5)	Whe	en is a "Search or Seizure" Unreasonable?182					
		(a)	General Principles					
		(b)	The Hunter Standards					
		(c)	Situations Where Reasonableness Demands More than					
			Hunter Requires					
		(d)	Situations Where Reasonableness Requires Less than					
			the <i>Hunter</i> Standards 195					

	(6)	Section 1 of the <i>Charter</i>	
3.	Statu	tory Search Powers	208
	(1)	Introduction	208
	(2)	Searches in Exigent Circumstances	209
	(3)	Conventional Search Warrants (Criminal Code, Section 48	7)211
		(a) Reasonable and Probable Grounds	
		(b) The Application Process, Hearsay and Confidential	
		Informants	216
		(c) Manner of Execution	219
		(d) Challenging the Warrant and Searches Pursuant	
		to Warrants	221
		(e) Return of Seized Material	225
	(4)	Production Orders	225
	(5)	General Warrants	227
		Plain View Seizures	229
	(7)	Search and Seizure of Bodily Samples and Impressions	230
	1,00	(a) Forensic DNA Samples	231
		(b) Breath and Blood Samples in Impaired Driving Cont	
		(c) Bodily Samples in Driving under the Influence of	
		Drugs Cases	235
		(d) Fingerprints and Other Body Impressions	237
	(8)	Interception of Private Communications	238
		(a) Best Interests of the Administration of Justice	240
		(b) Investigative Necessity	240
	(9)	Other Forms of Electronic Surveillance	242
		(a) Tracking Devices	242
		(b) Number Recorders	243
	(10)	Searches and Seizures in Relation to Drugs	244
		Search and Seizure Powers in International Investigations	
	11.4.1.7	(a) Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act	
		(b) DNA Data Bank Legislation	
4.	Con	nmon Law Search Powers	
	(1)	Introduction	248
	(2)	Search Incidental to Arrest	250
		(a) Searches of the Person	253
		(b) Searches Beyond the Person	256
	(3)	Protective Searches During Investigative Detentions	263
	(4)	Use of Drug-Sniffing Dogs	266
	(5)	Searches in Response to Disconnected 911 Calls and	
		Other Emergencies	269
Chap	ter 4	Questioning	271
1.		oduction	
2.	The	Confessions Rule	272
		Introduction	
		Person in Authority	

	(3)	Vol	untariness	279
		(a)	Operating Mind	
		(b)	Threats or Promises (Inducements)	282
		(c)	Oppression	284
		(d)	Reforming the Voluntariness Test	286
	(4)	Cor	mmunity Shock	288
	(5)	Evi	dentiary Issues	290
		(a)	The Voir Dire	290
		(b)	Proving Voluntariness: Recording and Cautioning	
		(c)	Evidence Derived from Involuntary Confessions	
3.	Secti		0 of the <i>Charter</i>	
	(1)		oduction	
	(2)		ggering Mechanisms: Arrest or Detention	
	(3)		tion 10(a) of the Charter	
	(4)	Sec	tion 10(b) of the Charter	301
		(a)	What Information Must be Provided to Persons upon	
			Detention?	301
		(b)	When Must this Information be Provided?	302
		(c)	What Degree of Understanding Must Detainees Exhibit	
			to be Said to Have Been "Informed" of Their Rights?	303
		(d)	What is Required for Detainees to Invoke Their Right	
			to Talk to Counsel?	306
		(e)	Once This Right is Invoked, What Must Police Do, and	
		10	Refrain from Doing, to Facilitate Access to Counsel?	307
		(f)	What Limitations Does Section 10(b) Impose on Police	
			Questioning After a Detainee has Been Afforded a	211
			Reasonable Opportunity to Talk to a Lawyer?	314
		(g)	When Can the Failure to Comply with Section 10	210
			be Justified under Section 1 of the <i>Charter</i> ?	
4.			ing of Young Persons	
5.			of the <i>Charter</i> and Undercover Questioning	
6.			d Communications	
	(1)		imonial Compulsion	
		(a)	Evidentiary Immunity	
		(b)	Resisting Compulsion	
	(2)	INOL	n-testimonial Compulsion	334
			Part III Pre-Trial Procedures	
hap	ter 5	Intal	ke Procedures	343
1.			ion	
2.			e Information	
3.			ng or Cancelling Police Issued Process	
4.			Summons or a Warrant	
5.	Issuir	ng Pi	rocess for Privately Laid Charges	354
-	Talein	~ TI	age Arrested Defers a Justice Within 24 Hours	250

Chap	ter 6	er 6 Bail			
1.		oduction	363		
2.	Hist	tory	364		
3.	Current Legislative Scheme				
	(1)	Role of Justices of the Peace	367		
	(2)	Presumption in Favour of Release and the Ladder Approach	368		
	(3)	Bail Conditions			
	(4)	Sureties	372		
		(a) Approval of Sureties	373		
		(b) Withdrawal of Surety	375		
		(c) Forfeiture of Recognizance	376		
	(5)	Adjournments and Delay			
	(6)	Reversal of the Onus under Section 515(6) of the Code			
	(7)				
	(8)	Criteria Governing Bail	382		
		(a) Attendance in Court: The Primary Ground			
		(b) Public Safety: The Secondary Ground			
		(c) Confidence in the Administration of Justice:			
		The Tertiary Ground	390		
	(9)	Evidence and Procedure at the Bail Hearing	393		
		(a) Publication Bans	393		
		(b) The Evidentiary Foundation for the Bail Determination .	394		
		(c) Limits on Questioning the Accused	396		
	(10)	Reviewing the Initial Bail Determination	397		
		(a) Review Where a Section 469 Offence is Charged	397		
		(b) Review in all other Cases Involving Adult Accused	398		
		(c) The Standard of Review	399		
	(11)	Revisiting the Bail Determination	401		
		(a) Administrative Reviews	401		
		(b) On Consent	402		
		(c) At the Completion of the Preliminary Inquiry	403		
		(d) At Trial	403		
		Revoking Bail			
	(13)	) Bail Under the Youth Criminal Justice Act	406		
		) Bail Pending Appeal			
4.	Cor	nstitutional Considerations	410		
	(1)	Section 11(e) of the Charter: Basic Requirements			
	(2)	" - " - " - " - " - " - " - " - " - " -			
	(3)	Constitutionality of Criteria Governing Bail	413		
Chap	ter 7	Disclosure	417		
1.	Intr	oduction	417		
2.	Dis	closure by the Crown to the Defence (First Party Disclosure)	417		
	(1)	Before the Charter	417		
	(2)	First Party Disclosure under the Charter: R. v. Stinchombe	420		
		(a) What Must be Disclosed?	420		

		(b) Timing of Disclosure	422
		(c) Entities Subject to Stinchcombe	
		(d) Crown's Obligation to Preserve Information	
		(e) Electronic Disclosure	
		(f) Judicial Review of Non-disclosure	426
		(g) Remedy for Breach of Disclosure Right	427
3.	Dis	closure by the Defence	
	(1)	Incriminating Physical Evidence	
	(2)	Alibi	
	(3)	Constitutional Applications	
	(4)	Expert Evidence	
4.	Thi	rd Party Production	
	(1)	The Statutory Regime for Sexual Offences	
	(2)	The Common Law O'Connor Regime — Non-sexual	
		Offences	435
		(a) The First Stage — Production to the Court for Review	436
		(b) The Second Stage — Production by the Court to	
		the Accused	437
	(3)	Discipline Records of Police Witnesses	
	(4)	Defence Already in Possession of Third Party Records	
Chan		Prosecutorial Function	
1.		oduction	
2.		secutorial Authority	
	(1)	Provincial Prosecutions	
	(2)		
	(3)	(2) 프로마이 (1) 프로마이 (1) (1) (1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2	
3.	( )	secutors' Role in Criminal Investigations	
4.		rging Decisions	
	(1)		
	(1)	(a) General Principles	
		(b) Standard for Decision	
		(c) Withdrawals and Stays	
	(2)	Prosecutorial Discretion in Proceeding with Charges	
	(-)	and Plea Bargaining.	455
5.	Rev	iew of Prosecutorial Discretion.	
	(1)	General Principles	
		Judicial Review in Criminal Proceedings	
	(3)	Professional Regulation	
	(4)	Malicious Prosecution	
Chap	` '	Elections, Preliminary Inquiries and Preferring the	
Спар	tel 9	Indictment	463
1.	Intro	oduction	
2.		etions	
2.		Elections by the Crown	
	(1)	(a) Timing of the Crown's Election.	

		(b)	Summary Elections and the Six-Month Limitation	
			Period in Summary Cases	465
	(2)	The	Accused's Election	467
		(a)	Circumstances in Which There is No Election	467
		(b)	Election for All Other Indictable Offences	471
		(c)	Election Under Youth Criminal Justice Act	472
		(d)	Timing of the Accused's Election	474
		(e)	Re-electing	
		(f)	Form of Election or Re-Election	477
		(g)	Accused's Loss of Election for Absconding	478
3.	The		minary Inquiry	
	(1)		oduction	
	(2)		reliminary Inquiry Must Be Requested	
	(3)		cifying the Issues and Witnesses and the Focus Hearin	
	(4)		vers and Procedure	
		(a)	Publication Bans	483
		(b)	Authority to Regulate the Inquiry	
		(c)	Not a "Court of Competent Jurisdiction" for Charter	
			Purposes	486
		(d)	Continuing in Absence of an Absconding Accused	487
	(5)		nesses and Evidence	
		(a)	Testimony Under Oath and Recorded	488
		(b)	Measures to Assist Witnesses	489
		(c)	Measures for Dealing with Recalcitrant Witnesses	489
		(d)	Defence Cross-Examining Crown Witnesses	
		(e)	Address to the Unrepresented Accused	491
		(f)	Defence Witnesses Must be Heard	492
		(g)	Recalling Witnesses	492
		(h)	Application of the Rules of Evidence	
	(6)	Cor	nmittal or Discharge	
		(a)	Test	495
		(b)	Committal for "any other indictable offence in	
			respect of the same transaction"	497
	(7)	Cor	nmittal on Consent	498
	(8)	Rev	riew	498
		(a)	Decisions During the Course of the Preliminary Inqu	iry500
		(b)	Decisions Relating to Committal or Discharge	501
		(c)	Timing.	
	(9)	Re-	laying Charges after Discharge	502
	(10)		Future of the Preliminary Inquiry	
4.	Pref	erring	g the Indictment	505
	(1)		chanics	
	(2)		arges that May be Included	
	(3)	Dir	ect Indictment	507